Administration Report

Bombay Presidency

1882-83

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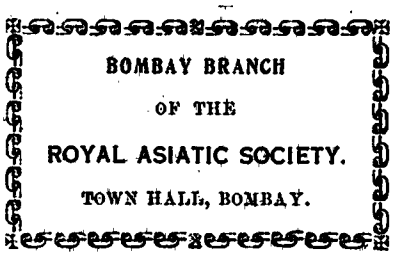

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

133110

YEAR 1882-83.

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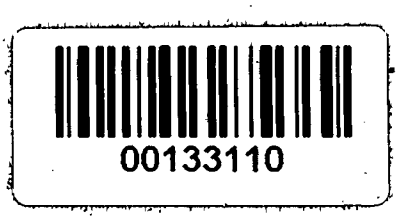
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PART I.

SUMMARY.

Red letter chapters revised.

THIS Report must not be mistaken for a history of the last ten years. When first prescribed by the Government of India it was directed that as the history of a year's government cannot be followed without a fair understanding of, and a frequent advertence to, the existing condition of the country and its political institutions, it was desirable to maintain a record of these in a shape more conveniently accessible than the scattered sources from which readers might have to collect this kind of information for any particular province. Chapters of standard reference, or red letter chapters as they are called, were ordered to be written and revised every ten years, to give a fixed starting point from which the facts which are presented in each section could be followed up and appreciated. The history of the year 1882-83, which happens to fall in the tenth year of publication, therefore contains these standard chapters revised so as to bring the facts up to date.

Administration.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson was Governor of Bombay throughout the year, His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Arthur Hardinge, C.B., Commander in Chief of the Army, and the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Executive Council. The Honourable Mr. Ashburner retired in December, 1882, on the expiry of his term of office, and was succeeded by the Honourable Mr. Peile, C.S.I.,—Mr. Nugent succeeding the latter as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department. Sir Charles Sargent, one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court, was appointed Chief Justice on the retirement of Sir Michael Westropp.

The Governors' tours.

Three tours were made by His Excellency the Governor during the year. The first was in December, 1882, when he visited Marmagao, the Gersappa Falls, Kárwár, Ratnágiri, &c.; the second in January, when he travelled through parts of Khándesh and Násik which had been afflicted by locusts; and the third in February and March when he visited Kolhápur and opened the horse show at Chinchli and the important road which is designed to connect Kolhápur with the ports of Ratnágiri across the Ambá Ghát.

Public speeches.

At his first visit to Ratnágiri His Excellency was able to announce the policy of the Government with regard to the development of local self-government, and dwelt on the advantages to be obtained by the association of the leading inhabitants with the local officials in the administration of the country and the promotion of public works, but took occasion to remark that the improvements hitherto made had been originated mainly by the energy and foresight of the local officers who were forward in every good work. His Excellency also announced that it had been decided to create many of the leading towns into city municipalities which would confer upon them a large measure of local power in anticipation of further legislation which it was intended should go as far as matured native opinion itself could approve. In his speech in Darbár at Chinchli His Excellency dwelt upon the advantages of native rule if conducted upon enlightened principles, and pointed to the numerous and enviable opportunities to improve the condition of the people which the Chiefs enjoyed. He exhorted them to encourage education, specially female and technical education, and referred with pleasure to the great strides which the Chiefs themselves had made in this res-

pect. Eighteen years before no English was spoken, while now the Chiefs were fairly educated, and spoke it with elegance. His Excellency recommended them to travel, but to discard the use of large retinues on ordinary occasions, and rejoiced to hear of the good and happy lives that some of them were living. At Kolhápur the Governor spoke of the great prosperity which might be expected to follow the introduction of the railway which was then under survey, and exhorted the people to lay aside party spirit and to join in upholding the government of the Regent who had the good of the people at heart, and who by his personal energy and high character was eminently fitted for the exalted office he had been called upon to occupy. The management of the British Government, however good and wise, was not an arrangement which could be considered permanently satisfactory in a native state, and would hardly be consistent with the firm determination of the Queen-Empress to maintain native states in their integrity and independence. He commended the government of the Regent, and declared that the intention of his visit was to give him countenance and support. At the opening of the Ambá Ghát His Excellency also took the opportunity to express his conviction that the country must progress under the energetic administration of the Chief of Kágal, and spoke of the road as a work of the greatest importance, and remarkable as being carried out by the hearty co-operation of a native government with the officers of a neighbouring British district.

Successions in Native States.

I'dar.

The states of I'dar, Vádásinor and Junágad passed into new hands during the year. The state of I'dar in the Mahi Kántha, which had been under British management during the long minority of its young Chief, has been handed over to his care on his attaining his majority. Lately he has had the advantage of associating for two years with Chiefs and Princes of his own rank at the Rájkumár College and of benefiting to some extent by the education given at that excellent institution, and his appreciation of the good to be derived from it has led him to induce one of his Sardárs to send his son to the college. The customary festivities marked the Chief's accession to power; and to commemorate the event a library and a clock-tower are being constructed at his capital.

Junagad.

The late Nawáb of the important state of Junágad died after a long and useful reign, and has been succeeded by his son Bahádur Khánji, a pupil of the Rájkumár College. The Chief of Vádásinor in the Rewa Kántha also succeeded to the state on the death of his father, and the Chief of Mudhol was invested with full powers on attaining his majority, care having been taken to give him a good education at the Rájárám College. The young Chief of Janjira was withdrawn from the Rájkumár College and associated as Joint Administrator with the Political Agent to initiate him into the duties of his government, and since the close of the year has succeeded to the entire management of his state. The Ráv of Cutch has also been associated in the government. His regularity in attending the meetings of the council as a spectator and the intelligent interest which he took in the work induced Government to associate him with the council as a preliminary step in anticipation of the time when he will succeed to the unfettered control of his state.

States managed by Government.

Other states which had been under British management to retrieve them from the embarrassment of debt have been restored to their proper Chiefs on the satisfactory completion of the task undertaken by Government. Indebted Chiefs, surrounded as they often are by a crowd of greedy courtiers, have a difficult task to perform in endeavouring to retrench and economize, and are not unwilling to spare themselves the disagreeable task by placing the states in the hands of Government, who can solve their difficulties untrammelled by the obstacles which would hinder the Chiefs. Ilol in the Mahi Kántha was indebted to the extent of three years' revenue, which has been paid off, and the state is about to be restored to the Chief with a year's revenue in hand. The liabilities of 3 lákhs due

by Manávádar have been discharged, and the state restored. The state of Jinjhúváda is still under management, as a debt of 2 lákhs of rupees has yet to be discharged. There are several petty estates, especially in Káthiáwár, which are controlled by Government, as their Chiefs are too poor, divided, or ignorant, to be entrusted with the exercise of power, and as a natural consequence of the prevailing law of inheritance they must gradually and inevitably sink into the position of cultivators or be extinguished altogether. Ten years ago there were 134 of these petty estates, and now there are 155 in Káthiáwár. The larger estates, however, follow the rule of primogeniture wherever a gádi or throne is established; and with a settled peace, and a policy, not of aggression but of continued improvement, they will enlarge their spheres of power and usefulness, and may be developed into important supports of British rule, relying with confidence upon its established moderation, and associating themselves against its enemies.

Sávantvádi.

The management of the rich and important state of Sávantvádi near Goa is one illustration among many of the good effects of a policy of peace and public works, and of an honest endeavour to lay the foundations of the state upon the broad base of the beneficence of its rule, in moderating taxation and making certain that which was uncertain. The disordered state of the country forced the Government to interfere in 1839. The administration was weak, the people lawless, and there was no security for life or property. The expenditure exceeded the revenues; while the servants of the state, underpaid or not paid at all, pillaged the people whom they were bound to protect. Misrule was attended by anarchy and tyranny, and oppression took the place of justice and equity. In a few years peace and order were established, and the doors of justice were again thrown open, while a good military road connected the capital with the sea. But the insurrection of 1844, beginning in Kolhápur and spreading into this state, had to be suppressed by military force, and the energies required for peace were dissipated in war. The eldest son of the Chief had countenanced the disturbance, and had taken the field against the British; but, defeated and humbled, his inheritance was forfeited. Years afterwards this decision was modified, and in 1867 he was allowed to succeed, but dying very shortly the country again lapsed under a provisional management during the minority of his successor. The Prince has been carefully educated and trained to occupy his high position. For a time he was placed in the Rájárám College in the society of Chiefs of his own age, but of late he has been under the care of a tutor, and has spent much of his time in travel. The state has thus been almost uninterruptedly in the hands of Government for about forty-five years, and its judicial administration has been moulded on the model of British states. The land has been surveyed and assessed, and will in time add greatly to the resources of the state. Forests have been demarcated, and roads and trade have been largely developed, and in its institutions for education and for medical relief it will vie with any native state. The Mutiny of 1857 passed over it without evoking any spirit of disloyalty, and probably more would have been done for the country if it had not suffered by the heavy drain on its resources incurred by the cost of the suppression of the first insurrection. The young Chief succeeds to a noble inheritance, and as far as personal training and conduct can command success, the Government have faithfully endeavoured to secure it for him by the diligent and skilful management of their officers, and particularly of Major-General Schneider and Lieutenant-Colonel Westropp.

Phaltan.

The Nimbalkar of Phaltan has surrendered his state to Government to be managed for a limited period and for his debts to be liquidated. The Chief's son has been associated in the management with an officer appointed by Government, and in a few months they have been able to introduce some useful reforms, and to abolish the cess which the Chief had levied from the servants of

the state to assist him in paying his creditors. It is proposed to pay off all debts, which appear to amount to 2¼ lákhs of rupees, at once with money to be borrowed from the Bank of Bombay, and to repay the Bank by annual instalments. A loan of 1 lakh has also been given to the Chief of Kurundvád to assist him in discharging his debts.

Chiefs assist their nobles to pay off debts.

The policy of assisting the Chiefs in their endeavours to pay off debt has been imitated by some of the more important Chiefs with respect to their nobles; and it is interesting to notice the growing confidence in native administration in the instances in which the embarrassed nobles voluntarily seek the assistance of the Darbárs, and resign their lands to their management for the time necessary to carry out their plans. Several estates are under the management of the Darbár in Cutch, and the Ráv is extending his influence by administering the estates of minors and by attaching other estates which are in dispute. Good management in certain cases in Bhávnagar has had the natural effect of inducing other indebted girásiás to surrender their estates to the Darbár to be freed from liabilities.

Crime in Native States.

The general peace of the native states has not been disturbed, and the criminal records are marked by the absence of any serious or extraordinary outbreak of crime. An attempt has been made to register arms held in Cutch by the poorer

Infanticide.

and predatory classes, and both here and in the Mahi Kántha the crime of infanticide appears to have almost died out. The classes who are still under surveillance register the births and deaths of their children with general regularity, and it is not observed of late years that there is any abnormal disproportion between the deaths of male and female infants. The fund which is maintained for their benefit is charged with the reasonable marriage expenses of the poorer members of the gentry, and this measure acting with the severity of the law in all convicted cases is probably creating a better and more rational standard of expenses which might in time make it possible to allow the Act to fall into abeyance. In the last six years 48 boys and 52 girls have died among the Márwádi Rajputs, and it is not observed that there is an unusual number of unmarried girls. A hopeful conclusion may be drawn from these facts. The action of one of the minor Chiefs in Cutch appears, however, to have been unsatisfactory, and as a mark of displeasure the guarantee of his estate has been suspended.

Bhils better behaved.

The Bhils in the Mahi Kántha under the influence of several good seasons have been better behaved, and a special mounted police force has patrolled the country

Dacoities in the Mahi Kántha.

and has assisted in the maintenance of order. Dacoities in such a wild and undeveloped tract as the Mahi Kántha must still be expected, and the occurrence of 84 dacoities, in which 8 persons were killed and 51 wounded, proclaims the unsettled character of the people. In other states, such as Bánsda and Jawhár, the increase in offences is chiefly under smuggling and other breaches of the A'bkári Act. In Janjira a steady decrease of crime is observable. In Sávanúr the Chief

Police.

has employed his own police in preference to hiring a force from Dhárwár; and in Cutch a reform has been made by paying the policemen directly, and not simply giving a lump sum to the jamádár, who engaged the men upon the merest

Foundling asylum.

pittance and appropriated the balance to himself. Here, too, a foundling asylum has been established for the care of deserted children; but it appears that kind-hearted or childless women always apply to be allowed to adopt the infants, and the expense is, therefore, very small.

Attacks by Cambay subjects on British subjects.

The attacks by the people of Cambay upon the people of Dholka in Ahmadabad, and the appropriation of their cattle were the only instances of any collisions between British subjects and the subjects of native states. A special magistrate was sent to inquire into these proceedings, and received the greatest assistance from the native authorities in Cambay in bringing the offenders to justice. It appeared that the

villagers in Dholka had not infrequently trespassed upon the lands of villages in Cambay, and had caused considerable loss by grazing their cattle upon lands which were closed to them. In retaliation the subjects of Cambay had attacked and beaten the former and had seized their cattle, but in several cases they appeared to have acted without justification and were the aggressors, and after a patient inquiry the offenders were punished. In this state also there occurred a remarkable demonstration of discontent against the chief minister who had contrived to make himself unpopular. He had in his zeal for reform introduced changes for which the people were unprepared: he had thus incurred dislike and opposition, and had played into the hands of those who bore ill-will to the Nawáb and his administration. The people, acting under the guidance of a few influential Máhájans, deserted the city and removed to a spot not many miles distant, but within the Gáikwár's dominions. The shops were closed and all traffic was suspended, and the Nawáb in order to allay the discontent hurriedly dismissed the obnoxious minister. An official inquiry disclosed that most of the special charges against the Diván were malicious and baseless, yet it was evident that he had acted somewhat imprudently. Amongst other matters he had alarmed the people by attaching the estates of deceased persons and making inquisitorial inquiries regarding their property. The Diván was succeeded by the Nawáb's brother-in-law, a Muhammadan gentleman of great respectability who had spent some years in Europe, and the revenue administration was entrusted to a former native officer of the British Government, but after a short time his services were dispensed with.

Demonstration against Diván of Cambay.

A more serious occurrence disturbed the tranquility of Junagád. The wild tribe of people called the Máiyás having in past years disqualified themselves by constant lawlessness for the police and military service in consideration of which they held their lands, had been required to pay a moderate assessment in lieu of such service in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State. The Máiyás refused to pay this assessment, and finding that their crops were attached year after year they deserted their villages, and retired to a neighbouring hill in neutral territory, where they took up a position behind breast works. Negotiation continued during a month was fruitless, as the Máiyás were determined to acquiesce in no liability to pay any assessment at all unless at a purely nominal rate. Orders were at last given that they should be dispersed or apprehended, but unfortunately the Máiyás were so imprudent as to fire on the Junágad police. In the encounter which followed, no restraint was put on the police, whose action degenerated into a savage butchery, and many defenceless people were shot down. The Darbár, who showed insensibility to the barbarous proceedings of their police after the event, incurred the severe displeasure of Government for its failure to take due precaution beforehand, and were required to dismiss their Diván and Deputy Diván, and it has been ordered that the police should be reformed, while a commission has been appointed on the Nawáb's own suggestion to investigate the grievances of the Máiyás.

Attack upon Máiyás in Junágad.

Another dispute in Pálanpur was also attended with loss of life, but here the robbers had been followed in hot pursuit from Jodhpur, and being overtaken in Pálanpur were killed after some resistance. This incursion into his territory was resented by the Chief of Pálanpur, but the matter was amicably arranged, and it was agreed that the police of both states might cross the border in pursuit of criminals.

Jodhpur Police enter Pálanpur without permission.

The Máhájans are apparently prone to take offence. Their successful opposition to the Diván of Cambay has been mentioned above, and in Cutch and Dhrángadra also they exhibited a sullen opposition to the Darbár. In the former state they were about to close their shops, offended at the Muhammadans having carried their tábut past the temple in Anjar; and in the latter state they left their

Petulance of Máhájans.

homes aggrieved at the Rájá Sáheb having allowed a horse to be used in a marriage procession of the Bohoráhs, and at the imprisonment of the Wánis who stoned the procession.

Laws of Native States.

In most states the spirit of British laws is observed, but in a few attempts have been made to adapt the Indian Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code for the use of their people. It is reported that the governments of Cutch and Cambay are employed upon such adaptations. In the former state a Code has been in force for some years, and is now under amendment, and an Act for the limitation of suits is to be enforced. It has also been attempted to regulate the weights and measures in use, and to reduce them to uniformity. In the latter state the Darbár proposes to codify the laws on the model of English laws, with modifications adapted to the people. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has been enforced in Phaltan by the Joint Administrators to give the rayats the same advantage as their neighbours in the Deccan, and the popularity of the measure may be assumed when it is observed that the people of Aundh voluntarily petitioned His Excellency the Governor on his way through the state to apply the Act for their benefit. The Chief of Aundh has been able to comply with their request, and the Chief of Kurundvád has won popularity by permitting his rayats to transfer their property at pleasure,—a privilege which was denied to them in the days of his fathers. "The simple habits of the people" in Jawhár, writes the Chief, "induce them generally to adjust their own disputes. They are unwilling to seek relief in Court if they can help it, from which ignorance deters them still further."

Surveys.

As a rule most of the Máratha states have been surveyed, or a survey is in progress, but in Gujarát several important states still retain their ancient land system. In Cutch the revenue is collected in kind, and there is no great desire to change the system for a fixed payment in money. A few villages have been surveyed, and a money rate levied as an experiment, but the change is not appreciated. There is much waste land in this state, and the sparse population coupled with the cost of wells restricts the spread of cultivation. Experimental rates will be introduced into Pálanpur, and if found successful the survey will be extended. The Darbár levies from one-half to one-sixth of the crop as the share of the state. The I'dar Darbár remonstrated against the loss of revenue caused by the survey, and the rates were in consequence increased. The result was unfortunate, as a large area of land was thrown up, and since the young Chief has come into power, efforts have been made to fix upon some suitable terms of compromise, and agents have been employed to procure settlers from the overcrowded parts of Gujarát. Báriya and Lúnáváda have been surveyed, but in Nárukot a plough-tax or certain customary rates are taken. In Bánsda and Sachín the work has been finished, but something remains to be done in Jawhár. The rates in Sachín, though very much reduced, are still higher than the British villages over the border. The survey in Bhávnagar has been completed, and in Vánkáner the Chief has abolished all extra cesses, and confines himself to his share of the crop. The surplus in the Janjira treasury has enabled the administration to commence the survey hitherto deferred for want of funds. The state rent is paid in kind and sold to merchants, who buy the rice and other produce for export. The work is not quite finished in Kolhápur; but here the survey has lowered the rents, except in the dependant states, where they have been increased by one-third. The delay in the disposal of the inquiries into alienations has been overcome under the rules sanctioned after the visit of His Excellency the Governor in 1881, and the work is now being rapidly disposed of, and the alienees confirmed in their possessions. The rates in Miraj and Kurundvád are not high; but as land is available in Sholápur on easier terms, the recovery of these states is not so rapid as might be wished.

Revenues of Native States.

The revenues of the native states appear to be generally in a satisfactory condition. In a few instances already mentioned the extravagance or mismanagement of the Chiefs has led them into difficulties, but a few years of good management and economy will restore them to solvency. The surplus in Cutch amounts to no less than 3¾ lákhs, and the Diván has been able to abolish a vaxatious poll tax on passengers landing at sea-port towns which brought in Rs. 16,000 a year, and to take off a duty of 6 per cent. levied on all sales of grain at sea-ports, and a transit duty of 4 per cent. on grain sent into the interior. In Lúnáváda, Báriya and Súnth the transit duties have been reduced or abolished, and the Chiefs are realizing a deserved reward in the improvement of their legitimate income. The continuance of oppressive duties by the larger states in the neighbourhood operates as a discouragement and burden upon trade. In other states, by the adoption of the survey assessment and the abolition of cesses, the pressure of taxation is being gradually reduced to the level prevailing in British territory, and the surplus in each is being funded or applied to the construction of useful public works, and a healthy interest is being established in favour of schools and dispensaries which appear to be rising up on every side. In the opinion of its people, Jinjhúváda was a happy valley where people were never sick and rarely died, but since the opening of a dispensary they appear to be keenly alive to its advantages.

Bhávnagar Railway.

In Káthiáwár the enterprizing Thákor of Bhávnagar has in conjunction with the administration of Gondal constructed a railway notwithstanding dismal prophecies of failure, with the result that the export trade of the province is rapidly becoming centered in his port, and the direct return of interest is already 4¼ per cent. on the capital employed in construction. In four years the trade of the port has risen from 49 to 142 lákhs, and 5 cotton presses have been erected in the town. The railway is barely completed, and the work of the year has been the construction of stations, bridges and other accommodation. The Chief's example has stimulated others, and several lines and extensions are now under consideration. The Thákor stands forth conspicuously as a public benefactor, and by stimulating the activities and energies of a whole population has greatly enriched his own state and improved the condition of the province. The presence of the railway has created a necessity for feeder roads both for business or convenience, and it is observed that in Káthiáwár alone the Chiefs have spent 24 lákhs of rupees within the year on public works, most of which has been spent on the opening out of communications. The largest expenditure of 9 lákhs was incurred in Bhávnagar; in Gondal 3½ lákhs were spent, in Junágad 3½ lákhs, and in Morvi 3 lákhs. The same vigorous prosecution of public works is observed in Cutch, where 3 lákhs were spent upon improvements to the Mándvi harbour; and although the project for irrigation by a pulsometer and an artesian well appears to have failed from the expense of distributing the water, on the other hand the road to connect Bhúj with Káthiáwár has been pushed on, and a steam ferry established to carry passengers across the straits at Wawánia.

Káthiáwár roads.

Road from Bhúj to Káthiáwár with steam ferry

Public works in Mahi Kántha, Sachín, Jawhár, Janjira, Kolhápur.

The water-supply of Sachín has been well cared for, and an attempt is being made to provide an adequate supply in Jawhár. The roads of Janjira have been much improved, a light-house has been placed on the dangerous rocks opposite the fort, and an important scheme is under consideration to close the mouth of the Murud creek, to reclaim 800 acres of rich rice land, and divert the channel into the Rájpuri. Very handsome public buildings have been erected at Kolhápur, and in all parts of the state good roads are being constructed, including that over the Ambá Ghát, which has already been noticed.

Forests.

But while parts of the country are being opened out and made more accessible, other parts which appear to be suitable for that purpose are being reclothed with forests. Fifty-four square miles have been selected for this purpose in I'dar,

but here as elsewhere the settled habits of the tribes render caution necessary, and the effectual conservation of such lands must be the work of time. The Janjira reserves are very suitably placed, and a rapidly increasing revenue is derived from them, worked as they are cautiously and systematically. The work of demarcation has been finished in the Bhor State, and large reserves have been made from the waste lands of Jath. The strict rules prohibiting kumri cultivation on the crest of the ghâts in Kolhápur were found in practice to press severely upon the forest tribes, and have been relaxed in their favour, although foreign subjects are still excluded from the reserves.

Education in Native States.

The Chiefs, as a rule, take an intelligent interest in education, and a large increase in the number of schools is observable. No less than 550 schools are open in Káthiáwár which are noted for their high efficiency, and the state schools in the Southern Marátha Country worthily enjoy a high reputation. Thirty-five young Chiefs and nobles attend the Rájkumár College; the frank and pleasant manners of the boys being very noticeable, and they are fairly advanced. The prejudices of the older girásiás against the special school for their sons are now being overcome, and the attendance at their special school appears to be regular. The Rájárám College has 7 Sardárs as pupils on its rolls. The Muhammadans of Janjira now take a keen interest in education, the schools and scholars have increased, and they have set an example by establishing a Muhammadan girls' school. The Princess Tárábái of Sávantvádi evinces her interest in education by personal examination and the distribution of prizes, and in Cutch the repugnance of the bháyád to education is being overcome by the presents of prizes and decorative dresses as marks of distinction wherever an advance is noticed.

Visits to England by Chiefs.

The Thákors of Morvi, Gondal and Wadhwán visited England and the chief cities of the Continent during the year under the charge of European officers; the brother of the Thákor of Bhávnagar returned from Cambridge where he had passed more than a year under the care of his tutor; while the brother of the Thákor of Morvi continues his residence at the same university. The Thákor of Bhávnagar himself visited the Presidency, and his personal popularity was shown by the public reception given to him by the leading citizens of Bombay, and while there he manifested his well-known liberality by endowing a spectroscopic laboratory in the Elphinstone College. The Ráv of Cutch was also on a visit to Mahábaleshvar, where he received the news of his mother's fatal illness. The Chief of Kágal, as Regent of Kolhápur, has succeeded admirably in popularizing the form of government entrusted to his judicious care. On his being entrusted with the Regency upon the confirmed mental disorder of the Rája he was granted a salute of nine guns as a personal distinction. On Christmas day, 1883, that unfortunate Prince died of an accidental fall during a fit of mental excitement. In the state of Jawhár the Chief appears to make an annual tour of inspection, and in his report written in English he says: "I made one circuit in the districts in the year with the usual purpose of personally observing the administration of maháls and acquainting myself with the local wants and grievances of the people. I am happy to record that the results of my inquiries have led to the belief that the condition of the rayats was generally one of contentment, their wrongs having been speedily and completely redressed. The people displayed unmixed satisfaction, and very few complaints were addressed to me during the tour."

Topographical Survey.

The Revenue Survey maps originally made for purely fiscal purposes were not considered to possess any scientific accuracy; but as the staff acquired more experience, the quality of their work improved, and the maps, which have been constructed for many years past, possess a high degree of excellence. When the topographical survey was begun, these village maps were utilized, and have proved to be of the greatest service in enabling the department to prepare excellent

maps quickly and at a small expense. The work of the northern half of the Presidency is nearly finished, and rapid progress is now being made in the southern half. The tidal observations have been continued at the ports of Aden, Karáchi, Bombay and Kárwár. In the last named station the observations of five years will enable sufficiently accurate tables to be prepared for a minor port, and tables have also been prepared for the port of Bhávnagar which will be useful to the masters of coasting steamers. Tidal observations.

The Revenue Survey was chiefly occupied on revision work in the Deccan, Belgaum and Sátára, and in making original surveys in Kánara, Kolhápur and in the Southern Marátha jághírs. The hill lands in Ratnágiri were broken up into smaller numbers for greater convenience, and a considerable area was also measured in Sind, but little classification was effected. The city surveys of Dhárwár and Hubli were finally completed in the year. Revenue Survey.

Although the deep marks of the famine are being rapidly obliterated, still in a few parts of the country the recovery is not so well assured as to justify the introduction at once of the full revised rates of assessment. The signs of recovery are remarkable and general, but where there are still symptoms that recovery is not complete, the levy of the full enhanced assessment has been deferred, and in every case most careful enquiry has been made, with the result that in most instances no valid reason for the further postponement of the levy of the full revised assessment has been found to exist. An original survey and settlement were introduced into the 72 Government villages of the Jhálod sub-division in the Panch Maháls. The soil is fertile and the land is well watered, and enjoys considerable facilities for irrigation from wells and rivers. In a great part of the tract in question the land is capable of producing two crops a year without irrigation. With these natural advantages, however, it is undeveloped, and little advantage is taken of the means of irrigation by the Bhils, who form nine-tenths of the agricultural population. The rates have, therefore, been fixed with regard to the backward state of the country, and a little lower than the rates in force in the neighbouring táluka of Dohad, which have been proved by experience to be moderate. In Jhálod the rate will be from Re. 1 to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, while lands which are favourably situated for irrigation will be assessed at slightly higher rates than those which have not that advantage. The effect of this revision has been to cause an increase in the revenue of 37 per cent., while a few extra cesses which used to be levied have been foregone. Settlements.

It appears that the total cost of introducing revised surveys into British villages has amounted to the large sum of 25 lákhs of rupees; but as the annual increase of revenue which is realized in consequence amounts to Rs. 14,55,000, this is equivalent to an investment of the money at 58 per cent. The proportion of the assessment to the value of the crop is, nevertheless, lower now than it was at the introduction of the original survey, when the cultivators had not the facilities which they now possess for the profitable disposal of their produce.

The expediency of bringing to speedy completion the measurement and classification of the land to determine the relative agricultural value of fields has again engaged the attention of Government. The roughness and unevenness of the earliest survey work requires correction at the first revision in the interests of the cultivator, among other objects for the reduction of the relatively high classification of the inferior lands which marked those surveys, and for the division of the large fields first measured into smaller plots. The practice has been to wait until a revision is actually due before making these corrections, and this involves considerable expense in maintaining large establishments for a prolonged period Remeasurement and reclassification of districts first settled.

It has, therefore, been decided to employ the full strength of the present experienced establishment on a remeasurement and reclassification of all lands which require this process in anticipation of the expiry of the first term of settlement. The whole Presidency being thus brought under a uniform system of measurement and classification, the survey establishments may be abolished within a few years, and the settlement operations may be transferred to the revenue officers and a special staff to be formed under the Director of Agriculture.

Waste Lands.

A fair indication of the pressure of the assessment is to be found in the extent of culturable waste land which is to be met with in any settled district. Judged by this standard the people do not find the rates severe in Gujarát, where the land may be said to be fully occupied, except in the worst and most inaccessible parts, and the elastic system of the survey enables the rayats to resign any fields which they find unprofitable to cultivate. The Panch Maháls is a collectorate which has not been long under British rule, and is still little developed, partly from fear of the wild inhabitants and the unhealthiness of the forest district. The railway has, however, penetrated to Godhra, and the peaceable and regular development of the country must now be a mere matter of time, stimulated as it will be by the liberal rules for the reclamation of waste lands. The rice lands of the Konkan are fully occupied, and in Ratnágiri there may be said to be no land available for cultivation, although a considerable area of the hilly lands in Thána and Kolába is still unoccupied. Attention is, however, naturally more directed to the reclamation of the salt marshes along the coast, which yield large returns to the capital employed, and liberal terms are offered to capitalists to induce them to embark upon such reclamations. Very little land is available in Sátára, and that little will probably be rapidly occupied as soon as the demarcation of the forest is completed. The same reason retards the extension of cultivation in Poona, where 8 per cent. of the land is uncultivated. The waste area in Ahmadnagar, Sholápur and Kaládgi has been very largely reduced by the return of emigrants who had deserted their villages in the famine. In the last two districts over 100,000 acres were taken up for cultivation during the year, and although much damage was caused by locusts in Khándesh and Násik, there has been no consequent increase in the area of waste land. The former district is attracting settlers from other parts of the Deccan. The lands of Belgaum and Dhárwár are rich and well tilled, and the waste area lies within the region of uncertain rainfall. In Kánara the rich spice and cocoanut gardens suffer from a deficiency of labour which effectually checks much extension of cultivation.

Condition of the people.

The condition of the people does not form the subject of any special section of the Report, but a brief reference may be made to the administration reports of the local officers which afford information on this subject. In Gujarát generally the condition is described as prosperous. There is no pinching poverty, and a high standard of comfort is observable which is steadily on the increase. The only classes whose condition is not considered good are the tribes of Thákurs, Kolis and Bhils who are careless and improvident, and often drink to excess, while they are poor and unthrifty cultivators. It is not, however, long since these classes looked to thefts and robberies as their chief source of subsistence, and it is not to be expected that transition from unsettled to settled life can be effected without some privation. The same difference between the thrifty and skilful Kunbi cultivators and the careless and unskilful primitive tribes is to be observed throughout the Presidency, and nowhere more than in the Konkan. The careful Kunbi occupies the rich rice fields, while the poor and careless Warlis and Thákurs maintain with difficulty a precarious existence. Their standard of comfort has always been habitually low. Their numbers have been steadily increasing, and their drunken habits are unfortunately fostered by the facility with which liquor can be secretly made

and consumed. The excise laws have apparently affected the Bhandáris or toddy-drawers and distillers in Kolába, but they are a small community and will, no doubt, be soon absorbed in other pursuits.

Khándesh is a favoured district, and has been making steady progress for years, assisted as it has been by the railways and by a fairly regular rainfall. Cultivation has been rapidly extending, and labourers and artisans have been in good demand, while numerous settlers have been attracted from other districts. The silk weavers of Násik have had a very successful year owing to the recurrence of the season for marriages. The cultivators towards the west and among the hills, however, do not appear to be in a prosperous state, and the unfortunate visitation of locusts has caused distress among the people, especially of Málegaon and the northern tracts, which are poor and barren. Much injury was done by locusts in parts of Khándesh, but there the people have been able to bear the loss better; in Násik, however, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs of rupees of revenue have been remitted, and a large sum postponed, and at one time the distress was great enough to justify the opening of a relief work at the Parsul Tank. Timely rain, however, dispersed the crowd of 2,500 labourers, who had resorted to the works, to till their own fields or labour in their own villages, and the relief work was closed. The damage done by locusts in Ahmadnagar was not very serious, while the people who migrated in the famine appear to have returned in large numbers and to have again taken up their fields. Here, too, there was an unusual number of marriages, which indicates a fair degree of rural prosperity. The observation has been made also in Poona, Sholápur and Kaládgi, that the persons who migrated from those districts during the famine are rapidly returning to their homes, and the Collector of Poona records that after inquiring into numerous cases he concludes that three-fourths of the cultivators pay the assessment of their fields without resorting to the money-lender. In Kaládgi and Sholápur the ruined appearance of the villages still attracts the eye, and tells of the desolation of the famine; but a very large area of land has been re-occupied in both districts, and with the re-appearance of the cultivators the ruins will rapidly be repaired. The railway, too, from Sholápur through Kaládgi has employed a large quantity of labour. The floods in Dhárwár did considerable damage to houses and grain-pits, but both in that district and in Belgaum the cultivators are generally well to do. The very small cultivators, however, find it difficult to maintain themselves as landholders, and will probably be gradually diverted to other occupations, their land passing into the hands of the wealthier farmers. In Kánara the people are said to be fairly prosperous, happy and contented, especially below the ghâts, while the country above the ghâts suffers from want of labour. In Ratnágiri, on the other hand, there is a superabundance of labour, and many thousands of the inhabitants leave the district annually for employment in Bombay or elsewhere, generally returning to their families in the district to spend their savings. The success of the mill industry in Bombay is, in fact, largely dependent upon the inexhaustible supply of cheap labour which is drawn from the uplands of this district. It does not produce food enough for its own people, and while the land is fully occupied, large quantities of food-grains are imported. The locusts did some damage to the hill crops of harik and nágli

The condition of the people in Sind is reported to be favourable. The large protective embankments in Upper Sind and in Thar and Párkar appear to have effectually answered their purpose and to have secured the land from destructive floods, and this has given a great impetus to agriculture. It seems to be very necessary to extend these protective bunds in parts of the Karáchi District which

are now exposed to periodical injury and loss. The unusually high floods in the river and canals caused a good deal of local injury, and there have consequently been a large loss in revenue and some local distress; but food has been cheap, and labour in great demand, and if the cultivators do not realize large sums for their produce, it is unquestionable that there is a rough plenty and abundance, and that the condition of the labouring poor has been very satisfactory.

Indebted Tálukdárs.

The estates of the petty Chiefs or Tálukdárs in Ahmadabad in charge of the Settlement Officer are being gradually cleared of their incumbrances and restored to their proprietors. Eleven estates were restored during the year, and 48 still remain under management; but it is a good sign that, although the proprietors of five of the latter can legally claim to be restored to the management of their estates, they do not desire to have the attachment removed until the whole of their debts have been liquidated. The estate of Gamph was restored during the year after being successfully managed and freed from debt to the extent of Rs. 2,15,000. Many of the estates are, however, very small, and it is with difficulty that anything can be saved and applied to the reduction of debt. Fifty-one estates belonging to the petty Thákors of Kaira and Broach are also under management, the money to free them from their incumbrances being advanced by Government, and the estates held until the advance has been repaid. The Act has been extended to the Máleks of Thásra, a body of small proprietors who obtained their lands from the king of Ahmadabad some four hundred years ago as a reward for distinguished valour at the storming of the fortress of Pawangad. The same solicitude for the zamíndárs in Sind is shown by measures taken by Government for their relief, and the fact that no less than 369 estates are under management tells only too plainly of their improvidence and extravagance.

Legislation.

A Provincial Bill has become law by which a special assessment will be imposed for maintaining provincial roads used for local purposes. It is natural that the wealthy inhabitants of large towns and cantonments should use the provincial roads in the vicinity for the purposes of pleasure or convenience, and should require that they should be maintained in a proper state of repair, while many cross roads are necessary in such places which no system of toll gates can cover. Hence, as a consequence of the greater use of these roads and the better order in which they are maintained, the cost of repairs is found to be considerably higher in the neighbourhood of towns than in the rural districts adjoining, an undue burden has hitherto been thrown upon Provincial Funds, and the Act seeks to enforce the principle that those persons should contribute for whose benefit the exceptional repairs are incurred and the subsidiary roads maintained.

Another measure which has received some attention has been the proposal to establish agricultural banks; and on a deputation of native gentlemen calling on His Excellency in 1882, and recommending the measure to his notice, the Governor promised facilities for an experiment on a small scale. The Government of India also have regarded the scheme with favour, and proposed to make important concessions for its inception, so that it would not have to depend on private enterprize unaided. As yet, however, no practical shape has been given to the proposal.

Local Self-government.

The proposals of the Government of India to entrust a larger measure of local self-government to municipalities and local boards were carefully discussed during the year. Bombay has hitherto been prominent in developing and extending such measures, and local bodies in this Presidency have exercised large powers of self-government under the Municipal and Local Fund Acts. The action of these bodies, though in practice little interfered with, was, however, subject to official supervision and control, and much of the good effected under these Acts has been originated and secured by the energy and foresight of the local officials. This

Government, therefore, were unwilling to risk the success of a system which had worked well by abandoning the local bodies entirely to themselves, composed, as these bodies are, of men of different races and creeds, unaccustomed to independent and co-operative action, and preferred to maintain their right to nominate the presidents of the local committees, whether official or non-official, as success would, it was thought, be better assured under the guidance of local officers than when left to their own devices. But the Government were not unwilling to give effect to the main principles of the policy of the Government of India. They desired that municipal and local fund committees should be self-governing to the fullest possible extent compatible with efficient, impartial and judicious administration, and that the interference of the Collector should be minimized as far as practicable. The boards, it was said, should have full power, liable only to the general control and supervision of Government, and should not be interfered with in minor matters and in details. It was, therefore, proposed to frame an Act which would provide certain checks and limitations which might in time be safely and advantageously foregone, the provisions being drawn so as to admit of further extension both of independence and of election without having recourse to fresh legislation. In some towns and districts, where competent native gentlemen could be found as presidents, the Government would not hesitate to appoint them; but elsewhere the local officers would still be the most suitable presidents. In the first place it was provided that one-half, at least, of the members should be elected and the rest nominated. It was admitted that the administration of local funds need not be so much centralized, since main roads have been generally constructed, and it was, therefore, proposed to revive the powers and duties of the rural or táluka boards, and to allot to them certain funds which they might dispose of, the balance being at the disposal of the central or district committees. These proposals have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and Bills to give them effect have since been introduced in the Legislative Council.

As an earnest of the measures which Government intended to take under the authority of the Legislature, His Excellency determined to give immediate effect to those provisions of the existing Municipal Act which permit of election in city municipalities, and directed that the citizens of such cities should have the power of electing one-half the members of the committee. Accordingly, fourteen towns were created city municipalities in addition to ten already so constituted, and the qualifications of voters were settled in accordance with the intended provisions of the new measures to include all substantial occupiers. These measures were very well received by the public, and in many towns considerable excitement was kept up by the active canvassing of candidates for votes. The elections passed off quietly and satisfactorily, although the contest for some of the seats was keen, and won only by small majorities. As a rule, most of the old commissioners were elected by the people, and the new commissioners were men of similar standing.

Police.

The police returns and the registers of cases decided by Magistrates show that there was some increase of crime during the year, but that this increase occurred almost entirely among the less serious sorts of crime, such as in cases of hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, criminal force and assault, and offences against the excise and other local laws. Cases of false evidence, theft, robbery, dacoity, criminal misappropriation, and receiving stolen property decreased in number, doubtless owing to the continued cheapness and abundance of food and the fair demand for labour. The increase of crime appears to be generally spread over the whole country except Sind, but the success of the police in obtaining convictions in the cases in which they were employed, contrasts

unfavourably with their success in the past year. About 3 out of 10 of the cases reported were struck off as no crime, but the complaints made were not so much false as exaggerated, and often were preferred with a view to obtain cheap and speedy redress through the criminal rather than through the more costly and dilatory process of the Civil Courts. There were 194 cases of murder, the motive being generally connected with intrigues with women, or revenge. Ninety-five dacoities occurred, and the police after a patient series of operations were successful in dislodging a strong gang of robbers who had occupied a position in the forests in Kánara from which they plundered the country. Kidnapping appears to be practised only for the purpose of stealing ornaments from children. Three-fourths of the cases of theft which occurred were detected and punished, but in Sind the offence of cattle-lifting is so common that it may be necessary to take special measures for its suppression. In the Shikárpur District the people rarely complain to the police, but settle the matter by paying a few rupees to some recognized agent, on which their beasts are restored to them. The district which has the enviable distinction of being most free from crime is Ratnágiri, and it is this year conspicuous as the only district not stained by the occurrence of a single murder. Next to Ratnágiri, although at a considerable distance, is Sátára, and the third place is taken by Kaládgi. The largest proportion of offences was reported from Karáchi, which was also the case in the two previous years. 22,082 cases were reported, of which the police could not take cognizance without the orders of a competent Magistrate; and it is satisfactory to observe that the Magistrates generally disposed of these cases without the intervention of the police, referring only 1,290 cases to them for inquiry, probably for the reason that they were doubtful of the facts stated in the complaints, and did not desire to harass the accused parties unnecessarily. The value of the property reported stolen was estimated at Rs. 9,25,000, of which Rs. 4,22,000 were recovered, or 40 per cent.; but this is a very rough criterion of the success of the police, which would show to far better advantage if the number of cases were considered in which they recovered some part of the property stolen. To judge, however, from the large number of punishments recorded, it does not appear that the departmental conduct of the police was very satisfactory. A punitive post was placed at Alarsa, in Kaira, owing to the turbulent conduct of the villagers, and another at Wáhál, in Thána, where a policeman had been killed in endeavouring to detect illicit distillation; but, on the other hand, the good behaviour of the people made it possible to withdraw five other punitive posts which had been established in the previous year.

The absence of all serious crime on the railways and the great reductions in the number of thefts from wagons in transit form the most satisfactory features of the reports of the Railway Police. The increase of crime in the city of Bombay, although noticeable as regards the number of cases, is explained by the very large number of persons who were proceeded against by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and by the municipal and health officers. The offence of drunkenness was also very largely on the increase, no fewer than 6,429 persons having been prosecuted for their disorderly conduct.

Criminal Justice.

The second and third class Magistrates are almost entirely natives, while no less than 50 out of 136 Magistrates of the first class are also natives and 2 are Session Judges or Assistant Session Judges. The Criminal Courts tried 63,331 cases in which they convicted 50,237 persons, or 45 per cent., and acquitted or discharged 59,668, or 53 per cent., and 1,741 persons remained under trial at the close of the year. The highest proportion of acquittals occurs in cases of offences relating to marriage and breaches of contract of service, which are, no doubt, frequently compromised or withdrawn. The High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind dealt with the cases of 75 persons, the Session Courts had 1,570 persons before them, and

the rest were tried by the Magistrates and village officers. As a rule, the trials are conducted as promptly as the circumstances will permit, and the High Court is vigilant to notice any unnecessary delay. Sixty sentences of death were passed, 148 persons were sentenced to transportation, 13,888 to imprisonment, and 39,021 to fines. The punishment of whipping has been more under control, and only 844 sentences were passed against 1,062 in 1881, chiefly on juveniles and old offenders. Appeals to the High Court against the sentences of the Sessions Court were wholly or partially successful in 81 cases, or 25 per cent. of the cases appealed, and the Session Courts reversed or modified 28 per cent. of the decisions of superior Magistrates which were appealed against, while 44 per cent. of the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates were altered or reversed on appeal to the proper authorities.

Jails.

The number of prisoners sent to jail appears to have been gradually decreasing since 1877, when the numbers were inflated by the effects of the famine. 17,433 prisoners were admitted during the year, and the daily average number in confinement was as low as 8,689,—a number lower than in any of the past eight years. The proportion confined was 10·6 to every 10,000 of the population, but in Bombay City the proportion is 36 to every 10,000. More care is taken to identify old and habitual offenders, and it is known that 15 per cent. of the admissions in the year had been previously in jail. The prisoners are, as a rule, very obedient and well conducted, and rarely fail to complete their tasks, yet it appears that 21 per cent. were punished for offences against jail discipline. Being mostly uneducated, they do not seem to appreciate the advantages of the remission rules, preferring some present indulgence to a favour which can only operate after many months or years. Still 264 prisoners earned their release during the year, and as the effect becomes mere certain and visible, the rules will, no doubt, prove a valuable incentive to continued good behaviour. Three-fourths of the prisoners are confined for periods of less than six months, and only 6 per cent. are under sentences of more than two years' duration.

Many important changes have been made in jail management during the last ten years. The military and police guards have been displaced by a cheaper and more efficient jail establishment, and the former are now merely placed at the main gate to be at hand in case of any emergency. The charges for clothing have also been greatly reduced, and on the whole the average cost is now Rs. 65 against Rs. 98 in 1871. Manufactures have been restricted, but still an average of 2,695 prisoners was employed in making carpets and coir mats where they do not compete with private industries. They were chiefly old and feeble men and women and boys for whom more suitable work could not be found, the able-bodied being generally employed in the garden or sent to the gangs employed on the canals at Mhasvad, Gokák and Nára, where an average of 1,838 men was daily employed, besides 376 men on canal clearances in Sind. The system of employing extramural gangs on public works has now been developed to a highly profitable point: it provides adequate and punitive employment, while important works are carried out which will greatly benefit the country. The amount earned by the prisoners is reported to be Rs. 2,15,800, which includes Rs. 62,100 derived from manufactures. Prisoners employed on severe extramural labour receive additional rations, while the diet of short-term prisoners sentenced to labour, among which class sickness is frequently prevalent, has been increased. The number of juvenile prisoners has decreased, and they are now exercised in gymnastics. They are taught handicrafts such as carpentry and blacksmith's work; and though on release they do not often adopt the trade taught as a means of livelihood, yet the skill obtained must, no doubt, be useful to them in their agricultural or other pursuits.

Civil Justice.

The following changes were made in the Civil Courts with effect from 1st January, 1884:—The subordinate judicial charges of Sholápur and Kaládgi were comprised as an independent charge under a District and Sessions Judge at Sholápur who will hold occasional sessions at Bijápur, the subordinate charge at Násik was also made independent, and the salaries of the Judicial Commissioner and District Judges in Sind were raised to the standard of the Presidency. A separate Assistant Judge with full powers was appointed to the district of Broach. Some of the additional Subordinate Judges employed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act had been withdrawn and posted elsewhere owing to a decrease in the work; but the work having again increased, they have, with one exception, been re-employed in the Deccan. The total number of suits filed during the year has fallen from 150,810 in 1881 to 143,966 in 1882. The work of the High Court has been declining for some years, and as the Small Cause Court may now take cognizance of suits up to Rs. 2,000 in value, the work is likely to decrease still further. Only 255 suits were instituted in the district Courts, but the great majority of suits is filed in the subordinate Courts, and in them litigation decreased by 3,979 suits. This decrease does not appear to be due to any particular cause, and is spread over almost all the Courts. The suits introduced in the Mofussil Courts of Small Causes were also less, but in Poona this was probably caused by the wide definition of the term agriculturist under the Relief Act which has now been amended. The jurisdiction of this Court has also been increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, to lighten the work of the subordinate Court at that station.

Generally, therefore, the year has been marked by a decrease in litigation which, without being conspicuous in any place, has been general almost throughout the country. The majority of suits are generally brought on written contracts, and it is observable that in such suits there was a large decrease in the year. It may be inferred from this that debtors generally were in a better position to satisfy their creditors, which would indicate a considerable degree of rural prosperity. Of the whole number of suits filed it seems that only about 3,000 were valued above Rs. 500, and in 131,000 suits the value in dispute was less than that amount. The Mofussil Courts disposed of 144,700 cases and left 26,900 in arrears, but in only 35,000 cases were the suits decided after a contest, the remainder being compromised, decreed *ex parte*, or otherwise disposed of without much trouble. The attention of the Judges has been directed to the delay in disposing of some suits, and efforts are being made to secure the regular and uninterrupted hearing of important cases, without allowing too long a period to intervene between the hearing of the evidence and the arguments of counsel.

The Courts disposed of 4,045 appeals, and left 4,047 in arrears. The work of the Mofussil Judges appears to be well done, as the High Court amended or reversed only 25 out of 111 appeals from original decrees. The District Judges modified or reversed 30 per cent. of the decrees of the Subordinate Judges which were brought before them on appeal. The Courts were instrumental in recovering some satisfaction from the debtors in 76,300 cases, and appear to have collected nearly 32 lákhs for the creditors. In 143,000 cases, however, nothing could be obtained from the debtors, and in 2,007 cases they had to be imprisoned.

The popularity of the Small Cause Court at Bombay is shown by the gradual increase of its jurisdiction from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 and in the increase of business which is brought before it: this business during the last year amounted to 29,258 cases valued at 22 lákhs. The general prosperity among the poorer classes is reflected in the decline of suits of small value such as Rs. 20 and under, and the despatch of the Court is shown by the prompt disposal of two-thirds of the cases on the return date of the summons. The Court recovered Rs. 3,76,300 for its suitors; and as the work is increasing, and the Court earns more than it costs, it is under consideration to strengthen the staff of Judges.

Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The interest, however, in civil litigation still centres round the administration of the Agriculturists' Relief Act. Following the system in force in France the Act obliges creditors proceeding against agriculturist debtors to endeavour to make an amicable settlement of their claims before some local arbitrator or conciliator. The office is purely honorary, and the duty of the conciliator consists in endeavouring to persuade both parties to make some friendly arrangement. The procedure is so far voluntary that while the creditor must apply to the conciliator to use his influence, the debtor is not bound to comply with the conciliator's invitation to attend and discuss the matters in dispute. An attempt was, therefore, made to make the obligation to attend compulsory on both sides, but the Legislative Council of the Government of India considered that the voluntary principle should be maintained. The conciliation system is found in practice to answer fairly well where good men can be found to work it, but the difficulty consists in finding suitable men of sufficient local influence. Where the conciliators are possessed of the necessary qualifications, and are popular, they form a very useful auxiliary to the judicial staff, and are able to effect compromises which are very reasonable and satisfactory to all parties. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the system has been worked with a fair degree of success in 31 tálukás, and in only 6 tálukás has it been found to fail. Conciliators were able to effect an agreement beween the parties in 9,874 cases, or in about 3 out of 5 cases which they actually inquired into, although in 40 per cent. of the cases, in which they were asked to interfere, the defendants declined to attend to their invitation. They on an average reduced the claims of the creditors by one-third, and on the whole it is observed that the system was better worked and more successful during this year. It is probable that in time, as the system is better understood and better men are available, the defendants will not be unwilling to submit their disputes to friendly arbitration, but the whole system depends on the personal popularity of the conciliators and their reputation for justice and honesty.

Failing to obtain satisfaction with the help of the conciliator the creditor may apply to the Civil Courts, and here great pains are taken to obtain the personal attendance of the defendant and to unravel the history of the claim from the very beginning. The Courts having thus acquired a thorough knowledge of the whole circumstances are entrusted with very large powers to decide the case equitably. It is not sufficient that the defendant admits the execution of a bond, or does not dispute the debt; the Courts are obliged to discover the facts by going into the history of the case, and then decide whether the bond was fair and equitable or the debt just and reasonable, disallowing compound interest and exorbitant or usurious claims. These provisions are, in fact, the essence of the Act, and the way in which they are worked by the Judges must decide whether this Act is beneficial or not. It is difficult to decide what should be the general rate of interest, and the Judges taking each case upon its merits, award different rates of interest according to the solvency of the debtor, and they have in several cases awarded as much as 24 per cent. On the whole, the operation of the Act has had the effect of checking speculative loans, thus making it difficult for persons without means to obtain advances, while it is not observed that there is any difficulty in obtaining loans by persons of sufficient means. The trade of the small and greedy money-lenders has, no doubt, suffered, but the larger capitalists do not appear to have been materially affected. Men without means do find a difficulty in obtaining money; but not getting it, they are not under the temptation to spend it uselessly and wastefully, while men with means in need of money do not find any difficulty in raising money, and perhaps get it on better and more favourable terms. Capital has not been destroyed; it is merely confined to the use of a smaller number of better men.

The chapter on the working of the Agriculturists' Relief Act will also show that creditors obtain a very fair measure of success against debtors in the Civil Courts, for out of 4,285 contested suits the plaintiffs were wholly successful in 44 per cent., partially successful in another 44 per cent., and failed to succeed in only 12 per cent. Their success against agriculturists was not so great as the success against non-agriculturists, for the reason that the history of the case is investigated in suits against the former class; still as against them alone the plaintiffs succeeded wholly in 34 per cent. of the suits contested. The agriculturists, however, have been greatly benefited by the rule permitting them to bring redemption suits for the recovery of their mortgaged lands without the payment of court fees, and they have availed themselves of the privilege very largely, especially in Sátára, where 914 suits were disposed of. The somewhat arbitrary rule of law, that a debt secured by a mortgage cannot be repaid by instalments, has now been amended, and contracts to take the profits from land in lieu of interest have also been set aside. The transaction must now be inquired into and settled in an equitable way by charging a fair interest and allowing the profits from the land as a set-off. Naturally, debtors have been swift to apply for a recovery of their lands on these conditions, and in more than 200 cases it was found that the debt had been wholly liquidated, on which the land was restored to the owner. In a still larger number of cases the debts were found to be so reduced as to allow debtors to recover on payment of the small balances due. In two typical cases, which were hotly contested, the lands had in each case been mortgaged for Rs. 500, and after making the account, and allowing as much as 15 per cent. interest, it was found that in one case only Rs. 26 was due and in the other only Rs. 16. The enforcement of these equitable decrees has led to the private settlement of a large number of cases by which the land is to be restored after a definite time. These measures, which provide for a careful inquiry into the facts towards the determination of a just debt and which afford a reasonable time for honest but struggling cultivators to repay what they owe and obtain a recovery of their property, are, no doubt, appreciated by the people, although they may not be liked by persons whose profits are affected. The provisions of the Act relating to insolvency do not appear to be popular; they are distasteful to the feelings of the people, and are practically inoperative. What the rayats seek for, is time to pay just debts; and as they are now allowed this, with a feeling of just pride they refuse to be considered insolvents. Their position is, no doubt, better than before, old debts are being paid off or have lapsed, and there is some difficulty in contracting new debts except by those who can afford it. The poorer men are obliged to be more self-reliant and prudent, and as they cannot borrow with facility they will gradually learn to be thrifty and provident. By the recent amendment of the Act its provisions have been made more clear, and its principles will be better applied. Already it has done much good; and although the question is far too complex entirely to be solved by a legislative Act, it is undoubtedly an honest attempt to restore the solvency of a most important class, and as far as it has gone it has made an appreciable approach towards this end with the least possible disturbance of the relations between capital and labour.

A minor reform made by the Act was the creation of petty Courts for the disposal of suits below ten rupees in value. The great majority of such suits are between petty artisans and traders, but the popularity of the Courts and the great relief given to the superior Courts by the measure makes it advisable to consider the propriety of their extension to most rural towns.

Registration.

Another measure for the protection of the agriculturist in the Deccan was afforded by the law which required his monetary transactions to be recorded by village registrars. The village accountants originally appointed were unsuited

for the work for various reasons, and special registrars have been appointed, each man being in charge of a circle of villages. The documents registered amounted to 109,528, the increase in the number relating to land being counterbalanced by a decrease in those affecting moveable property, and the total being a little less than the number registered in the previous year. The number of mortgages decreased, but there were a larger number of sales of land and of leases, but half these sales were between agriculturists and the other half (3,568) between agriculturists and money-lenders, the land being bought and then leased to the seller. It is reported that the latter are colourable sales, and are made from the difficulty of obtaining money in any other way. Half the mortgages were also made between agriculturists, but still 10,210 were made to money-lenders. There was a large decrease in bonds, as money is now lent only to solvent people, and the total value of property secured by the several instruments registered amounts to over 74 lákhs, which is not a small sum when the antecedent circumstances of these four districts are considered.

Registration under the regular Act, although affected of late years by the Agriculturists' Relief Act, has again gone forward, and 84,903 documents were registered affecting property valued at over 500 lákhs. This increase has occurred both in the documents which must be registered, and particularly in those which it is only optional to register, which now form 36 per cent. of the total number. It is said that good crops have led to the accumulation of capital, which has been invested in land, or used in payment of debts, or has improved the credit of the people, who have been able to borrow more readily. The increase in land sales is regarded as a bad sign in Ratnágiri, and it is possible that the bad season may have stimulated the sales. In Tháná, however, the increase is regarded as a sign of general prosperity, and the result of a keen competition to invest earnings in land. The decrease of registration in some districts in Gujarát is explained by the general cheapness of food, making borrowing and selling unnecessary, or by saying that the small money returns to be obtained from land have affected its value, and that consequently there is an unwillingness to invest.

The amount of money seeking investment is reflected in the 18 new joint stock companies registered in this year, 10 of which were mills and presses, and 7 trading and miscellaneous companies. In all, there are now 126 companies carrying on business with a capital of 770 lákhs. The business of registration has been carried on at a profit of Rs. 37,400; but, as there has been a deficit in registration under the Agriculturists' Relief Act, the profit is reduced to Rs. 17,000.

Municipal.

The Municipality of Bombay was able to improve its income considerably by a revision of the valuation of house properties, mills and railway premises. The drainage scheme has been pushed on, and the new pumping machinery at Love Grove is now in fair working order. A surface drainage scheme has also been undertaken for the protection of Khetvádi and Parel from floods during the monsoon. The measures taken in raising fourteen town municipalities in the districts to the rank of city municipalities towards the close of the year have already been referred to. In most of the more important municipalities much attention has been paid to the revision of the octroi duties, and in a few towns they were abolished altogether. In Karáchi the duty was taken off wheat, and in Ahmadabad off silk, ivory, &c., by which a considerable loss of revenue was caused, but in the latter town the loss was met by the imposition of a house tax. The income of the district municipalities amounted to 28 lakhs, and it is observed that more than half of this sum was raised by indirect taxation. The incidence of taxation was only Rs. 1-3-2 per head. The consumption of dutiable goods appears to be still much above the standard estimated by the Government of India, but a standard applicable to the circumstances of this Presidency has yet to be devised. The expenditure has been chiefly upon conservancy and the repairs to roads, and all municipalities

appear to keep within their income, while a few have accumulated large balances for the construction of water-works as at Ahmadnagar, or drainage schemes or large markets as in Poona. The most important works carried out were improvements to the markets in Ahmadabad, and this municipality has borrowed a large amount for the construction of main roads; the water-works at Karáchi have been completed, and at Satara they are in progress.

Military. The expedition to Egypt mentioned in the military section caused an expenditure of over 33 lákhs. A small body of troops with two guns was moved against the Bhils in Ali Rajpur, but the rising was quieted without their assistance. The strength of the army was reduced by the disbandment of one native cavalry and four infantry regiments in accordance with the scheme of reduction previously decided upon. The schools in British regiments were not well attended; but 70 per cent. of the men have certificates, and as the older soldiers retire on the short-service system and take their children with them, the number of children at school has also decreased. The native troops take kindly to instruction, and only about 8,500 men are unable to read or write.

Marine. The work of the Marine Department in connection with the expedition to Egypt was performed very creditably, difficulties were overcome by energy and tact, and the transports were despatched with promptitude. The steamers which regularly frequent the port of Bombay are being gradually manned by lascárs, and Hindu seamen are now found ready to ship to England as well as Muhammadans, who had hitherto a monopoly in this employment. In all, 4,842 European and 39,111 native seamen were shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office, which has worked at a profit of Rs. 24,500. The Shipping Office also voluntarily receives and takes charge of deposits made by or on behalf of seamen, and is thus a great help to sailors who might otherwise squander their money.

Season. The rains fell early, and although the heavy and continued fall caused destructive floods in certain parts of Dhárwár and Kánara, in Khándesh, Násik and Broach, the season on the whole was favourable, particularly for crops which require a large and seasonable quantity of moisture, such as rice and cotton. Another misfortune was the plague of locusts, which first appeared in Khándesh during the rains and gradually spread over Násik, the Deccan and Konkan, doing the greatest damage in the northern parts of Násik, where the effects of floods and locusts combined made it necessary for Government to open a relief work. The later rains, however, were seasonable, and the sufferers who had come on the work rapidly dispersed to their homes. The devastation committed by locusts was not so marked as it became subsequently after the close of the year when special measures had to be taken for the destruction of these pests. The floods in Sind were never known to be so high, and the canal banks being over-topped and breached, the effect was disastrous in parts of Karáchi and Shikárpur; but the admirable protective embankments at Kashmor and Begári have enabled Upper Sind and the district of Thar and Párkar to resist the floods and to reap bountiful harvests. The damages caused by floods and locusts were confined to comparatively small areas; and the good harvests, which appear to have been general, compensated for the local losses, and sufficed to maintain prices at very much the same level as in the past year. The rate of money wages also has not changed, except perhaps very slightly, even in those parts of Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Sholápur where the railways are in progress. The demand for labour has been promptly met by a large influx of labourers from other districts, which has kept the rate from rising. In Karáchi, however, the demand for labour is great, and the wages are very high,—ordinary labour being paid at Re. 1 to Rs. 1¼ per day, and carts at Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 a day.

Cotton. As already remarked, the wet season proved of great service to the rice crop which was very productive, but the feature of the year has been the great dis-

placement of grain crops by cotton. The low prices of grain compared with the high price of cotton in the previous year, when it was in great demand, naturally stimulated the cultivators to grow the latter; and the character of the season being suited to the cultivation, the area under cotton rose from 4,811,000 to 5,698,000 acres, the increase being observable everywhere except in Sind. Cotton is chiefly grown in Khándesh, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Belgaum, Broach and Ahmadabad; but the production has increased remarkably in other districts, such as Ahmadnagar, where the area under cultivation more than doubled. Among native states it is chiefly grown in Káthiáwár. For five years the cultivation has been spreading, and is now nearly double of what it was five years ago, but there is room for further expansion, as only 10 per cent. of the total area of arable land is under cotton, while it is reported that 29 per cent. is suited to this culture. The indigenous cotton occupied 86 per cent. of the whole area under cotton cultivation in the Presidency and the rest was sown with the exotic variety, the latter having slightly gained on the former; but complaints have been made that the exotic cotton does not yield so freely, or pay as well, as the native varieties. It appears that the native variety is used very largely for mixing with better staples, and the Cotton Association has been obliged to pass rules to discourage the practice, as serious complaints have been received from Europe regarding these mixtures. It has been pointed out by the Chamber of Commerce that, if the practice is not stopped, the reputation of Khándesh cotton will be irretrievably ruined; but it is feared that mere official advice not to grow the native variety, or use it in mixing, will not be of much avail as long as there is a demand for the article, and it is more profitable to grow it than the better varieties.

Experimental Farms.

The improvement of methods of cultivation by better ploughing, careful selection of seeds, manuring, and other means has received considerable attention for some time, and a large sum has been spent upon experimental farms with these objects; but the results obtained have hardly been commensurate with the care and money devoted to the purpose. The farms have not paid their expenses, but this cannot be expected when so much time and money are given purely to experiments. If the farms were worked solely with a view to profit, a different system would be followed, but this is not the sole intention. An agricultural department has now been created and placed under the charge of an officer who has had the advantage of a scientific training at the Cirencester Agricultural College, and proposals are now under consideration which are intended to secure a staff of properly trained assistants among whose duties will be the collection of trustwortly agricultural statistics, and the assistance of the cultivators with information as to staples and markets and their encouragement to make improvements by aid of loans. The good which the experimental farms now do is almost confined to their immediate vicinity. The superintendent at the Haidarabad Farm by careful selection of bájri seeds for a series of years has at length succeeded in obtaining a variety which yields fifty per cent. more grain and straw than the best ordinary seed. His selected cotton seed has also been found to yield a markedly better return than the ordinary seed used by cultivators, but he failed to obtain even a fair return from cotton shoots grown from last year's roots.

Botanical Garden.

The Botanical Garden at Poona has been very useful since its first establishment, and has been the means of introducing the culture of the potato into the Deccan, from whence large supplies are now sent to Bombay. Lucerne from Khelát was introduced in 1841, and is now commonly met with almost in every village. Henbane, dandelion and senna have also been successfully and profitably cultivated, but much success has not attended the cultivation of superior varieties of tobacco, which do not appear adapted to the soil and climate of the Deccan. Better success appears to have attended the culture of tobacco in the district of Kaira

where further efforts will be made to improve it, and to manufacture a superior quality of cigars. A large number of foreign trees and ornamental shrubs has been introduced, and attention is now being directed to the improvement of native varieties of fruit trees, especially the mango, the orange and the plantain, which are grown and sold in large numbers at prime cost, to encourage and establish the culture of the superior varieties.

Sericulture.

After a series of experiments carefully conducted for several years it appears to have been finally determined that sericulture cannot be established as a profitable industry in this Presidency. The cocoons are small, and the attempt to improve the size by importing moths of larger species has not been successful. The moths paired readily with the small Deccan species, but there was no appreciable difference in the size of the cocoons. The moths and worms can be reared without much difficulty when partly domesticated; but the industry cannot be made to pay, as the Chinese varieties are superior, and the silk can be spun and sold at a rate which makes local competition hopeless. The experiment has, therefore, been abandoned.

Forests.

The conservation of forests has been forced upon Government by the reckless and improvident destruction of timber trees throughout the country. The desolation caused by the famine stimulated the action of Government, and advantage was taken of the immense area of land, which had been abandoned by the occupants, to include large blocks in the forest area. This, however, was merely a provisional measure, and preliminary to a careful examination of the country, village by village, by experienced officers to determine the lands which should be finally included within the forest boundary. This examination and demarcation of forests have been actively carried on for the last two or three years, and as the return of cultivators to their villages and the late good seasons have created a great demand for the occupation of lands, efforts have been made to complete the work by the employment of a number of special officers whose sole business it has been to effect the demarcation and settlement. More than half the work may be said to be finished, and in a few years it will be finally completed. The work is complicated with inquiries into the private rights of villagers which are ascertained, and where necessary acquired by purchase or exchange.

The manner of working the forests has often been the subject of serious discussion, but it has been found in practice that nothing short of a complete system of departmental cutting and sale is entirely satisfactory. In Kánara and Belgaum firewood is cut by the department and sold at the cheap rate of a rupee for the cart-load. In Thána an experiment was tried by which it was intended to supply the poorer class of cultivators with timber for agricultural purposes, but the scheme has not hitherto proved altogether successful. The great question in the Konkan, however, appears to be the supply of ráb, or loppings and twigs and leaves which are burnt on the field for the sake of wood-ash manure, without which it is stated rice cultivation would be impossible. Almost every field has some yarkas or hilly land attached to it from which supplies of wood are obtained, but they have been more or less exhausted, and the profits to be obtained from firewood have induced the proprietors of small forests to cut and destroy their woods to a ruinous extent. Allied to ráb is the question of kumri, or the cultivation of forest land by cutting and burning the trees, and sowing the seed in the ashes. This extremely wasteful system has been gradually restricted; but as it is impossible to deprive some wild tribes of the only mode of subsistence known to them, arrangements have been made by which definite allotments are allowed to be cut in a rotation of ten years. As it is feared that the forest will not be re-established in that time, an improvement has been made by inducing the wild tribes in

Belgaum to agree to replant the land after cultivation has ceased on it, and its turn to lie fallow has arrived.

The department pays much attention to plantations, and besides nurseries and the careful pitting and planting out of young trees the system of broad-cast sowing has been practised with much success. Where it is possible to plough and prepare the ground for the reception of the seed, the results are better and quicker, but even surface broadcasting has been very successful. Bábul, nim and kheir, and hirda, divi divi and teak are the plants mostly favoured, and, where suitable, bamboo slips are planted out. The appearance of the country and of the forests is, under this system of protection and reforestation, rapidly undergoing a marked and beneficial change; and when, in addition to the prospective and indirect benefits which the development of forests will induce, it is known that the department yields a large and increasing revenue, [which in this year shows Rs. 8,30,000 net profit, the general expediency of the action taken is established, although in some places it is possible that the new and unaccustomed restrictions of the forest laws may be for a time unpopular.

Loans for agricultural purposes.

Applications for loans have been few, but so far as it is possible to inform the Kunbi that he may obtain advances at low rates from Government it has been done by simplifying the rule for advances, and authorizing the Assistant Collectors, who are always moving among the villages, to advance sums up to Rs. 250. Delay is thus avoided, but the effect of the new rules will not be apparent for some time. In Sind, however, where there is a large body of substantial zamíndárs who take advantage of the facilities afforded by the new canals to extend cultivation, there does not appear to be the same reluctance to apply for loans, and a considerable sum was advanced to them in the year.

Agricultural Stock.

The increase of agricultural stock is very noticeable: there has been no cattle disease, and good pasture has enabled the cattle to thrive and multiply to a great extent. This increase perhaps is most marked in Sind. The people are not unmindful of improving their stock, and, in fact, they are everywhere remarkably appreciative of fine cattle; but few of the farmers are wealthy enough to afford stall-feeding, and for a part of the year many of the cattle have insufficient food, and are, therefore, stunted and weak. Those who have good animals prize them and care for them, but the majority are obliged to be content with small and indifferent beasts. Horses are not used in agriculture, but they are bred for other purposes; and although the old demand has died out, a new demand has arisen for bigger and stronger animals with good blood. The Government stallions have done much to create and satisfy this demand; and the horse shows held annually in different towns, which are liberally supported by public subscriptions, show how much good has been gradually effected. Annual shows are now established at Ahmadabad and Ahmadnagar, besides those regularly held at Poona, Rájkot, Máheji and Shikárpur. His Excellency the Governor has taken a personal interest in the promotion of horse-breeding and cattle-breeding, and opened the show at Chinchli in Kolhápur and at Ahmadabad. At both places he referred in his speeches to the great practical importance of the question, and urged the Chiefs and gentry to take an interest in the matter by introducing good sires, and feeding and exercising the young stock, and also by encouraging a knowledge of veterinary science. The Chiefs in Káthiáwár are not backward in adopting suggestions for improvement, and at Bhávnagar and in Cutch excellent paddocks and stables have been made where the mares are cared for, and the young stock have ample room for exercise to develop bone and muscle. The attention which the Thákor of Bhávnagar has given to the subject has been recognized by the Government of India, who have bestowed on him their medal of merit.

Horse shows.

The system of branding mares is designed to ensure that the services of the stallions should not be wasted upon indifferent animals, and has met with success generally, except in Káthiáwár, where breeders object to the brand, and consider their stallions superior to the Government stallions. They obtain large sums for their stock, and as long as they are in demand and can be sold at a better profit than the stock obtained from Government stallions there is little chance of breeders preferring the latter. Sind promises to become a successful breeding ground.

Trade.

The volume of trade keeps steadily expanding, and amounted in value to 7,927 lákhs, which is nearly 300 lákhs better than in the previous year, although there was a decline in the value of exports to foreign countries. The imports of treasure also increased to 1,072 lákhs, while only a small amount was exported.

The reduction or practical abolition of all duties, except on those articles which are excised in this country, and on arms, has given a remarkable impetus to the import trade, and a fair proportion of the increase of 2,945 lákhs has been appropriated by the active importations from the United Kingdom. The imports from Italy and in a lesser degree from Austria also show a marked increase, but those from China and France have noticeably decreased. Compared with the previous year the exports to Austria and Italy display the largest increase. The proverb that trade follows the flag, is examplified in the fact that 46 per cent. of the foreign trade of Bombay, is engrossed by England. The China trade is next in value at 15 per cent., but of late years it has been rapidly declining, while the trade with European countries besides England is rapidly increasing, and in five years has risen from 11 to 22 per cent. About 7 per cent. of the trade is done with each of the countries of France and Italy and 4 per cent. with Austria, although on the whole the trade with France is declining, while that with Austria, Belgium and Italy is rapidly increasing, and that with Germany to some extent.

Imports into Bombay.

The imports in 1880-81 were exceptionally large for special reasons, and although they were not so great in the next year they have been exceeded by the figures in 1882-83; and when further markets are opened up by a vigorous extension of railways the imports will, no doubt, rapidly increase. Larger quantities of almost every important article of trade are being brought into the country, and there is a pressing need for appliances to distribute them rapidly and cheaply to the more distant and inaccessible markets of India. The increase in cotton piece-goods was 17 lákhs, although there was a heavy decrease in grey goods in which the trade had been somewhat overdone, but a more important factor is the competition of the Bombay mills, which have obtained a monopoly in dothies and sáris. In coloured goods and handkerchiefs and white goods, however, the increase was 50 lákhs. Cheap cutlery and padlocks show a large increase of 10 lákhs, and very large quantities of copper, iron and tin make up an increase of 50 lákhs. The decline in the imports of cotton twist and yarn is explained by the demand from the Punjáb having being met from Calcutta and not from Bombay. The market for silk and woollen goods has been overstocked for some time, and no improvement can be looked for until the stocks are reduced. But it is noticed that the women of Gujarát and Káthiáwár demand a better quality of silk goods, which is met by imports from China.

Exports from Bombay.

The export trade was a little less than in 1881-82. More cotton was exported, as there was a large crop, and the total value was 1,289 lákhs, but the competition with America was keen, and the trade was not very remunerative. Cotton twist and piece-goods are sent out in larger quantities to China, Japan and the African ports, where they are much in favour with the people. Seeds were also exported very largely to Italy, England and the United States. Coffee has declined, and the export of wool, shawls, tobacco and hides is not very active. The principal decline, however, is in wheat, in which alone the decrease is 214 lákhs in value, but the

export of the previous year was very exceptional, and was greatly stimulated by a partial failure of the American crop and the very low freights prevailing. The urgent necessity, however, of enabling Indian wheat to compete more favourably with the American product has induced the Government of India to reduce the railway rates, and under more favourable conditions the trade will, no doubt, be able to hold its own.

Coasting Trade.

Bombay draws to itself the coasting trade as a centre from which the produce of India is despatched to foreign countries. Produce to the value of 1,000 lákhs was brought to the port, of which about a third was brought from the ports of other presidencies, a third from the ports of this presidency, and a third from the ports of native states. The articles imported in increased quantities were cotton, myrabolams, wheat, jowári and bájri, betelnuts, tobacco and teak, while smaller quantities were brought of rice, cocoanuts, spices and wool. The country merchants export considerable quantities of produce to the coast ports according to the demand, and 373 lákhs of foreign merchandise were also distributed in this way. Larger imports were received from Cutch, Burmah, Bengal and Sind, while less was received from Madras and the native states. The export trade increased with Bengal, Cutch and the ports of this Presidency, but with other ports less business was done. The minor ports on the coast have a small foreign trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, importing dates, salted fish and limestone for building, the development of the demand for dates being very noticeable. Kárwár is the only port which has a small direct trade with England. A considerable trade is carried on between the subordinate ports themselves and with Madras, the activity being most conspicuous in Ratnágiri and Kánara, the total value being entered at 784 lákhs, which is a fair increase above the previous year.

Karáchi.

The trade of Karáchi has rapidly developed, and amounted to 707 lákhs. The effect of the abolition of duties was seen in a large increase in the import of duty-free goods, and the trade in wheat, grain and rapeseed continned to expand; but less cotton was exported, as the season in Sind was not favourable to its growth. The future of the wheat trade at this port appears to be hopeful, and the wheat taken by Belgium competed successfully with American wheat at Antwerp. Business in grey piece-goods appears to have been overdone, and as the demand from the Punjáb fell off, a new market was sought in Persia, but with indifferent success. It is observed that, in place of importing direct from England, purchases of piece-goods for Karáchi were made at Bombay, where they could be obtained at a cheaper rate. The rice crops were abundant, and found a large sale in foreign markets, and the rapid recovery of the trade in rapeseed was very noticeable. The coasting trade of Karáchi amounted to 191 lákhs, which is much the same as in the previous year.

Aden.

The port of Aden shows a trade amounting to 406 lákhs. Business is chiefly done with France and the United States, and with the latter country the increase is marked, and chiefly occurs in skins. This port forms a convenient depôt for the distribution of Bombay piece-goods along the Somali Coast and among the Arab tribes by whom they are much appreciated. The inland trade is carried on camels, and it is reported that produce now finds its way more to Turkish ports than to Aden.

Prince's Dock.

The foresight which planned the Prince's Dock at Bombay has been amply rewarded by the success which has crowned the scheme. The dock is regularly used by several of the regular lines of steamers which call at the port, and the number of steam vessels which entered in dock in the year was 494. This demand for accommodation, exceeding as it did the convenient capacity of the dock, naturally led to a proposal to provide a new dock; and the committee, after carefully examining no less than thirty-six alternative schemes, have at last decided upon a plan

for an additional dock of somewhat larger capacity than the Prince's, which will probably meet the requirements of the trade for a considerable time to come. The Port Trust which manages the dock also administers all the foreshore properties in the harbour which have been acquired for the very large sum of 398 lákhs, but the success attending the administration is proved by the surplus of more than 16 lákhs of receipts over expenses which has been obtained in the last six years and more particularly in the past two years. This assured income enabled the Trust to relieve the trade by charges which if levied in 1882-83 would have brought in Rs. 1,90,000; yet the Trustees are able to show a surplus of Rs. 5,62,000 in this year, and further reductions in port dues have been decided upon. The surplus has been applied to the construction of works, such as the light-house and the deepening of the channel, for which it would otherwise have been necessary to borrow. Their powers of borrowing had been enlarged in the previous year, and the Trust seized the opportunity of a cheap money market to raise a loan of nearly 13 lákhs at 4 per cent. for the purpose of paying off debt contracted at a higher rate.

Karáchi Harbour.

The Karáchi Harbour Board is also able to show a fair surplus. Hitherto the harbour affairs have been administered by the board, as the mercantile community were not eager to take upon themselves the responsibilities of a trust. The enormous and rapid development of the trade of the port which has followed upon the opening of railway communication with the Punjáb and the North-West has called for increased shipping facilities, and it is proposed to take up a loan of 20 lákhs to double the accommodation at the Merewether Pier and to improve the Native Jetty and the channel. The pier has not been completed before it has become necessary to double the accommodation,—not that it is so much used in its unfinished state, but the grain traffic which has sprung in three years from 16,000 to 176,000 tons is an indication of the scale on which improvements to the harbour might be carried out. Government have resolved to establish a Port Trust with powers to deal with such extended interests.

Public Works.

The expenditure on new public works in the Presidency absorbed 33 lákhs, and the balance of the grant of 75 lákhs was spent on repairs and establishment. No important military work was undertaken, and 14 lákhs were spent on new buildings connected with the Civil Department, of which the chief were those in connection with the salt works at Udu, several offices for mámlatdárs and subordinate judges, a few dispensaries, a civil hospital at Dápoli, and the restoration and adaptation of the ancient buildings at Bijápur for the purposes of offices and residences for local officials on the removal of the head-quarter station of Kaládgi to that town. In Bombay City the expenditure was mainly on educational buildings, and 20 school-houses were built or in progress in different parts of the Presidency. A little more than 14 lákhs was spent on new roads and bridges, and it would be difficult to say which were the most important in a country where the primary need is still the want of good communications. A road will connect Dáhánu with the native state of Jawhár which will open out that forest country, Váda will be joined to Bhiwndi, and a good road will soon connect Kalyán with the Málsej Ghát. In Surat and Broach paved dips across nálas and shallow creeks have been extensively adopted as being cheaper, though less convenient than bridges. The road from Godhra to Jhálod was opened, and Modása will be joined to the railway by a road running from the Dákor and Kapadvanj line which has been commenced. The road from Gadag to Hesrur was in progress, and Sirsi and Bádámi will soon be connected by a good road with improved crossings over the nálás. Between Belgaum and Pánchgaon a large bridge has been built, and the road is well advanced and provided with rest-houses. The roads from Vengúrla to Hungund across the Amboli Ghát and from Mirya Bay to Shindgi

are being pushed on, and the crossing of the Krishna River at Kolhar has been improved, and a ferry boat with a wire rope has also been provided at that place. The important road connecting Kolhápur with the port of Ratnágiri *viâ* the Ambá Ghát has been opened for traffic. His Excellency the Governor presided at the opening ceremony, when he pointed to its great advantages, and eulogised the sacrifices made by the Kolhápur State to secure its completion. The northern and hilly parts of Ahmadnagar will find an easy outlet by the Loni Bári road to the railway near Igatpuri, and work is steadily going on connecting the district with the Dhond and Manmád Railway by feeder roads. The obstruction to traffic caused by the hill passes at Iwat Bári and Obhada Bári has been surmounted, and in Khándesh some progress was made on the road from Songír to Nandurbár and from Jalgaon to Dharangaon.

Several roads are provided with bridges built of stone or wood, and on other roads the bridges which were not built originally are gradually being erected. For instance a bridge on the Poona and Sholápur road, of which the piers have been standing for some years, is now being completed. The Golowli nála on the Ratnágiri and Chiplún road has been bridged, and the Benihala bridge between Dhárwár and Kumta has been opened.

Nearly 5¼ lákhs were spent on miscellaneous public improvements, such as wells and tanks in Kaira and Dhárwár for the water-supply of the people, wells in the north of Ahmadnagar where there has been a frequent failure of water, the water-supply of Roha in Kolába, and of Sátára, and new markets in Thána. The work of dredging the Karáchi harbour was carried on more vigorously. Ships of 4,000 tons can now lie alongside the Merewether Pier there, and Chendni Bandar was enlarged to accommodate all the salt traffic of the Bombay harbour.

Considerable progress has been made with railways, though it is not so rapid as is desirable. Last year a part of the famine fund was applied in commencing a line from Hutgi near Sholápur towards Bijápur and Gadag, and from Bellári through Gadag to the Portuguese frontier. These lines were subsequently handed over to a company closely connected with that which had obtained a concession for the line in Portuguese territory from the frontier to Marmagoa. It is styled the Southern Marátha Railway Company, and its contract covers the lines from Hútgi to Gadag and from Bellári to the Portuguese frontier, with branches to Bankápur and Belgaum. The company enjoys a guarantee of 4 per cent. up to June 1887, and subsequently of 3½ per cent. during the continuance of the contract on capital limited to £3,000,000. Any excess over that sum carries 3 per cent. only. Three-fourths of the surplus profits will go to Government and one-fourth to the company. Since the close of the year the line from Poona to Belgaum has been added to the company's system. It is believed that before the south-west monsoon of 1884 the lines from Hutgi to Gadag and from Bellári to Hospett will be open for traffic. Railways.

The branch from the G. I. P. Railway to Bársi awaits sanction.

The Government of India is not satisfied that the light railway proposed to be made from Broach to Jambusar would be remunerative.

A general demand for more rapid extension of the railway system is made on all hands. Although in the first twenty-five years of Indian railway history the State supplied twenty-five millions of guaranteed interest over realized receipts, the tide has now turned, and as a whole the railways not only pay their way, but bring a large surplus to the exchequer. The profit earned by the G. I. P. Railway in 1882 was over 7 per cent., and the Government share of the surplus of that year was 24 lákhs. This company is anxious to proceed with the extension in Central India from Bhopál to Gwalior and Cawnpore.

The branch of the B. B. and C. I. from Ánand to Godhra already yields a good profit, and surveys for the extension from Godhra to Ratlam, there to join the Rájputána-Málwa system, are in progress. Surveys have also been completed for a branch from Surat to Vihara.

The Dhond and Manmád line does not pay the full interest on the capital cost, but it was constructed as a protection line. The Berár branches also return a small surplus, and are not a charge upon the State. The Gáikwár's railways and the Bhávnagar-Gondal line, although barely completed, have already paid 4¼ per cent. on the capital expended. The outlook is, therefore, extremely hopeful. On the narrowest view, considering the short time that has elapsed since they were opened, these railways must be regarded as successful; and if the indirect benefits of railway communication are taken into consideration, with the increased profits thereby earned in an agricultural country, the spread of cultivation, and the cheapening of foreign products and manufactures, the railways are proving of incalculable benefit to the State and the people, without considering the far reaching effects of the consequent commercial activity.

Irrigation.

The work on canals has been confined to the completion and extension of the works begun in previous years, and consumed 36 lákhs, of which 20 lákhs were devoted to works which are expected to be remunerative and 14 lákhs to works which are highly necessary and advantageous, but which are not expected to pay within any reasonable time, and are, therefore, not built from borrowed capital, The chief works under construction were the Níra Canal in Sátára, the Mhasvad Tank in Sholápur, and the Gokák Canal in Belgaum,—all designed on a magnificent scale, and which, even if they fail to be remunerative to the State, must always be of incalculable benefit to the country, and in the worst of seasons be fringed with perennial verdure. Secure against the possibilities of famine the people will remain steadfast to their homes, and the restless and dangerous movements of a famine-stricken people will be prevented. The Pánjhra River works were happily the means, this year, of saving the irrigated crops of ten villages, and it is in this way that the extreme importance of canals will be felt, rather than in the direct and regular returns of water-rates; for canals, like physicians, are always appealed to in extremity. The Wághad Tank will soon be completed, and will secure a better and more constant supply for the canals from the Kadva River in Násik, and with the completion of the Maldevi Tank a great impetus will be given to irrigation in Ahmadnagar. The Aner River scheme is a vast project which will command two hundred square miles of the richest land in Khándesh, and will serve still further to develop the resources of that important district. Sind is a land of canals, and the Desert Canal, the Begári, the Mithrau, and the Thar are enormous works which will cost from 10 to 14 lákhs each, most of which has been spent; but here cultivation is scarcely possible without irrigation, and the financial success of these works is assured. Some of them are navigable, but the Indus itself has to be watched and tended with as much care as any canal, to clear it of obstructions, and to direct its forces to do good and not evil. The completion of the railways has now made it possible to dispense with the Indus flotilla, which was abolished in this year.

The area irrigated naturally depends on the character of the season, and the fair, in fact excessive rainfall of the year has caused a decrease in the extent of irrigation. Still over 28,700 acres were irrigated, and a revenue of Rs. 1,63,200 was obtained. In Sind the inundation was higher than any previously known, the banks of the canals were overtopped, and the floods caused considerable damage to the railways. In Karáchi, especially, which is as yet ill protected from floods, the left bank districts were almost entirely under water, but the Kashmor bunds and the embankments in Thar and Párkar effectually pre-

vented all damage in that part of the country, and turned into a seasonable and bountiful supply what might otherwise have proved a destructive and ruinous flood.

Post Office.

The post office is an Imperial establishment, but the district post is worked by the local Government, and serves as an experimental measure until the offices and letter-boxes are sufficiently employed, when they are generally transferred to the Imperial system. In this way 63 village postmen who had proved self-supporting were transferred to the Imperial establishment during the year and the services of local schoolmasters have been utilized for the extension of postal facilities in the rural districts. The reduction of the registration fee from four to two annas and the new arrangements for postage of newspapers have been successful in developing business in both of these branches. The Imperial post has carried no less than 36 millions of covers,—an increase of more than $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions above the figures of the previous year, and the increase in ten years is startling. 144 new post offices were opened, and the total number is now 938 with 1,491 letter-boxes. The foreign parcel post maintains its popularity; and although the number of parcels carried did not increase, the weight appears to have been greater, and a greater revenue was obtained. The value-payable scheme of carrying parcels, however, does not appear to be much favoured by the native public.

Like the English post office the Indian post is drawing to itself many branches of business which are not akin to its legitimate duties, but which it is in a very convenient position to undertake. The money-order business was undertaken not long ago, and has been greatly developed both in the inland and foreign branches, the amount remitted being over 81 lákhs. The small note system for the convenient despatch of petty sums up to Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ was introduced during the year, but has not attained an immediate popularity. The Post Office was also used for the sale of stock notes, and telephone offices were opened as an experiment in three sea-port towns with some success.

Telegraph.

The local telegraph conveyed half a million of messages, and 137,000 were despatched to Europe by the Persian Gulf line, which was more used during the year owing to the stoppage of other lines. In Bombay this office works the Government telephones which now connect most of the principal offices in the city.

Finance.

Hitherto the scheme of decentralization has been worked upon the principle of allotting fixed sums to local Governments for special services, and an interest was thus created in keeping the cost of these services within the limits assigned. They had not, however, an equal interest in maintaining or developing the local revenues apart from the satisfaction obtained from good administration. This defect has been amended in the new arrangements regulating the apportionment of the revenues. Instead of fixed sums the local Governments will take half the revenues derived from certain services and pay half the cost of those services, such as registration, stamps, excise, the license tax, and forests. In other departments, such as the Judicial, Police, Education and Medical Departments, the whole of the receipts will be taken by the local Governments and the whole cost paid by them. These and other services cost more than they bring in; and to provide for the deficiency about 60 per cent. of the land revenue has been assigned.

Excluding certain general charges the finance of the year shows a satisfactory surplus of 79 lákhs, and this is all the more satisfactory when it is known that the revenue, 1,088 lákhs, was considerably less owing to the abolition of customs duties by which 50 lákhs were lost. The expenditure, Rs. 1,009 lákhs, shows a reduction in military charges of nearly 57 lákhs, which, however, was nearly all absorbed by increased expenditure in other departments. The Provincial accounts, however, have a greater local interest. The receipts amounted to

326 lákhs and the expenditure to 354 lákhs, thus exhibiting a nominal deficit of 28 lákhs. The real deficit was, however, only 3 lákhs.

Confining attention to the civil receipts, and without noticing the Military, Public Works and Postal Departments, which are separately accounted for, the receipts amounted to 972 lákhs, which were divided, according to the terms of the agreement, between the Imperial and Provincial Services. Several sources of revenue showed a decrease, which amounted on the whole to 83 lákhs, and other sources an increase of 36 lákhs, the net decrease as compared with the previous year being 47 lákhs. The land revenue declined by over 15 lákhs, as the Government have, in consideration of the losses caused by the famine, refunded in some districts the increase above 20 per cent. levied under the revised survey rates, and the losses caused by locusts and floods have also led Government to remit or postpone the collection of the revenue which was due. The salt revenue declined by over 13 lákhs, and the revenue from customs by 50 lákhs chiefly in consequence of the large and important measures of finance introduced by the Government of India. The restriction on jail manufactures caused a decrease of Rs. 70,000, and the more liberal and easy mode of assessing incomes is seen in the decrease of Rs. 59,000 in the revenue from the license tax. To set off these losses the increase of 21 lákhs under opium is very noticeable, caused by the stimulant of a reduction in the pass fees; the increase of work at the Mint brought in an increase of 7 lákhs; excise receipts increased by 4 lákhs; the forest receipts were better by 2½ lákhs, and from stamps a better revenue by half a lákh was obtained.

The civil expenditure—excluding, as before, the departments accounted for separately—amounted to 536 lákhs, or 20 lákhs more than in the previous year. The refund of the revised survey rates, already referred to, caused an increase of 3½ lákhs and the larger business done by the Salt and Forest Departments and at the Mint caused each of them to spend about a lákh more than in the last year. Under police the increase is 3½ lákhs, but this is chiefly due to a transfer of charge from land revenue to police, to which head is now debited one-third of the cost of village officers who are partly employed on police duties. The largest item of increase is, however, under exchange, by which a greater charge of 18 lakhs was incurred. There are several items of expenditure in which there was a decrease; but under interest the decrease is nominal, as also under land revenue owing to changes in practice and not to any real decrease. The reduction of the customs establishment followed on the cessation of their work, and gave a saving of Rs. 1½ lákhs, another half lákh was saved under jails where fewer prisoners were confined, and some saving was made under minor departments.

The banking accounts are chiefly interesting as showing the large recoveries made from the Port Trust and other bodies and individuals on payment of loans made to them. The Civil Service Provident Fund was taken over by Government under an arrangement made with the members of the service, and this step resulted in a book transfer of 88 lákhs. In the Savings Bank 54 lákhs were deposited and 44 lákhs withdrawn.

Mint. The receipts and charges of the Mint are entirely an Imperial and not a local concern. It may be noticed as an indication of local prosperity that the receipts of native ornaments for coinage fell to the nominal sum of half a lakh.

Currency. The public confidence in the paper currency is shown in the expansion of the circulation to 372 lákhs, which has occurred chiefly in the smaller notes.

Customs. The customs duties now levied on arms and articles subject to excise and on the exports of rice, brought in a revenue of little more than 18 lákhs, chiefly obtained from spirits, and the department must now be regarded as maintained for the protection of the excise revenue and for the registration of trade. The policy both with regard to

opium and to salt has been to obtain complete control of the traffic, and in this has been effectually accomplished by the treaties with native states where the growth of the poppy is now prohibited, the states receiving compensation and a supply of opium at special rates for the use of their people. In Baroda the manufacture and sale of opium are subject to special arrangements for the protection of the excise, but it has been necessary to call the attention of the Darbár to the competition of their sales with British sales. The competition with Persia and the native-grown Chinese drug appeared to have affected the Bombay trade, but on the reduction of the pass fees the number of chests exported rapidly rose, and afforded a large increase to the revenue. The excise revenue has also rapidly increased by the great precautions which have been taken against smuggling, and in a single year the amount consumed has increased by 25 per cent. or to 108,400 lbs., and the revenue obtained has been 7½ lákhs. The proceeds of the tax on salt are credited to Imperial Revenues. The measures taken for the control of the manufacture of salt have been very successful, and a large number of petty and isolated works has been gradually closed, as the cost of guarding them for the purposes of excise was hardly met by the revenue derived, and with the exception of the private salt works in Thána and Kánara few now remain on the coast. The Portuguese treaty brought the works in Goa and Daman under British control, and the revision of the terms on which the works were taken is now under discussion with the Portuguese Government. The main sources of the salt supply of this Presidency are at present the Government works at Khárághoda and Udu and the sea-salt factories in Thána and Kánara. This reduction in the duty on salt has caused a loss of 10 lákhs, although the lower duty has stimulated the trade, and a much larger quantity of salt has been removed from the stores and sent to distant markets, with the result that in many places the markets have been overstocked.

Opium.

Salt.

In dealing with the question of the excise revenue on spirits it has been the policy of Government to bring the manufacture of country spirits under close supervision and to substitute a fixed rate of duty per gallon in place of selling the right to retail spirits for a lump sum in certain areas without further interference. The system permits of the more effectual action of Government in repressing drunkenness and regulating the manufacture and sale of spirit. As smuggling could be practised with much success from native states, and make the British system ineffectual, the ábkári farms in most states have been acquired by Government. As a result of the measures adopted, the revenue has increased in five years from 32 to 54 lákhs. There are, however, several districts where it has not been possible to establish a central distillery, especially those bordering on Baroda or on the Nizám's territory, where it would be easy to obtain cheap unlicensed spirit from across the border. Side by side with the increase of revenue obtained by the new system there is reason to believe that the consumption of spirits has decreased, and the importation of unlicensed spirits from foreign territory has been very greatly checked. An attempt has also been made to develop the consumption of toddy in preference to spirits, by making it the special interest of a distinct class of sellers; and a tree-tax has been imposed on all toddy trees which are tapped, to maintain some control over the traffic, and check the illegal distillation of spirits. As a consequence an enormous number of stills has been closed, particularly in Thána, and in the coast districts of that collectorate the people are gradually returning to sober and industrious habits. In the interior, however, illicit distillation is difficult to check from the nature of the country and the facility with which liquor can be distilled.

Spirits.

There is nothing of special interest to notice regarding the revenue from stamps, except that it increased by about one per cent. The amount collected

Stamps.

License Tax.

under the license tax amounted to the small sum of Rs. 12,14,000 recovered from less than 50,000 persons in the whole Presidency, one-fourth of the number being money-lenders.

Births and Deaths.

The birth-rate was higher and the death-rate lower in 1882 than in 1881, the latter being 20·87 in each thousand of the population. The general death-rate is higher in towns than in villages, but it is noticeable that in a few districts as in Khándesh and Thána, the highest rate is in villages, and in others there is little difference in this respect between towns and villages. The cantonments appear to be healthiest, and the rate of mortality in them is about half that in Bombay, where it is 26 per 1,000. The chief causes of death are fever and bowel complaints, although death is not so frequent as formerly from these complaints. There was also some cholera, chiefly in Sátára and Belgaum, but not so much as in 1881, and more cases of small-pox.

Medical.

Medical relief was dispensed at 41 civil hospitals and 158 dispensaries, 12 new dispensaries having been opened in the year. The urgent want of an obstetric hospital in Bombay has since been satisfied by the liberality of Mr. Pestonji Hormasji Cama. The popularity of these useful institutions is shown by the yearly increasing attendance, which has now risen to 1,320,000 patients, or about 13,500 persons a day. Over 9 lákhs were spent for their maintenance, the cost of which is borne partly by Government and in part by local bodies. The want of sufficient accommodation for lunatics has often been noticed, and in this year several patients had to be refused admission. The average daily number of inmates of the asylums was 625, and about one-third of those confined recovered. Excessive indulgence in gánja and spirits appears to be the chief cause of insanity. Vaccination continues to spread, and nearly 10 per cent. more work was done in the year. About 30 per cent. of the whole population are protected by vaccination, and nearly three out of every four children who should be vaccinated were subjected to the operation.

Education.

The extent of the work of education may be known from the fact that over 38 lákhs were spent on this object,—26½ lákhs being contributed by Government and local bodies, and nearly 12 lákhs by native states and private institutions. The number of schools has increased by 434 new schools which were opened in the year, and which are chiefly primary schools, but 5 high schools were also added, besides drawing classes and technical schools. The scholars have increased with the increase of schools, and numbered 390,000.

The higher examinations at the University were attended by a larger number of candidates, and the success obtained by them was better than in the previous year. The division of the examination for the B.A. degree into two parts, to be taken in successive years or together at the option of the candidate, has been successful, and a much larger number passed the examinations successfully. At the Convocation the Governor remarked that the possession of a degree is no longer valued merely as a passport to the service of Government, and that the rapid progress of the natives has been greatly due to the teaching of the Elphinstone High School and the University. The attendance at the Law School and at the Medical College has greatly increased, and the pupils have been very successful in obtaining degrees. The Governor noticed the want of a lecture room, laboratories and lodging houses for students attached to the Medical College,—wants which private munificence might probably supply, and here lady doctors might be trained to occupy the large field which the country offers for their employment. An excellent practical education can be obtained at the College of Science at Poona: the workshops connected with the institution are not only self-supporting, but more than half the machinery in use has been bought by the profits obtained by them. Fewer students obtained their degrees in engineering, but it is satisfactory

to notice that the sub-overseers trained at the institution readily find employment. The agricultural and forest classes are not so popular, as much uncertainty exists about the employment of the men trained in these sciences. Drawing classes have now been established in every district, and the Bombay School of Art is training many good workers. The technical schools are slowly extending their influence, a private one has been opened at Sirúr with some assistance from Government, and another is projected at Bombay with funds collected to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai.

A little more than a third of the students who were presented passed the matriculation examination, but this result is due to the large proportion of failures among private students, who apparently had not the advantage of preparation by competent teachers. The Government schools and schools in native states passed a little more than half the boys they sent up, and the private schools a little less than half, while only one out of nine private students was successful. The vernacular schools for boys have been increased by 190 and the attendance by 19,000 scholars, which indicates the desire of the people for instruction, and the zeal and success with which primary instruction advanced. Municipal committees, however, appear to favour English schools and neglect primary education. An undue proportion of the district funds is spent on town schools; and applications for village schools are now multiplying, which cannot be satisfied unless money is set free. Notwithstanding the very great increase in schools, it is reported that many applications had to be refused for want of funds. Night schools are growing in favour, and supply the needs of those who cannot attend the day schools. The indigenous schools are aided when they teach up to certain simple standards, but of upwards of 4,000 such schools only 111 are assisted. Muhammadan education is not neglected, and besides the ordinary schools there are a considerable number of special schools for their sole use which are fairly attended. The Muhammadan Association in Bombay have been very successful with their special schools now attended by 500 scholars, and the Governor marked his approval of their efforts by attending the school anniversary when he recognized that the community was not slow to encourage education, and declared there was no reason why they should not enjoy schools intimately associated with their own religion. Female education is making steady progress, and 24,000 girls are now receiving instruction in 360 schools. Their further development and the encouragement of primary and indigenous education has received the earnest attention of the Educational Commission, and the proposals made to foster these institutions will probably cause them to be rapidly increased. The normal schools for the training of masters and mistresses are all progressing satisfactorily; and although the entrance test has been raised, the number of candidates for admission is far more than the demand. With few exceptions, the schools in native states, which are generally placed under the supervision of the Education Department, are satisfactory. The young Chiefs of Káthiáwár and Gujarát are provided with a good education and an excellent discipline at the Rájkumar College; and the Rájárám College, which is intended for the southern Chiefs, is maintained for a similar purpose, although it has not been as successful in attracting the Sardárs.

Literature.

The literary activity of the people is shown in a slowly increasing number of books published annually. It is still small, less than 1,200 books having been published in the year, and more than half were translations or reprints. The largest number were poems and hymns containing little original work, dramas were well represented by several original works, and the two pieces "The Princess Subhadra" and "Shakuntal" are believed to have had an important influence in elevating the taste of the theatre-going public. History and biogra-

phy are represented by a few works, the most important of which are published in Maráthi, and refer to the early Marátha kings and warriors. Several volumes relating to religion and philosophy were published; but the works on such subjects as science, medicine, law, politics and travels are few and unimportant.

Native Newspapers.

The native newspapers with few exceptions are published weekly; they approved of the Regency established at Kolhápur, and of the employment of native troops in Egypt. Many objections were made to the Agriculturists' Relief Act, Ábkári Act, Forest Act, and Arms Act, to the abolition of the customs duties, especially on cotton, and the policy pursued to attain an equalization of salt duties. They bore testimony to the religious neutrality of Government in matters of education which had been assailed before the Education Commission, but deprecated the curtailment of high education to benefit primary schools. They complained of the pressure of the land revenue assessments, but were satisfied with the efforts made to encourage local manufactures, and to restrict the competition of jail industries with the products of free labour. They proposed reforms in the Civil Service, and urged that a proportion of the appointments should be reserved for natives, who should be selected, not by favour, but by competition.

Archæological Survey.

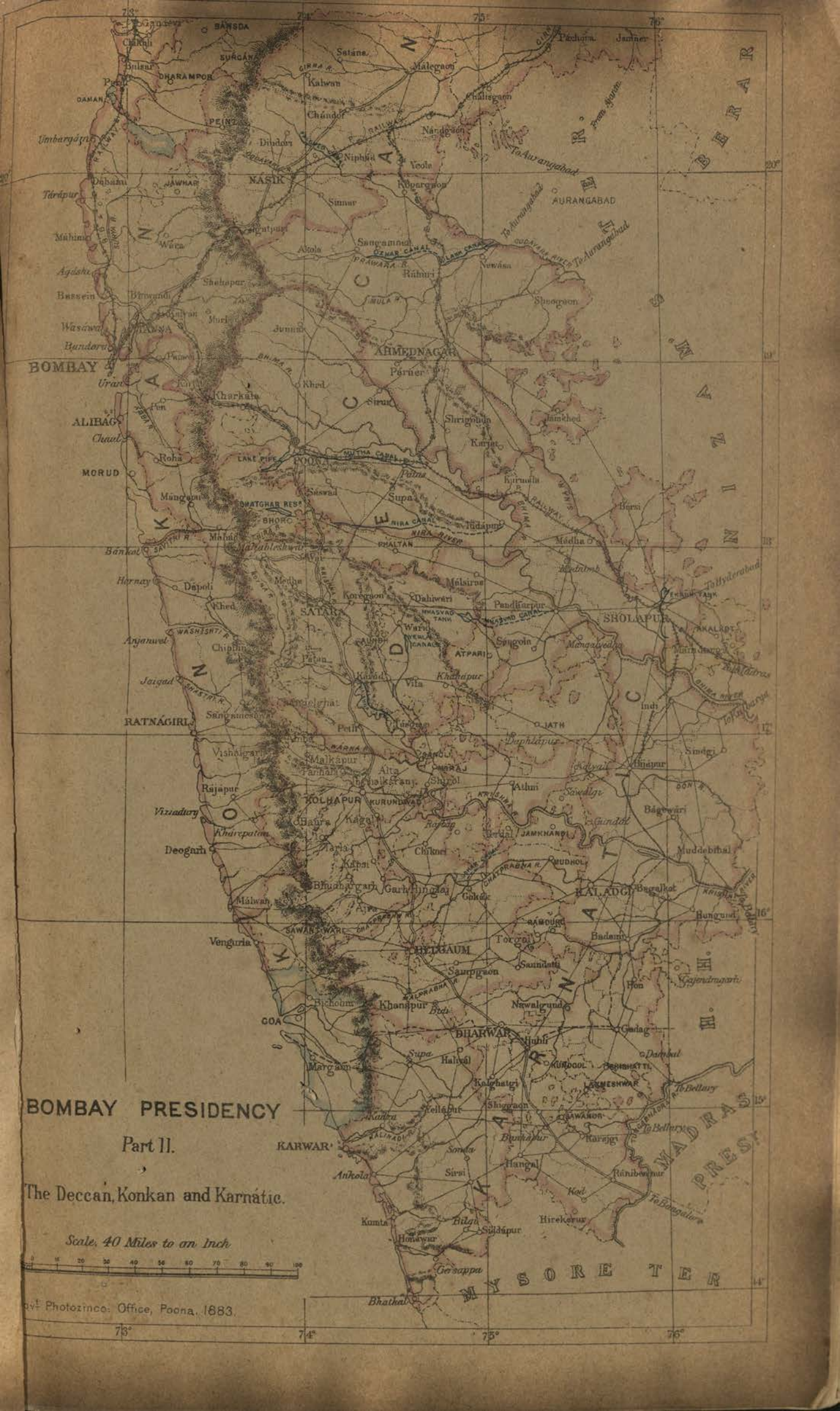
The archæological surveyor has finished his labours on the temples at Ellora, and has published his researches in a handsome volume. The tombs and remains at Ahmadábad and Chámpáner will form the subject of another volume.

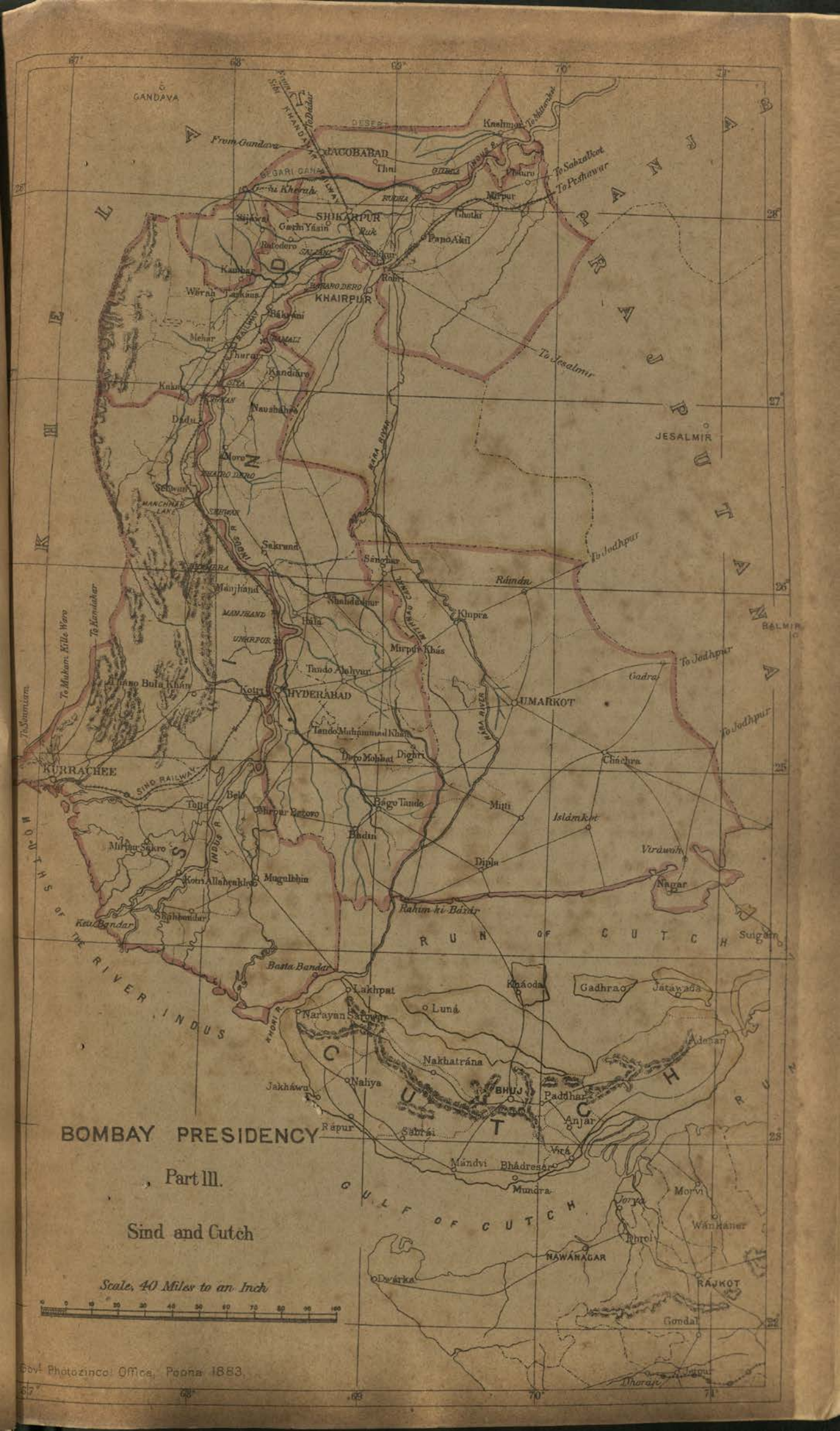
Summary.

To sum up: internal quiet has prevailed, serious crimes have declined, and the number of prisoners in jail has decreased. There has been abundance in spite of partial devastations by locusts and floods, the traces of famine are being obliterated, and people are returning to their homes, re-occupying the lands probably all the richer for being allowed to lie fallow. Cattle have multiplied, and a moderate and equitable assessment has been imposed in those districts where the rates have lately been revised. The import trade has introduced large consignments of the fabrics of the West, and the export trade has carried away extraordinary quantities of cotton, wheat and seeds for sale in the European markets. To meet the appeals of trade for better and cheaper communications, for more roads and railways, the Southern Marátha Country Railway works are being pushed on with vigour. For the better accommodation of trade new docks and piers are projected in the harbours of Bombay and Karáchi, feeder roads connect railways with the interior, and the forests are being demarcated and conserved to store and regulate the water-supply. Education is extending, and will probably soon be developed by further grants of public money. The period under report is, on the whole, one of more than average prosperity, with favourable prospects of steady material progress.

PART II.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part I.
Gujarat and the Tapti Valley
Scale, 40 Miles to an Inch
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
RUN OF CUTCH
GULF OF CUTCH
KATHIAWAR
CUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
GUJARAT
CENTRAL INDIA
KHANDESH
CENTRAL PROVINCES
Nagar
Tharad
Wao
Pánthawára
Dántiwara
Rahun ki Bárú
Diodar
Deesa
PALANPUR
Dánta
Suigam
Bhabhar
Terwara
Morwara
Thara
Sidhapur
Satlasna
Varáli
To Nasirabad
DONGARPUR
Khaoda
Gadhra
Jalawada
RADHANPUR
DEDAR
Luna
Waraí
Saini
Paitan
Aídesar
Nakhatrána
BHUJ
Paddhar
Anjár
Sabrai
Vira
Mándvi
Bhádresar
Mundra
Maisana
Ameenagar
BANSWARA
Mánsa
Kari
Mohanpur
Baranth
Mandol
Pátri
Viramgám
Bajána
Malpur
Haraná
SUNTH
LUNAWARA
Thalod
AHMEDABAD
SADRA
Amráwara
DHRANGADRA
Sánand
Kapadwanj
BALASINOR
Lakhtar
Wadhwan
Morvi
Jorya
Muli
Sayla
Chuna
Limri
Dholka
Mátar
KAIRA
Dakor
Nerád
GODHRA
Dohad
To Mhow
JABUA
Kálol
BARIA
Ahmad
Hálol
NAPUKOT
Horsad
CAMBAY
BARODA
COTA UDEPUR
INDORE
AMJHERA
DHAR
MHOW
Wánkáner
NAWANAGAR
Dwárka
RÁJKOT
Bhaudhuka
Dholera
Khuá
Jasdan
Gondal
Jambusar
Baulari
Tankara
Wágra
BROACH
Ámod
Rámpúra
NANDOD
SARWANI
KARGUN
Wala
Dhoraji
Jetpur
Porbandar
Kántwa
JUNAGARH
Amreli
Nari Bander
Bagasra
Pálitana
Kháda
Dathac
Mahuwa
Jafarabad
Dru
Gopa
Ankleswar
Hansot
Vastrapur
Olpád
Mándvi
Nandurbar
Talods
Shahada
Shirpur
Smdkhera
Chopra
SURAT
Nizampur
Amalner
Jalgaon
Bhusawal
Saoli
Pimpalner
DHULIA
Erandol
Pachora
Jaamner
Satána
Nasári
Jalalpur
Gandevi
BANSDA
SURGÁN
To Agra
To Indor
To Jubbulpore
To Burhanpur
To Nagpur
To Malkapur
NERBUDDA R.
TAPTI R.
SABARMATI R.
MAHI R.
DHADHAR R.
KIM R.
PURNA R.
GIRNA R.
NEW CANALS
Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona, 1883.
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
75°
76°
24°
23°
22°
21°


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part II.
The Deccan, Konkan and Karnátic.
Scale, 40 Miles to an Inch
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Govt. Photozinco. Office, Poona. 1883.
BOMBAY
ALIBAG
MORUD
RATNÁGIRI
SATARA
POONA
AHMEDNAGAR
NÁSIK
SHOLAPUR
KOLHAPUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
KARWAR
GOA
AURANGABAD
BIJAPUR
KALADGI
MYSORE TER
MADRAS PRES.
DHARAMPOR
PEINT
JAWHAR
SUNGAN
SANSDA
DAMAN
Umbargáon
Tárápur
Máhim
Agáshi
Bassein
Wasáwa
Bandora
Uran
Chaul
Hornay
Anjanvel
Jaigad
Vizíadurg
Deogarh
Málwan
Venguria
Vishálgarh
Rájápur
Khárepatan
Bichoom
Margaon
Karwar
Ankola
Kumta
Honáwar
Gersappa
Bhatkal
Sirsi
Sonda
Hangal
Kalghatgi
Kundgol
Shiggaon
Kelládi
Gadag
Hubli
Navalgund
Khanapur
Saundatti
Torgal
Badami
Bágalkot
Bunguni
Jamkhandi
Muddebihal
Indi
Sindgi
Hunsgi
Gajendragarh
Hon
Damal
Ron
Gokak
Chikori
Kapsi
Bhuibargarh
Garh Hinglaj
Sawantwari
Ramdurg
Kolhapur
Kurundwad
Athni
Kagal
Hatkanangle
Shirol
Panhala
Malkapur
Vishalgarh
Sangameshwar
Ratnagiri
Lanja
Petri
Jaigad
Vitla
Khatapur
Kavathe Mahankal
Atpadi
Sangoli
Miraj
Jath
Mangalvedha
Pandharpur
Mohol
Malsiras
Dahiwari
Koregaon
Phaltan
Lonand
Shirwal
Supa
Baramati
Indapur
Bhimthadi
Karmala
Kurduwadi
Barsi
Madha
Tembhurni
Jeur
Karjat
Shrigonda
Jamkhed
Parner
Sirur
Khed
Junnar
Shivner
Sangamner
Akola
Rahuri
Newasa
Shevgaon
Shahapur
Bhiwandi
Kalyan
Murbad
Panvel
Roha
Mangaon
Mahad
Mahableshwar
Pratapgad
Wai
Satara
Khed
Dapoli
Medha
Chiplun
Patan
Karad
Shirala
Walwa
Islampur
Tasgaon
Palus
Kavathe
Vita
Khanapur
Atpadi
Sangli
Miraj
Jath
Jat
Umadi
Indi
Sindgi
Hunsgi
Muddebihal
Bágalkot
Bunguni
Badami
Torgal
Ron
Gajendragarh
Gadag
Hubli
Dharwar
Navalgund
Khanapur
Saundatti
Belgaum
Sampgaon
Torgal
Ramdurg
Gokak
Chikori
Jamkhandi
Athni
Kagal
Hatkanangle
Kolhapur
Kurundwad


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
, Part III.
Sind and Cutch
Scale, 40 Miles to an Inch
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Govt. Photozinco: Office, Poona 1883.
HYDERABAD
SHIKARPUR
KHAIRPUR
JACOBABAD
UMARKOT
JESALMIR
KURRACHEE
BHUJ
NAWANAGAR
RAJKOT
Kashmor
Thul
Vikaru
Mirpur
Ghotki
Pano Akil
Rohri
Sukkur
Garhi Yasin
Rato dero
Kandiaro
Naushahro
Moro
Sehwan
Sakrand
Sanghar
Rándu
Khipra
Mirpur Khás
Tando Adamyar
Tando Muhammad Khan
Digri
Chachra
Tando Bula Khán
Kotri
Jerruck
Tatta
Beló
Mirpur Sakro
Kotri Allahyakhio
Mugulbhin
Shahbandar
Keti Bandar
Basta Bandar
Bágo Tando
Mitti
Islámkot
Virawah
Nagar
Dipla
Rahim-ki-Bázár
Suigam
Lakhpat
Narayan Sarowar
Luna
Khaoda
Gadhra
Jatawada
Adesar
Nakhatrana
Naliya
Jakhau
Paddhar
Anjar
Rápur
Sabrai
Mandvi
Bhadresar
Mundra
Vira
Morvi
Jorya
Wankaner
Dhrol
Dwarka
Gondal
Jasdan
Dharol
Jam
Kharoda
Sinai
Gharo
Jhuraro
Kakan
Dadu
Manjhand
Hala
Shahdadpur
Umarpur
Kandiaro
Mehar
Wirah
Kaubar
Ratodero
Sukkur
Rohri
Pano Akil
Ghotki
Mirpur
Vikaru
Thul
Kashmor
Gandava
From Gandava
To Dadar
To Mastung
To Sabzalkot
To Peshawur
To Jesalmir
To Jodhpur
To Mukam, Kille Waro
To Kamalchar
To Nimmiani
To Jodhpur
To Jodhpur
To Jodhpur
DESERT
SEGARI CANAL
RUDHA
SALENG
BARARO DERO
MANCHHAR LAKE
SEHWAN
MANJHAND
UMARPUR
RAINI
INDUS R.
KHORI R.
RANN OF CUTCH
GULF OF CUTCH
MOUTHS OF THE RIVER INDUS
SIND RAILWAY
RAINI CANAL
RAINI RIVER
RAINI CANAL
RAINI RIVER
RAINI CANAL
RAINI RIVER

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

Area and Population.

THE territory under the administration of the Government of Bombay extends from north latitude 28° 47′—the most northerly point of Sind—to 13° 53′ in the extreme south of the collectorate of Kánara, and from east longitude 66° 43′—the most westerly point of Sind—to 76° 30′, the eastern extremity of Khándesh.

The Presidency is bounded on the north-west, north and north-east by Baluchistán, the Punjáb and the Native States of Rájputána; on the east and south-east by Indor, the Central Provinces, West Berár and the Nizám's dominions; by Madras and Maisur on the south; and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

This territory comprises a total area of 191,805 square miles, of which the British districts contain 124,182, and 67,623 are under the rule of Native Chiefs. The total population including Aden is returned (1881) at 23,430,523—the British districts contributing 16,489,274, and the Native States, excluding Baroda, 6,941,249.

The only foreign possessions included within the limits of the Bombay Presidency are those of the Portuguese Government—Goa, Daman and Diu. Of these, the principal is Goa, with a total area of 1,062 square miles, situated on the coast in north latitude 15° 30′ and east longitude 73° 57′, between the districts of Ratnágiri and Kánara. In north latitude 22° 25′ and east longitude 72° 53′ is situated the settlement of Daman, containing an area of 82 square miles. Diu, a small island with an extreme length and breadth of 6½ miles by 1 mile, lies off the southern coast of the peninsula of Káthiáwár.

Line of Coast.

In proportion to its area the Bombay Presidency has the advantage of an extensive line of coast, reaching from Honávar, in north latitude 14° 16′, to Karáchi, in north latitude 24° 51′.

This coast is, however, rock-bound and difficult of access; and though it contains many estuaries forming fair-weather ports for vessels engaged in the coasting trade, Bombay, Karáchi and Kárwár alone have harbours sufficiently land-locked to protect shipping during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. The coast line is regular and unbroken, save by the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, between which lies the peninsula of Káthiáwár.

Physical Features.

The physical features which give their peculiar character to the different parts of the Presidency are the river Indus in Sind; the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay and the Ran of Cutch in the peninsula of Gujarát, and the rivers Narbada and Tápti in Gujarát proper; in Khándesh the river Tápti; in the Deccan the Godávari and Bhíma, and—separating the plateaux of Khándesh and the Deccan from the low-lying plains of Gujarát and the Konkan—the Sahyádri Hills.

Mountains.

The chief mountain ranges have a general direction from north to south. In the north, on the right bank of the Indus, the Hála Mountains, a continuation of the great Suláimán Range, separate British India from the dominions of the Khán of Khelát. Leaving Sind, and passing by the ridges of low sand hills,—the leading feature of the deserts east of the Indus,—and the isolated hills of Cutch and Káthiáwár, which form geologically the western extremity of the Arávali Range, the first extensive mountain chain is that separating Gujarát from the states of Central India. These hills, rising in the neighbourhood of Mount Abu, and stretching southwards to the valley of the Narbada, may be considered as a spur of the Arávali Mountains, or as a continuation of the Western Ghâts north of the valleys of the Narbada and the Tápti. The rugged and mountainous country south of the Tápti forms, strictly speaking, the northern extremity of the Sahyádri or Western Ghâts. This great range of hills, running parallel to the sea at a distance of from 40 to 50 miles, with a general elevation of upwards of 2,000 feet, contains individual peaks rising to more than double that height. Stretching southwards for upwards of 500 miles, the Western Ghâts extend over a belt of country in many places not less than 20 miles in breadth. The western declivity is abrupt, the land at the base of the hills being but slightly raised above the level of the sea. The hill sides are not, however, generally precipitous; but, as is usually the case with hills of trap, they descend to the plain in terraces with abrupt fronts. The landward slope is gentle, also falling away in terraces, the crest of the range being in many places but slightly raised above the level of the plateau of the Deccan. In the neighbourhood of the Sahyádri Hills, particularly towards the northern extremity of the range, the country is rugged and broken, containing isolated peaks, masses of rock, and spurs, which, running eastward, form water-sheds for the great rivers of the Deccan. These spurs excepted, only two ranges of hills—the Sátpuda and the Sátmála or Ajanta Hills—have a general direction at right angles to the main line of the ghâts. From the neighbourhood of the fort of Asirgarh to their termination in the east of Gujarát, the Sátpuda Hills separate the valley of the Tápti from the valley of the Narbada, and the district of Khándesh from the territories of Indor. The Sátmála or

Ajanta Hills, separating Khándesh from the Nizám's dominions on the south, are of less importance, being rather the northern slope of the plateau of the Deccan than a distinct range of hills.

Rivers.

The chief river of Western India is the Indus, with a course from Atak to the sea of 962 miles. In the dry season the surface water varies in breadth from 480 to 1,600 yards. The greatest depth is found between Kálábágh and Atak, where it is 186 feet. The season of floods begins in March and continues to September, the average depth of the river rising during the inundation from 9 to 24 feet, and the velocity of the current increasing from 3 to 7 miles an hour. The discharge of water, which in December is calculated at 40,857 cubic feet per second, is estimated in August to attain more than ten times that amount.

Next to the Indus in length and in volume of water comes the Narbada. Rising in the Central Provinces, and traversing the dominions of Holkar, the Narbada after a course of 700 miles falls into the Gulf of Cambay, forming near its mouth the alluvial plain of Broach, one of the richest districts of the Presidency. For about 100 miles from the sea the Narbada is at all seasons navigable by small boats, and during the rains by vessels of from 30 to 50 tons' burden.

Though inferior in point of size to the Narbada, the Tápti is of more importance to the Presidency of Bombay than its companion stream, draining, as it does, about 250 miles of country, and being, in a commercial point of view, the most useful of Gujarát rivers.

Of other Gujarát streams the Sábarmati and the Mahi deserve notice. Rising, the former in the northern and the latter in the southern extremity of the Mahi Kántha Hills, and flowing southwards, they drain the districts of Northern Gujarát and fall into the sea near the head of the Gulf of Cambay. Passing southwards, the streams, which rising in the Sahyádri Range flow westward into the Arabian Sea, are of little importance. During the rains, it is true, they are formidable torrents; but with the return of the fair weather they fall off in volume, and during the hot season, with few exceptions, they cease to flow. Clear and rapid as they descend the hills, on reaching the low lands of the Konkan they become muddy and brackish creeks. Though for purposes of irrigation these creeks are useless, in a country so rugged as the Konkan they are valuable, forming highways for a not inconsiderable traffic. Starting further inland, the Kánarese rivers have a larger body of water and a more regular flow than the streams of the Konkan. One of them, the Sheráwati, in the neighbourhood of the village of Gersappa, forcing its way through the western crest of the ghát, plunges from the high to the low country by a succession of falls, the principal of which is 890 feet in height. It is not, however, on account of such streams as these that the Sahyádri Hills are famous over India; but because the mighty rivers—the Godávari and the Krishna—have in them their sacred sources; the former northwards near Násik, and the latter among the Mahábaleshvar Hills. These rivers, collecting to themselves tributary streams, some of them of considerable size, drain the entire plain of the Deccan as they pass eastwards towards the Sea of Bengal.

Plains.

6 portions of the Presidency naturally fall under the head of Plains—Sind, Gujarát, the Konkan, Khándesh, the Deccan, and the Karnátak.

Sind—the valley of the Indus, a flat plain without hills and with but scanty vegetation—depends for its productiveness entirely on the water of the river. This it obtains partly by natural inundation during the months of flood, and partly by the artificial irrigation of canals.

Gujarát, except in its northern parts, consists of rich, highly cultivated plains, alluvial in their origin, but not now subject to inundation.

The tract of country known as the Konkan, the low lands between the base of the ghát and the sea, though containing rich plots of rice land and gardens of cocoanut, is as a whole a rugged and difficult country, intersected by creeks, and abounding in isolated peaks and detached ranges of hills.

The plains of Khándesh and the Deccan are drained by large rivers, near whose banks are considerable tracts of much fertility. The air is, however, dry, and the rainfall uncertain, so that even in favourable years they are, except during the rainy season, bleak and devoid of vegetation.

The Karnátak—the country south of the Krishna—has few hills and few tracts incapable of cultivation. It consists of extensive plains of black, or cotton, soil in a high state of cultivation.

Lakes.

With the exception of the Manchar Lake in Sind and the Ran of Cutch, this Presidency is almost entirely without natural lakes. Situated on the right bank of the Indus in the neighbourhood of the town of Sehwán, the Manchar Lake, when fed by the waters of the river during the months of flood, attains a length of 20 miles and a breadth of 10, covering a total area estimated at 180 square miles.

Perhaps the most peculiar natural feature of the Presidency is the Ran of Cutch—according to the season of the year a salt marsh, an inland lake, or an arm of the sea. The area of this tract of country is estimated at 8,000 square miles. It forms the western boundary of the province of Gujarát, and when flooded during the rains, by uniting the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, converts the province of Cutch into an island. In the dry season the soil is impregnated with salt, the surface in some places being moist and muddy, and in others, like

dry river-bed or sea-beach, strewn with gravel and shingle. Its present condition is probably the result of some natural convulsion. But whether the Ran is an arm of the sea from which the waters have receded, or an inland lake whose seaward barrier has been swept away, would seem to be still a matter of discussion.

Two artificial sheets of water—Vehár in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and Khadakvásla near Poona—would seem from their size to deserve a place among the lakes of the Presidency. The former, designed for the supply of water to the city of Bombay, is situated about 16 miles distant in a group of hills near the station of Thána. Its area is about 1,400 acres. The latter, formed for the water-supply of Poona and for the irrigation of the country in its neighbourhood, is considerably larger, covering an area of 3,500 acres. Other large sheets of water recently constructed are the Tulsi Lake for the water-supply of Bombay and the Ekrúk, the Ashti and the Mhasvad tanks in Sholápur. The Wághad Tank and the Bhatghar Reservoir are both important works now under construction as storage tanks for the supply of water, the former to the Kadva River Canal works in Ahmadnagar, and the latter to the Níra Canal in Poona.

Marshes.

The most considerable tract of marshy land is the more recently formed portion of the delta of the Indus south of Karáchi. Along the cost of the Konkan there are also low-lying lands on the borders of the salt-water creeks, large tracts of which are at high tide liable to inundation.

Forests.

The two great classes of forests—the produce of hills and the produce of alluvial plains—are represented in Bombay, the latter by the state reserves of Sind, and the former by the forests of other parts of the Presidency. The last mentioned forests are scattered over a wide area, extending from the twenty-third to the fourteenth degree of north latitude. Most of them lie in the main range or on some one of the spurs of the Sahyádri Hills. Consisting, as they do, in great measure of such lands as, from their barrenness or remote position, have not been brought under cultivation, these reserves are at present in many instances but thinly covered with timber. The rugged surface and moist climate of the Konkan favour the growth and the preservation of trees; and, though its forests are scattered, and the hill-sides are seldom richly or densely wooded, they form a state property valuable alike from its extent, its nearness to Bombay, and the superior quality of the small teak which it produces. There are, however, two tracts of country almost entirely devoted to the production of timber—the Dángs, the rough mountain region lying between the table-land of Khándesh and the sea-board plains of Gujarát; and the district of Kánara in the south.

The Sind forests, situated on or close to the banks of the river Indus, extend from the Rohri Division to the Karáchi Collectorate. Consisting of blocks (belas), currently reported to have been constructed as game preserves by the Amirs, these forests, excluding those in the Native State of Khairpur, extend over an estimated area of 500 square miles.

The frequent changes in the course of the river consequent on the annual inundation lead to large losses of forest area by erosion, a loss of 3,000 to 4,000 acres not being uncommon. Fresh deposits formed in front of existing forests generally compensate in extent for the land thus washed away. But though the total of the forest area is kept up, it takes, even under the most favourable circumstances, many years to replace the trees carried off by the river.

Forest Produce—Timber.

The principal timber trees are: teak, found in all forests throughout the Presidency except in Sind; blackwood, of two varieties—*Dalbergia sisu* in Sind, and *Dalbergia latifolia* in the other parts of the Presidency; *Dalbergia ujainenis* (tiwas), found in hill forests throughout the Presidency; *Pterocarpus marsupium*, called honé in Kánara and bibla in the Northern Division; *Terminalia glabra*, known as ain in Maráthi and as sádara in Gujaráti; ebony and poon, found only in the Southern Division; bábul *(Acacia arabica)*, attaining its greatest size and excellence in Lower and Middle Sind, but found in all parts of the Presidency; khair *(Acacia catechu)*, valuable not only as building timber and as firewood, but also as yielding the extract known as *catechu* or *terra japonica*; *Nauclea cordifolia* (heda) and *Nauclea parvifolia* (kalam in Maráthi, yetgal in Kánarese), common in the coast forests, less so inland; náná or nándi, and bonda or bondára, two varieties of *Lagerstræmia*; asána *(Bidelia spinosa)*; anjan *(Hardwickia binata)*, found only in Khándesh; jámba *(Juga xylocarpa)*, a hard and durable wood, sometimes called ironwood; and bhan *(Populus euphratica)*, soft and of no great size, but the only timber tree which grows in any abundance in Upper Sind. Tamarisk *(Tamarix indica)*, though it never attains any size, deserves notice from the very extensive scale on which it is cut by the Forest Department in Sind as fuel for steamers on the Indus. Sandalwood is found in the forests of Kánara. The bamboo, though unknown in Sind, is widely spread throughout the forests of the Northern and Southern Divisions.

Fruits, Gums, &c.

The forests contain many trees which on account of their fruits, nuts, or berries, are valuable irrespective of the quality of their timber. Among these are the mango *(Mangifera indica)*; the jack *(Artocarpus integrifolia)*; the bher *(Zizyphus jujuba)*; the bael *(Ægle marmelos)*, a valuable remedy in dysentery; the hirda *(Terminalia chebula)* which yields the myrabolam of commerce; undi *(Callophyllum inophyllum)*, the seeds of which yield a dark-green oil; *Bassia latifolia*, the mowra tree, from the flowers of which a spirit is distilled, while the seeds yield a large quantity of thick oil, which is used in making soap in the Kaira District; and karanj *(Pongamia glabra)*, whose beans yield an oil used not only for burning, but also medicinally in cutaneous diseases.

The jungle tribes collect small quantities of gum from several varieties of trees, and in Sind the Forest Department derives a small revenue from lac formed on bábul trees in the forests near Haidarabad.

The palms of the Bombay Presidency are the cocoanut *(Cocos nucifera)*; the true date *(Phœnix dactylifera)*, very abundant near Sukkur in Upper Sind; the bastard date *(Phœnix sylvestris)*, found in the Konkan, Gujarát and the Deccan; the palmyra palm *(Borassus flabelliformis)*, common along the coast; the bhérali már *(Caryota urens)*, a mountain palm found on the seaward slopes of the Western Ghâts; and the sopári or betelnut palm *(Areca catechu)*.

The fermented sap of the tár or palmyra palm is largely used as an intoxicating drink under the name of tári (*Anglice*, toddy). Similar drinks are prepared from the sap of the cocoanut and the bastard date palms, and pass by the same name; while the fermented sap of bhérali már is known as mári.

Oil is largely extracted from the kernel of the cocoanut, and coir fibre from the outer husk. The leaves of the cocoanut and palmyra palms are under the name of kájáns much used in Bombay and the neighbourhood in the construction of temporary buildings and huts. Coarse matting is made from the leaves of the date palm.

Staple Crops.

The following are the staple crops of the Bombay Presidency: among the cereals, jowári *(Sorghum vulgare)* and bájri *(Holcus spicatus)* are the staple food-grains in the Deccan and Khándesh. Rice is the chief product of the Konkan. Wheat, grown generally in the northern part of the Presidency, but especially in Sind and Gujarát, has recently been exported to Europe in very large quantities from Karáchi and Bombay. Barley is principally grown in the northern parts of the Presidency. Náchni *(Eleusine coracana)* and kodra *(Paspalum scrobiculatum)*, inferior grains, grown usually on hill sides, furnish food to the Kolis, Bhils, Wáralis and other aboriginal tribes.

Of the pulses the most important are gram *(Cicer arietinum)*, túr *(Cajanus indicus)*, kulti *(Dolichos biflorus)*, and mung *(Phaseolus mungo)*.

The principal oil-seeds are: til *(Sesamum orientale)*, which yields the gingelly oil of commerce, mustard, castor oil, kasamba safflower *(Carthamus tinctorius)*, and linseed (alsi or jawas), which is grown for the seed alone, the fibres of the stem (flax) not being utilized.

Of fibres the most important are cotton, ambári or Deccani hemp *(Hibiscus canabinus)*, and san or tág, Konkani hemp *(Crotalaria juncea)*. Much has been done of late years to improve the cotton of the Bombay Presidency. American varieties have been introduced with much advantage in the Dhárwár Collectorate and other parts of the Southern Marátha Country. In Khándesh the indigenous plant, from which one of the lowest classes of cotton in the Bombay Market took its name, has been superseded by the Hinganghát variety with such success that Khándesh-grown cotton now classes as Umráoti.

Among miscellaneous crops are sugar-cane, which, requiring a rich soil and perennial water-supply, can be grown only in favoured localities; red pepper, potatoes, turmeric, and tobacco, which is grown everywhere, but attains superior quality in the Kaira District only.

Climate.

In a territory extending through so many degrees of latitude, containing low lands lying near the coast, and elevated plateaux remote from the sea, and while receiving in its more southern parts the full force of the south-west monsoon, extending northwards beyond its influence, great varieties of climate are met with. In Upper Sind the extreme dryness and heat, combined with the aridity of a sandy soil, make up a climate resembling that of the sultry deserts of Africa. The mean maximum temperature at Haidarabad, in Lower Sind, during the six hottest months of the year has been given at 98° 5′ in the shade, and the water of the Indus reaches blood heat; but in Upper Sind it is even hotter, and the thermometer has been known to register 130° in the shade. In Cutch and in Gujarát the heat, though less, is also very great. The Konkan is hot and moist, the fall of rain during the monsoon sometimes nearly approaching 300 inches. The table-land of the Deccan, above the ghâts, on the contrary, has a very agreeable climate, as has also the Southern Marátha Country; and in the hills of Mahábaleshvar, Sinhgad and other detached heights, Europeans may go out at all hours with impunity. Bombay island itself, though in general cooled by the refreshing sea breeze, is oppressively hot during May and October. The south-west monsoon generally sets in about the first week in June, and pours a prodigious quantity of rain along the coast. From June till October, therefore, travelling otherwise than by rail is often difficult and unpleasant, except in Sind, where the monsoon rains exert no influence.

Geology.

Mr. Blanford, the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, gives the following summary of the geology of this Presidency:—

"The Bombay Presidency consists, geologically as well as physically, of two parts. The north-western of these consists of Sind, Cutch and Gujarát; the south-western comprises the Marátha Country. Roughly speaking, the river Narbada may be said to divide the two regions. A part of the distinction is climatic, the north-eastern division being to a great extent beyond the area of the periodical monsoon rains; but the essential differences are due to the very dissimilar geological formations of which the two regions consist.

"The geology of the Marátha Country is, for the most part, of the simplest kind, by far the greater portion of the surface being composed of nearly horizontal strata of

basalt and similar rocks. Hence the peculiar features of the country, the extensive plateaux, the long hog-backed hills, the terraces on their sides, and the black precipices which in so many places almost cut off communication with the low ground. Hence also the fertility of the soil which covers the country, and its adaptation to the growth of cereals, pulse and cotton; and to the same cause may be attributed the thinness and stunted growth of the forest, except in a few favoured localities.

"The rocks of the Bombay Deccan are precisely similar to those of neighbouring portions of the Indian peninsula. India proper, in its geology, stands as strikingly aloof from neighbouring portions of Asia as it does in its ethnology and zoology; but the rocks of Gujarát, Cutch and Sind are only partially represented in the Indian peninsula, and must rather be considered as belonging to continental Asia, being continuous, as was long since shown by Dr. Carter, with the formations found in Persia and Arabia. To the northward the Sind rocks extend to the foot of the Himálayas.

"To this striking change in the geology is due, to no small extent, the difference in the physical features of the countries north-west of Gujarát. Instead of plateaux covered by black soil, we find undulating sandy plains, with scattered craggy hills; the immense alluvial flats to the north of Cutch and Gujarát are for the most part deserts of blown sand, and the fertile country consists of a belt rapidly diminishing in breadth to the westward, along the borders of the sea; its verdure is due to the humidity caused by the neighbouring ocean. In Sind even this ceases, and the country except on the banks of the Indus, or where reclaimed by irrigation, is an arid tract of gravel and sand, from which arise the steep scarps of limestone ranges."*

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary.

The history of the Bombay Presidency is most clearly shown by separate summaries of the history of each of its four provinces or speech divisions. These four provinces are Sind with an area of about 55,000 miles and 2,500,000 people; Gujarát with about 70,000 miles and 9,775,000 people; Mahárashtra or the Marátha districts with about 56,000 miles and 9,110,000 people; and the Karnátak or Kánarese districts with about 25,000 miles and 4,150,000 people. For historical as well as for administrative purposes the Marátha districts form two divisions, the Konkan or Maráthi-speaking coast with 11,000 miles and 3,360,000 people, and the Deccan or Maráthi-speaking inlands with 45,000 miles and 5,750,000 people. The history of these five divisions of the Presidency may be conveniently given from north to south; Sind, Gujarát, Konkan, Deccan, and Karnátak.

I.—SIND.

Sind, with an area of about 55,000 miles and 2,500,000 people, includes the five districts of Karáchi, Haidarabad, Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar, and Upper Sind Frontier, and the state of Khairpur. Before 713, when Sind was conquered by the Arabs, a Hindu dynasty appears for some hundred years to have reigned at Alor, then on the Indus about five miles east of Rohri in Shikárpur. According to local tradition, besides including the Afghán territories of Kandahár and the Suláimán hills, the dominions of the Alor dynasty stretched from Káshmir and Kanauj in the north and east to Omán and Surat in the west and south. On the death of the last king his Bráhman chamberlain, by name Chachh, established himself on the throne. During the reign of Dáhir, son of Chachh, in or about 712, a large Arab force under the command of Muhammad Kásim Sakifi was despatched from Shiráz in Persia by the Khalifa Suláimán to spread the faith of Islám in the delta of the Indus. After taking the sea-port of Debal, identified with Manora or Tatta, Nerankot or modern Haidarabad, and the strong fortress of Sehwán, Muhammad successfully engaged the army of Rája Dáhir whom he slew at the fort of Ráwar. He then took the capital Alor, and advanced and took Multán. From the Arab conquest in 713 till the English took it in 1843, with scarcely a break, Sind remained in the hands of Musalmáns. On the extinction of the Ummayid dynasty of Khalifas in 750 and the accession of the Abássides, the Indus delta passed to the new rulers. But the hold of the Khalifas on this distant province grew slowly weaker and, in 871, on the rise of two native kingdoms at Multán and Mánsura it virtually ceased. Of the two native kingdoms Multán comprised the upper valley of the united Indus as far as Alor; and Mánsura, which stretched from Alor to the sea, nearly coincided with the modern province of Sind. Under the Arabs (713-871) Sind was well cultivated, and the capital Alor is said to have almost equalled Multán in size and to have been the centre of considerable commerce. The Arab princes apparently derived only a small revenue from Sind, and left the management in the hands of natives.

In 1019, in Mahmud of Ghazni's thirteenth invasion of India, Sind was ruled by a governor who nominally represented the Khalifa Kádir Billáh Abul Abbas Ahmad. In 1026, after

* *Note.*—*Vide* Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. V, Part 3.

HISTORY
Sind.

the capture of Multán and Uchh, Sind was conquered by Mahmud's vazir, Abdur Razái. Six years later in 1032, Ibn Sumár, governor of Multán, laid the foundation of the Sumra dynasty in Sind, at first apparently as a titular vassal of the Ghaznivid monarchy. In 1051, if not earlier, the Sumra kings made themselves independent, and spread their possessions as far as Nasarpur, twenty-six miles south-east of Hála. Under Khafif, who made Tatta his capital, the dynasty attained its greatest power, and his authority was acknowledged from Cutch to Nasarpur. The Sumra dynasty, which began in 1032, ended in 1351, when their last king, Urrah Mehl, was killed by the Sama tribe who belonged to the Yádav Rajputs, and became Muhammadans not earlier than 1391. The Samas placed Jám Unar, one of their own body, on the throne of Sind. Under the Sama dynasty, which included fifteen kings and lasted from 1351 to 1521, Firoz Tughlak of Delhi invaded Sind in 1372, and compelled the ruling prince, Jám Babuniya, to tender a nominal allegiance. In 1520, Jám Firoz, the last Sama king, was defeated, and his capital Tatta was sacked by Sháh Beg Arghun, who marched from Kandahár. Under a subsequent agreement the Jám retained all Sind between Sukkur and Tatta, while the Sháh took the region north of Lakhi in Shikárpur. The Samas soon after repudiated this agreement, and a battle fought in 1521 at Talti, about eight miles north-east of Sehwán, resulted in their utter defeat and the secure establishment of the Arghun power. Sháh Beg died in 1522. During the reign of his son and successor, Mirza Sháh Husáin, who finally drove Jám Firoz from Tatta to Cutch and at length to Gujarát, the Moghal Emperor Humáyun, being defeated by the Afghán Sher Sháh, fled to Sind, and twice, in 1539 and in 1542, attempted without success to conquer the province. On the death of Sháh Husáin without issue in 1554, the Arghun dynasty came to an end, having lasted from 1521 to 1554. The Arghun dynasty was followed by a short-lived line of Tarkhán rulers, of which little is known except that they ceased to rule in 1592. In that year the Moghal Emperor Akbar defeated Mirza Jáni Beg, ruler of Tatta, and brought Sind under the Subáh of Multán. About 1603, after a long conflict with the Mahárs, a race of Hindu origin, the Dáudputras, or descendants of Dáud Khán, whose home was Khánpur eight miles south-east of Shikárpur, succeeded in establishing their supremacy over Upper Sind, and soon after founded the town of Shikárpur. Towards the end of the seventeenth century the Kalhoras, a race closely allied to the Dáudputras, rose to power in the Lower Indus valley. The Kalhoras trace their descent to Muhammad of Kambátha who lived in 1204. About 1558 the family rose into notice through the sanctity of one A'dam Sháh, the chief of a large sect of mendicants in Chánduka. The fakirs descended from this family long lived a life of warfare against the Moghal lieutenants, until in 1658 under Názir Muhammad Kalhora they successfully opposed the imperial troops and organized themselves into a regular government. About 1701 Yár Muhammad Kalhora, with the help of the Sirái or Tálpur tribe, seized Shikárpur, where he fixed his court, and obtained from the Emperor Aurangzeb a grant of the Dera districts together with the title of Khuda Yár Khán.

Under the Kalhora dynasty, which lasted from 1701 to 1783, seven kings ruled over Sind with a break of anarchy for two years between 1775 and 1777. Of these, Yár Muhammad probably reigned from 1701 to 1719, Nur Muhammad from 1719 to 1754, Muhammad Murád from 1754 to 1757, Ghulám Sháh from 1757 to 1772, Sarfaráz Khán from 1772 to 1775, and, after two years' anarchy, Ghulám Nabi Khán from 1777 to 1782, and Abdul Nabi Khán from 1782 to 1783. Of these seven kings Nur Muhammad (1719-1754) was the most important. During his reign the Tálpur tribe of Baluchis, the last native rulers of Sind, came to notice in the person of Mir Bahrám, an able officer of the Kalhora king. Under Nur Muhammad, along with other provinces west of the Indus, Tatta and Shikárpur were ceded to Nádir Sháh in 1739 by the Emperor Muhammad Sháh. Under Nádir Sháh, Nur Muhammad was compelled to pay a yearly tribute of £20,000 (Rs. 2,00,000), and in return was given the high-sounding title of Sháh Kuli Khán. In 1748, on the death of Nádir Sháh, Sind became tributary to Ahmad Sháh Duráni of Kandahár, who conferred on Nur Muhammad the new title of Sháh Naváz Khán. The chief events which marked the reigns of the other kings were that Muhammad Murád founded the town of Murádábád (1754-1757) and Ghulám Sháh the city of Haidarabad in 1768 on the ancient site of Nerankot. During the early part of Ghulám Sháh's reign, in 1758, the British East India Company established a factory at Tatta; but during the reign of Sarfaráz Khán the Company's operations were discouraged, and the factory was eventually withdrawn in 1775. In 1783 Abdul Nabi Khán, the last prince of the Kalhora dynasty, was defeated by Mir Fateh Ali of the Tálpur tribe, and compelled to flee to Jodhpur, where his descendants still hold distinguished rank. On ascending the throne of Sind in 1783, Mir Fateh Ali Khán obtained a grant from Sháh Zamán of Kandahár for the government of Sind by the Tálpurs. The history of Sind under the Tálpur Mirs is rendered very complicated by the numerous branches into which the ruling house split. Fateh Ali Khán's nephew, Mir Sohráb Khán, settled independently with his adherents at Rohri, and his son, Mir Tharo Khán, at Sháhbandar. The Tálpurs thus fell into three distinct branches; the Haidarabad or Sháhdádpur family ruling in Central Sind; the Mirpur or Manikáni house, descendants of Mir Tharo, ruling at Mirpur; and the Sohrábani line, derived from Mir Sohráb, ruling at Khairpur. To increase the complication, Fateh Ali, head of the Haidarabad Mirs, associated with himself in the government his three younger brothers, Ghulám Ali, Karam Ali, and Murád Ali. During the reign of these four Mirs, Karáchi was recovered in 1792 from the governor of Khelát, and Umarkot in 1813 from the Rája of Jodhpur. Of the four brothers who ruled jointly at Haidarabad, Mir Fateh Ali died in 1801, leaving one son, Sobhdár; Ghulám Ali in

1811, leaving one son, Mir Muhammad; Karam Ali in 1828 without issue; and Murád Ali, leaving two sons, Nur Muhammad and Nasir Khán. On the death of any of these brothers the chief power passed, not to their sons, but to their surviving brothers. Up to 1840 the government of Haidarabad was carried on by Nur Muhammad and Nasir Khán together with their cousins, Sobhdár and Muhammad. In 1841 Mir Nur Muhammad died, leaving two sons, Sháhdád and Husáin Ali. The Tálpur Mirs adorned Haidarabad and its suburb Khudabad with many handsome buildings, of which their own tombs are the most remarkable. The first connection of the British with Sind took place as early as 1758, when a factory of the East India Company was established at Tatta. In 1775 the factory was withdrawn. In 1799 a commercial mission, sent to Sind to conduct business between the British Government and the Tálpur Mirs, ended unsatisfactorily. The Agent resided from time to time at Tatta, Sháhbandar, or Karáchi, and endured numerous indignities, until at length he received a peremptory order from the Mirs to quit their territory. The East India Company took no notice of this insult. In 1809 an arrangement was effected between the Mirs and the British authorities, mainly for the purpose of excluding Frenchmen from settling in Sind. In 1825 the Sindi tribe of Khosás made incursions into Cutch, and a military demonstration became necessary as a preventive measure. In 1830 Lieutenant, afterwards Sir Alexander, Burnes after many delays and threats on the part of the Mirs was permitted to follow up the course of the Indus, taking with him presents from the king of England to Ranjit Singh at Láhor. The Indus was then entirely unexplored, and the obvious object of the mission was to collect information for political purposes. Two years later, Colonel Pottinger concluded a treaty with the Mirs for the advancement of commerce, by which traders and merchants were permitted to use the roads and rivers of Sind, though no Englishman might settle in the country. The Khairpur Mirs ratified this treaty after their kinsmen at Haidarabad. In 1835 Colonel Pottinger obtained leave to survey the sea-coast of Sind and the delta of the Indus; yet trade did not enter the river, and the Mirs clearly mistrusted the intentions of their powerful neighbours. In 1838 the first Afghán war necessitated the despatch of British troops to join the main army by way of the Indus, in spite of a clause in the treaty expressly forbidding the employment of the river as a military highway. Lord Auckland considered that so great an emergency overrode the text of the agreement, and declared that those chiefs who showed themselves unwilling to assist the British in such a crisis would be deprived of their possessions. In December of that year a large force under Sir John Keane landed in Sind, but found itself unable to proceed owing to the obstacles thrown in its way by the Mirs in supplying stores and carriage. After a threat to march upon Haidarabad, Sir John Keane at length succeeded in continuing his course. Owing to this hostile demeanour, a reserve force was despatched from Bombay in 1839 to take its station in Sind. The Baluchi garrison at Manora, near Karáchi, endeavoured to prevent it from landing, and the British accordingly found it necessary to occupy that fort. A treaty was afterwards concluded with the Haidarabad Mirs, by which they agreed to pay £230,000 (Rs. 23,00,000) to Sháh Suja in commutation of all arrears of tribute due to the Afgháns; to admit the establishment in Sind of a British force not exceeding 5,000 men, the expenses being defrayed in part by the Mirs themselves; and to abolish all tolls upon trading boats on the Indus. The Khairpur Mirs concluded a similar treaty, except as regards the subsidy. The English then took possession of the fort of Bukkur under the terms of the engagement. By careful conciliatory measures the British representatives secured the tranquility of the country, so that the steam flotilla navigated the Indus unimpeded. Nur Muhammad, senior Mir, died in 1841, and the Tálpur Government passed to his two sons, conjointly with their uncle, Nasir Khán. In 1842 Sir Charles Napier arrived in Sind with sole authority over all the territory on the Lower Indus. New conditions were proposed to the Mirs owing to delay in payment of the tribute, these terms including the cession of Karáchi, Tatta, Sukkur, Bukkur, and Rohri. After some delay and a slight military demonstration the treaty was signed in February 1843. But the Baluchis composing the Sindian army did not acquiesce in this surrender of independence, and shortly afterwards they attacked the Residency, which stood near the Indus, a few miles from Haidarabad. Major Outram and his small suite, after defending the building for a short time, found themselves compelled to retreat to a steamer then lying in the river. He soon after joined Sir Charles Napier's force. On the 17th of February Napier found the Mirs' army, 22,000 strong, posted on the Fuleli River near Miáni. He gave them battle with only 2,800 men of all arms and twelve pieces of artillery, and gained a complete and brilliant victory. The Baluchi loss amounted to about 5,000 men, while that of the British did not exceed 257, of whom nineteen were officers. Shortly after, the chief Mirs of Haidarabad and Khairpur surrendered as prisoners of war, and the fort of Haidarabad was captured together with the Mirs' treasure, computed at about £1,000,000 sterling. In March, Napier received reinforcements from Sukkur, and went in search of the enemy with 5,000 men. He found the Baluchi army, 20,000 strong, under Sher Muhammad of Mirpur, in a strong position near Dabo. After a desperate resistance the Sindians fled in disorder, their leader, Sher Muhammad, retreating to the desert. Soon afterwards our troops occupied Mirpur and Umarkot. Sind was declared a conquered country and annexed to the British dominions. The Tálpur family thus ceased to be a ruling power after a sovereignty of about sixty years. The Mirs were removed successively to Bombay, Poona and Calcutta; till, in 1854, Lord Dalhousie allowed them to return to Sind and take up their residence at Haidarabad.

Immediately after the annexation Sir Charles Napier was appointed the first British Governor, while a yearly pension of £37,500, together with lands, was distributed among

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the deposed Mirs. The judicial and revenue systems underwent a speedy remodelling, and the province was divided into extensive collectorates. Since the British annexation the chief events in Sind have been great commercial improvements, including especially the immense harbour works at Karáchi which have made the modern capital one of the leading seaports of Western India. Under the commissionership of Sir Bartle Frere (1851-59) the province made marked progress, and at a later date the construction of the Indus Valley Railway from Karáchi to join the Punjáb line at Multán has added greatly to its prosperity.

Gujarát.

II.—GUJARA'T.

The Gujaráti-speaking province of the Bombay Presidency has an area of about 70,000 miles and a population of about 9,775,000. It includes the five districts of Ahmadabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, and Surat; the state of Baroda in the centre, much mixed with the lands of British districts; the Mahi and Rewa Kántha states in the east; Rájpipla, Sachin, Bánsda, and Dharampur in the south; the peninsula af Káthiáwár with twenty-seven considerable and numerous petty states in the west; the isolated chiefship of Cutch in the north-west; and Pálanpur and Rádhanpur in the north. As far as present knowledge goes, the earliest fact connected with Gujarát belongs to the fourth century before Christ. An inscription on the Girnár rock in South Káthiáwár states that the dam of a lake near Girnár was built by the brother-in-law of the Mauryan king Chandragupta (B.C. 312-289) and improved by a Yavan or Parthian viceroy of the Mauryan king Ashok (B.C. 260-222). The next fact is about B.C. 250 the engraving on a slab in Girnár of a copy of Ashok's edicts. The mention of the Egyptian ruler Turamáyo or Ptolemy, probably Ptolemy Philadelphus (285-247), in the Girnár inscription of B.C. 250 suggests that at that time there was a connection by sea between the Mauryan territories in Gujarát and Egypt. About the time of Christ the Greek geographer Strabo speaks of the Baktrian Greek kings conquering Saraostus on the west coast of India, a name which has been doubtfully identified with Suráshtra or Sorath in South Káthiáwár. Ptolemy, the Egyptian geographer, in the second century after Christ (A.D. 150) seems to have had less knowledge of Gujarát than he had of the Konkan coast. He knew of the gulf of Cutch or Kánthi, the territory of Surastrene or Suráshtra, and Larike that is Lát or Gujarát. He knew the island of Barake or Dwárka. Of rivers he knew the Mophides or Mahi and the Namadus or Narbada, and of towns in Surastrene or Káthiáwár, Bardaxema perhaps the division of Barda in West Káthiáwár, Suráshtra perhaps Junágad the chief town of Sorath, Monoglossum Emporium or Mángrol port in South Káthiáwár, and Astakapra that is Hastakavapra or Háthab in Bhávnagar. In the gulf of Cambay he knew the trade centre of Barygaza or Broach, Camanes perhaps Kámrej on the Tápti, Pulipula perhaps Phulpáda the sacred part of Surat city, and Nusaripa or Navsári in South Gujarát. During the hundred years after Ptolemy, according to the Greak author of the Periplus of the Erythræan Sea whose probable date is A.D. 247, the ruler of the Konkan, Saraganes, that is the Shátakarni, was defeated by a chief named Sandanes who forced all Greek ships to trade with Broach. This action seems to show that Sandanes was a Gujarát ruler, and if so possibly a Kshatrap. One result of Sandanes' efforts to centre foreign trade at Broach was that the author of the Periplus had a much better knowledge of Gujarát than Ptolemy. He knew the snakes and the storms off the mouth of the gulf that curved from Eirinon that is the Ran (Sk. *iriṇa*), the gulf of Barake or the Dwárka coast, the gulf of Barygaza or Broach that is the gulf of Cambay with its treacherous shallows and wonderful bore sounding like the tumult of battle heard afar off, and the long troublesome thirty miles from the mouth of the Narbada to Broach. He also knew Abiria the country of the Abhirs and its seaboard, Surastrene that is Suráshtra or Káthiáwár, a land rich in corn, rice, sesamum, and cotton, near whose capital Minnagara, probably Girinagara or Junágad, were preserved the remains of Alexander's that is Greek temples, camps, and large wells. He knew the island Baiones or Piram in the Cambay gulf. Of rivers he knew the Mais or Mahi and the Namnadios or Narbada. Of towns he knew Astakapra or Háthab in Bhávnagar, Barugaza or Broach in whose markets the coins of the old Baktrian kings Apollodotus and Menander were still current, Kammoni apparently Ptolemy's Camanes that is perhaps Kámrej which appears as Kammanijj in a sixth century copper plate, and Akabarou doubtfully Arkapura or Sun City, the modern Suryapura or Surat. After the Mauryas the Greeks or Græco-Baktrians seem to have been in power in Káthiáwár and perhaps in Gujarát, and about a century later to have been succeeded by a dynasty of Indo-Parthians. Foreign references inscriptions and coins show that the country was governed by Parthian viceroys called Kshatraps, whose coin dates extend from 42 to 310, and who probably ruled from about B.C. 50 to about A.D. 250. Though at first subordinate to some Parthian ruler in Upper India, the Kshatraps seem to have soon made themselves independent, and brought under their sway Sind, Cutch, a part of Márwár, Málwa, and Gujarát as far south as Surat. Their capital was in Málwa, and a Palhav or Arsacidan Parthian officer of the third Kshatrap Rudradáman (A.D. 16-46) was viceroy of Káthiáwár and Gujarát. The Kshatraps were succeeded by the Guptas, whose head-quarters were probably at Kanauj in the North-West Provinces, and whose inscriptions show that about A.D. 257 their fifth king, Chandragupta Vikramáditya, took Málwa, Káthiáwár, and Gujarát, probably entering the province by the easy route from Ujjain to Broach. Coins show that three Gupta kings ruled in Gujarát and Káthiáwár, the last of whom, Skandagupta, added Cutch to his dominions. After Skandagupta, that is about A.D. 320, the Guptas seem to have lost their hold on Gujarát and Káthiáwár, and a king named Krishna, of unknown family, supposed to have been a Ráshtrakuta, seems to have been supreme in Gujarát as well as in the North Konkan and North Deccan. About the same time

the Chálukyas seem to have been in power is Gujarát, and Káthiáwár seems to have been in the hands of a tribe of Maitrakas or Mihirs, the modern Mehrs. About A.D. 340, Bhattárka, probably a Gupta commander, founded the Valabhi dynasty which reigned over Káthiáwár and the whole of Gujarát till about A.D. 614. Early in the sixth century (535) Kosmas Indikopleustes, the Greek merchant and monk, notices Orrhata, apparently Sorath or South Káthiáwár, as the seat of one of the five chief rulers of Western India. About 640 during the reign of the twelfth (?) Valabhi king T'u-lu-p'o-po-tu or Dhruvapatu (about 632-640), Hiwen Thsang, the famous Chinese pilgrim, visited Western India. He mentions the kingdoms of Suráshtra, Ánandpur probably Vadnagar in North Gujrát, and Broach, all with a numerous and wealthy population, and Valabhi abounding in the rarest merchandise from distant countries. There were convents with numerous recluses studying the doctrines of the Greater and Lesser Vehicles of Buddhism and heretics of different sects. About this time, in the decline of Valabhi power, Gujarát, at least Southern Gujarát, fell to the Chalukyas and their subordinate Gurjar chiefs whose head-quarters seem to have been at Broach. Some time during the seventh or soon after the beginning of the eighth century, Valabhi was destroyed by what is believed to have been an Arab invasion. For about a hundred years after the beginning of the eighth century the Ráshtrakutas appear to have held the territory formerly subject to the Chalukyas and the Gurjaras. At this time, according to some accounts, East Káthiáwár was held by the Gohils descendants of the Valabhi kings, North-west and Central Káthiáwár by the Maitrakas or Mehrs, and the land round Girnár by a Yádav Chudásma chief. From the middle of the eighth century (746) dates the establishment of the powerful Chávdá kings of Anhilpur or Anhilwád, the modern Pátan in Gáikwár territory about fifty miles north-west of Ahmadabad. This dynasty ruled from 746 to 943. Anhilpur continued the chief centre of power in Gujarát, till, at the close of the thirteenth century, the province passed under the rule of the Turki sovereigns of Delhi. At first the Chávdá possessions were small. South Gujarát was held by a branch of the great Chalukya family, and Káthiáwár by Chudásma, Jethva, Ráthod, and perhaps Gohil chiefs. About the beginning of the tenth century (943) the Chávdás were succeeded by the Chaulukyas or Solankis, a powerful tribe who ruled in Anhilpur from 943 to 1240. The Chaulukya territory included the whole of Gujarát and part of the North Konkan, Káthiáwár, Cutch, and part of Márwár. The Chaulukyas were succeeded by the Vághelás, who maintained their predecessors' large territories and ruled from 1240 to 1304. During the sway of the Anhilwáda kings, three Rajput tribes, the Jhálás in 1090, the Ráthods in 1225, and a second tribe of Gohils from Márwár in 1260, established themselves in Káthiáwár; the Dharampur Sisodiás took Dharampur in South Surat from the Bhils about 1170 (?); and the Sunth Parmárs established themselves near Sunth in Rewa Kántha about 1255.

Between the seventh and the fourteenth centuries Gujarát suffered thirteen Musalmán invasions. Seven or eight of these invasions, in the seventh and eighth centuries, were sea raids by the Arab Musalmáns of the Persian Gulf. The first raid happened about 636, the second perhaps towards the end of the seventh century when Valabhi was destroyed, and the rest in the eighth century in 717, 724, 730, 758, 770, and 778. The ninth Musalmán invasion was the famous expedition of Mahmud of Ghazni in 1025, which ended in the destruction of the great temple of Somnáth in South Káthiáwár. The tenth ended in the defeat of Muhammad Shaháb-ud-din Ghori of Ghazni by Bhimdev II of Anhilwád in 1178. The eleventh ended in the defeat of Bhim II and the sack of Anhilwád by Shaháb-ud-din's general Kutb-ud-din Eibak of Delhi in 1194. The twelfth and final Musalmán conquest of Gujarát was begun by Alá-ud-din Khilji, the Turki Emperor of Delhi, about 1290, and was completed about 1320. The Musalmán destruction of Nagar Tatta in Sind in the eleventh, and the further advance of Musalmán power in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, drove families of Parmár, Ráthod, and Chávdá Rajputs into the Mahi Kántha hills, where their descendants still hold small states. About 1320, during the rule of the Delhi viceroys at Anhilwád, Cutch was invaded by a large body of Jádeja Rajputs from Sind. The Jádejás seem to have continued to pass into Cutch for a considerable period, and established a chiefship supported by a brotherhood or *bháyád* of the leading men of the tribe which has continued to the present time little affected by the changes of rulers in Gujarát. About the same time (1320) Rájpipla in South Gujarát was taken by Rajput chiefs, probably Parmárs of Ujjain.

Towards the close of the fourteenth century, Muzaffar Khán, a convert of the Tonk clan of Rajputs, who was appointed viceroy of Gujarát in 1390, assumed independence. The power of the new dynasty was not thoroughly established till the succession of Muzaffar's grandson Ahmad in 1411. Ahmad, a ruler of talent and energy, put down a revolt, and, when opposition was at an end, removed his capital from Anhilwád or Pátan about fifty miles south-east to Asával on the Sábarmati whose name he changed to Ahmadabad. Before the close of the fifteenth century Ahmad and his successors had greatly enlarged their capital and adorned it with many buildings of great beauty. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, under the great Mahmud Begda (1459-1514), the power of the dynasty was at its highest. Before the close of Mahmud's reign their trade and importance at sea were impaired by the rivalry of the Portuguese. In 1534, during the reign of the vigorous but unfortunate Bahádur (1526-1536), Gujarát was invaded and overrun by the Moghal Emperor Humáyun, the father of Akbar. In the following year, partly in consequence of the help given by the Portuguese, Bahádur succeeded in driving out Humáyun. In reward for their help the Portuguese were promised leave to build a fort at Diu in South Káthiáwár, then one

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of the chief centres of trade in Western India. When the Moghal danger was over Bahádur regretted his promise to the Portuguese and tried to stop the building of Diu fort. He went afloat at Diu to meet the Portuguese viceroy. Treachery was planned on both sides, and a scuffle arose in which Bahádur was thrown overboard and drowned. The Diu fort was completed and has ever since been held by the Portuguese. After Bahádur's death the power of the Ahmadabad dynasty declined. A succession of feeble rulers ended in 1573 in the conquest of Gujarát by the Emperor Akbar. Akbar's first invasion was so sudden and his stay was so short that his power was not firmly established. Shortly after he left, a revolt broke out, and Gujarát was not thoroughly brought under Moghal rule until 1583.

During the 170 years' sway of the Ahmadabad sultáns the families which still hold several of the Gujarát states took their rise. The chief of these were in 1375 the Diváns of Pálanpur in Mahi Kántha, in 1434 the Solankis of Lunáváda in Rewa Kántha, in 1520 the Káthis of Central Káthiáwár, in 1535 the Jáms or Jádejás of North Káthiáwár, and between 1561 and 1572 the Bábis of Rádhanpur in Mahi Kántha.

Under Moghal rule Surat became the chief centre of trade in Western India and was treated with special honour as the door to Mecca. Early in the seventeenth century the trade of Surat drew to the Tápti several companies of European traders. The English established a house or factory in 1612, the Dutch in 1620, and the French in 1623. In 1660 the importance of the English was increased by the transfer to them of the Portuguese island of Bombay. Still, till the end of the seventeenth century, except the ill-judged and disastrous attempt of the Childs in 1690 to use their power at sea as a means of dictating terms to the Moghal Emperor, the English maintained the position of private traders. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, in 1664 and again in 1669, Shiváji, the founder of the Marátha empire, twice pillaged Surat, and in 1686 his son Sambháji plundered Broach. In the early part of the eighteenth century, on the decay of Moghal power, the Maráthás, chiefly under the leadership of Damáji Gaikwár, spread rapidly north. They attacked Surat in 1702 and Ahmadabad in 1707; they established themselves in Baroda about 1720; and they captured Ahmadabad in 1753 and again in 1757. By the second Marátha capture of Ahmadabad in 1757 supremacy in Gujarát passed from the Moghal to the Gáikwár and his overlord the Peshwa. The chief existing states which took their rise during the 200 years of Moghal ascendancy were in 1710 the Solankis of Bánsda in South Surat, in 1730 the Nawáb of Cambay, between 1720 and 1753 the Gáikwár of Baroda, and in 1756 the Bábis of Bálásinor in Rewa Kántha. On the decay of Moghal rule Surat was torn by factions and feuds. In these local feuds the European companies took a prominent part, the Dutch supporting one claimant and the English helping his rival. In 1733 Teg Bakht Khán seized the castle and assumed the title of nawáb. One of the chief parties in the city were the Abyssinian Sidis of Janjira in the Central Konkan, who since about 1660, as admirals of the Moghal fleet, had held command of Surat castle. In 1759, chiefly by the talent of Mr. Spencer their agent in Surat, and the skill of Admiral Watson, the English succeeded in ousting the Sidi from his position of admiral and from the command of the castle, the nawáb's descendants being allowed to keep the management of the city. In 1772 the power of the English was increased by the capture of Broach in the war undertaken to support Raghunáthráv as Peshwa and Govindráv as Gáikwár. The district of Broach was granted to the English by Fateh Singh, the rival Gáikwár, after his defeat at Árás in Kaira in 1775. In February 1779 the safe arrival at Surat of General Goddard with an army from Bengal revived the power of the English which was almost crushed by the disaster of Vadgaon near Poona in January 1779. In 1780, in the war with the Poona regency, Ahmadabad was taken by General Goddard. In 1782 under the treaty of Salbai it was restored to the Peshwa, and in the same year Broach was handed to Sindia in return for the support he had given the English in the great humiliation of Vadgaon. In 1799, as the Nawáb of Surat died without issue, the English assumed the management of the city.

Under the treaty of Bassein, 31st December 1802, the English guaranteed to establish and keep in power at Poona Bájiráv Peshwa who had quarrelled with his great nobles Holkar and Sindia and fled from them to British protection. On condition of guaranteeing him against attack the Peshwa ceded to the English his share of Surat and territory in Gujarát yielding a yearly revenue of £122,800. In the war against Sindia, which followed the treaty of Bassein, Broach was taken in November 1803, and was confirmed to the British in the same year under the treaty of Sirji Anjangaon. In the same year (May 1803) Kaira was ceded to the English by a grant from Ánandráv Gáikwár. Shortly after, family quarrels and struggles at Baroda compelled Ánandráv Gáikwár to call in British aid to quell a disturbance among his Arab mercenaries. Order was restored, and, in return, Dholka, Nadiád and other smaller places were ceded to the English. During the latter part of the eighteenth century, according to Musalmán and Maráthi custom, the Gáikwár, partly for himself and partly for his overlord the Peshwa, sent a yearly revenue-collecting, called *mulkgiri* or country-quelling, army to collect their tribute from the chiefs of Western and Northern Gujarát. As this yearly armed expedition caused much waste and confusion, the British Government agreed to associate itself with the Gáikwár in recovering the Maráthi tribute from the Káthiáwár states. Between 1807 and 1808 the tact and talent of Colonel Walker, who represented the British in Káthiáwár, persuaded the chiefs of their free will to maintain peace and pay certain fixed sums instead of the former forced contributions. In spite of his large interest in the Káthiáwár tribute the Peshwa was not made a party to these engagements. This omission might have caused difficulty had not the Peshwa, in consequence of

the murder of Gangádhar Shástri the Gáikwár's minister, been required in 1817 to compromise his claims on the Gáikwár and to make over his interest in Káthiáwár to the British Government. In virtue of its position as arbiter between the Maráthás and the local chiefs, the British Government in 1805 had become virtually the paramount power in Káthiáwár. The success which attended the settlement of the Káthiáwár tribute in 1807-8 induced four leading Gujarát chiefs to enter into agreements under which the British Government assumed the position of the paramount power, and, on behalf of the chiefs, engaged for the payment of the tribute due to the Gáikwár. The first chief who entered into this agreement was Idar in 1812, the second was Pálanpur in 1817, the third was Rájpipla in 1819, and the fourth was Rádhanpur in 1820. Meanwhile the supremacy of the English had been established in Cutch. In 1809 Cutch had fallen into such disorder that interference was necessary on behalf of the neighbouring territories of Káthiáwár. A treaty was concluded, under which the Ráv of Cutch agreed to refrain from interfering in countries to the east of the gulf and the Ran of Cutch, to put down piracy, and to exclude un-English Europeans and Americans from Cutch. These conditions were not fulfilled. In 1816 a fresh treaty was concluded under which the former provisions were renewed, and, in addition, the British Government agreed to reduce the Ráv's mutinous subjects and to reform the turbulent district of Vágad. Order was soon restored; but in 1819 the Ráv, who was insane, committed such excesses that, on the invitation of the leading Jádeja chiefs, the British Government again interfered. The Ráv was deposed, and his son, Desal II, was placed in power under a regency consisting of some of the Jádeja chiefs, aided by the British Resident. A fresh treaty guaranteed the integrity of Cutch from foreign or domestic enemies, secured the presence of a British force in Cutch, and excluded Cutch from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government. Before the settlement of Cutch and before the agreements with the Rájpipla and Rádhanpur chiefs, the overthrow of the Peshwa at Kirkee near Poona in November 1817 had raised the English to paramount power in Gujarát. Their authority was formally admitted by the Gáikwár in 1820, who agreed never to interfere with the tributary chiefs except through the medium of the British Government. As successors to the power of the Peshwa in 1817 the English possessions in Gujarát were increased by the addition of the Peshwa's territory and rights in Gujarát. The only existing state which took its rise during the fifty years of Marátha supremacy is the chiefship of Sachín eight miles south of Surat which in 1765 the Peshwa granted to a branch of the Janjira Sidis. Since the overthrow of the Peshwa the only addition to the British possessions in Gujarát is, in exchange for land near Gwalior, the cession in 1860 by Mahárája Sindia of the districts in the east of Gujarát known as the Panch Maháls. Since 1820 the peace of Gujarát has been well preserved. The chief disturbances have been connected with the Mutinies of 1857, when Tántia Topi's force came within the limits of Rewa Kántha and the Panch Maháls; at the same time sedition was at work in Ahmadabad, Broach, and Surat, the Mahi Kántha tribes and the Náikda Bhils were unruly, and the Vághers of Okhámandal were in open revolt. The judicious measures adopted by Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, supported by the fidelity of Khanderáv Gáikwár, prevented any considerable outbreak in Gujarát. Since the Mutinies there have been two serious risings, in 1866 a Vágher outbreak in Káthiáwár, in 1868 a Náikda revolt in the Panch Maháls.

III.—KONKAN.

Konkan.

The Konkan or Maráthi-speaking coast, with an area of about 11,000 miles and 3,360,000 people, includes the town and island of Bombay, the districts of Thána, Kolába, and Ratnágiri, and the states of Jahwár, Janjira, and Sávantvádi. The earliest dynasty of whose connection with the Konkan anything is known are the Mauryas. The only trace of Mauryan rule in the Konkan is the fraction of the eighth of Ashok's edicts (B.C. 250) which has been found at Sopára in Thána about thirty-seven miles north of Bombay. The next rulers of whom record remains, between about B.C. 50 and A.D. 180, were the great Shátakarnis or Ándhrabhrityás, who from Paithan in the Deccan ruled the whole breadth of India from Sopára in Thána to Dharnikot near the mouth of the Krishna. About A.D. 100, branches or viceroys of the Shátakarnis seem to have ruled at Kolhápur and Banavási in North Kánara, and about the same time feudatories, called Kánabhoas and Mahábhojas, governed in Kolába or the Central Konkan. The great rock-cut temples of Kanheri, Kondáne, Ámbivli, and Kondivtein Thána, of Kuda and Mahád in Kolába, and of Chiplun, Dábhol, and Sangameshvar in Ratnágiri show that at this time Buddhism was the state religion of the Konkan and that the country was rich in trade. The knowledge of this part of the coast shown by the Greek geographer Ptolemy (A.D. 150) and by the author of the Periplus of the Erythræan Sea (A.D. 247) proves that Greek traders from Egypt had considerable dealings with the Konkan. Ptolemy divides the Konkan coast, which he calls Ariake or the Marátha land, into Sádhan's Ariake in the north and Pirate Ariake in the south. The chief Konkan places mentioned by Ptolemy are the Goaris river apparently the Goreh river that is the Vaitarna in North Thána, Supara or Sopára, Dunga or Dugad near the sacred hot springs of Vajrábái about twenty miles north-east of Thána, Binda apparently the Bháyndar or Bassein Creek, Heptanesia or the seven islands perhaps the Bombay group, Simylla or Chemula that is Chevul or Cheul about thirty miles south of Bombay, Hippokura perhaps Ghodegaon about forty miles south-east of Cheul, Balipatna that is Pálpattan or the city of Pále near Mahád with Buddhist caves, Mandagora apparently Mándád port near the Kuda caves in Kolába, Byzantium perhaps Vijaydurg in Ratnágiri, Ooangalia or Vangalia island apparently the Vengurla Rocks, Chersonesus apparently Goa, and Armagora perhaps Marmagoa port in

HISTORY. *Konkan.*

Goa. The chief places mentioned in the Periplus about A.D. 247 are Ouppara or Sopára, Kalliene or Kalyán, Semulla or Cheul, Palaipatmai or Pálpattan near Mahád, Melizeigara probably the island of Melundi that is Málvan, Byzantium apparently Vijaydurg, Toparon perhaps Devgad, Turannosboas perhaps Rájápur, and the Sesekreinai islands perhaps the Vengurla Rocks. According to the author of the Periplus, a little before his time a king whom he names Sandanes stopped the foreign trade of the Konkan ports and carried Greek ships to Broach. The fact that his object was to centre foreign trade at Broach makes it probable that Sandanes was a Gujarát ruler, perhaps a Kshatrap. About the end of the fourth century the Konkan together with Gujarát and the Bombay Deccan was held by a king named Krishna, perhaps an early member of the great Ráshtrakuta family, who, with their capital at Manyákhet or Málkhet in the Nizám's dominions, were the chief rulers in Western India between 750 and 973. Krishna's coins have been found in Bombay island, in Sálsette, and in Násik. The next rulers of which mention is made are the Mauryas who about A.D. 560 were defeated and driven out by the great Chalukya king Kirtivarma. Of these Mauryas, who appear to be a remnant of the old Mauryas, an inscription has been found at Váda in North-east Thána. About the same time (A.D. 535) the Greek merchant and monk Kosmas Indikopleustes mentions the king of Kalliena, apparently Kalyán thirty-three miles north-east of Bombay, as a great ruler. In the seventh century Thána was attacked by an Arab fleet from the Persian Gulf, and about the same time or a little earlier one or more large bodies of Pársi refugees from the Arab conquerors of Persia settled at Sanján on the north coast of Thána. Beni-Israels, apparently from the Persian Gulf, at some uncertain time probably not later than the Pársis, settled on the Konkan coast, chiefly round Alibág about fifteen miles south of Bombay. From the seventh to the fourteenth century large numbers of Arab and Persian merchants settled in the Konkan coast towns, and, marrying with the women of the country, formed a useful class now chiefly husbandmen and sailors. During the eighth century the great Bráhmanic caves at Jogeshvari in Sálsette and in Elephanta island in the Bombay harbour, whose makers are unknown, point to the presence of some powerful chief in the neighbourhood of Bombay. About the ninth century a Hindu family, apparently from the Deccan, under the name of Siláháras rose to power at Kolhápur, at Goa, and at Puri, a place apparently within Thána limits, which, on the whole, is perhaps most likely to have been Elephanta island in Bombay harbour. The Puri or Northern Konkan Siláháras remained in power till, about 1275, they were overthrown by Rámchandra or Rámdev, the greatest of the Yádav family, who, from Devgiri or Daulatabad in the North Deccan, ruled the Konkan, Deccan, and Karnátak. During the greater part of Siláhára rule the coast of North Thána, or at least settlements along the coast, seem to have been held by officers of the powerful Solanki (943-1215) kings of Anhilwád in North Gujarát. During most of their term of rule the Siláháras held as feudatories of the Ráshtrakutas of Mányakhet or Málkhet in the Nizám's dominions. After 973, on the overthrow of Ráshtrakuta power by the revived Chalukyas, the Siláháras seem to have become independent. Early in the fourteenth century Alp Khán the general of Ala-ud-din Khilji about 1315 and Mubárik Khilji about 1318 overthrew the Devgiri Yádavs, and conquered the north of the Konkan. As part of the Yádav dominions much of the Konkan fell to the Musalmán rulers of Daulatabad, but they had little actual hold of the country. In 1343 the Koli chief of Jawhár in North Konkan, whose descendents still hold part of the original territory, was recognized by the Delhi Court as the lord of twenty-two forts and of a country yielding a yearly revenue of £ 90,000. In 1347, when the independent dynasty of Deccan Musalmáns known as the Bahmanis established themselves at Kulbarga in the Nizám's dominions, Muhammadan power in the Konkan was confined to a few trade and other centres. This state of affairs continued until, about 1469, Muhammad Gawán reduced most of the Konkan chiefs. In 1347, when the Deccan separated from Delhi, steps had to be taken to supply the place of the mercenaries and the horses which the Deccan Musalmáns had formerly drawn from North India. This led to closer relations between the Konkan ports and the lands beyond the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. The import of horses from Arabia and the Persian Gulf became one of the chief branches of commerce, and numbers of soldiers of fortune from Persia, Arabia, and East Africa passed inland through the Konkan ports. Some remained in the Konkan, the most distinguished of whom were a body of Abyssinians or Sidis, who in the latter part of the fifteenth century rose to importance as the Bahmani admirals, and who acting as admirals first for the Bijápur kings (1490-1660) and then for the Moghals (1660-1751) have, by the help of the English, held the rock of Janjira against all comers. In the latter part of the fifteenth century the Ahmadabad kings, who had always claimed a strip of the Thána coast as part of their inheritance from the Vághela sovereigns of Anhilwád, increased their territory, and, by the end of the century, spread their power as far as Cheul about thirty miles south of Bombay. About the same time (1490) power passed from the Bahmani dynasty, and their Konkan territories were divided between two of their chief Deccan nobles, A'dil Khán of Bijápur about 175 miles south-east of Poona who took the southern part corresponding roughly to the Ratnágiri coast, and Ahmad Nizám Sháh of Ahmadnagar about seventy-five miles north-east of Poona, to whom fell inland Thána and Kolába and the coast between Cheul and Bánkot.

A few years after this change of rulers a new power appeared on the Konkan coast. The Portuguese reached Malabár in August 1498, and in a few years gained the rule of the sea. In 1508 they suffered a severe defeat in Cheul bay from the combined Egyptian and Gujarát fleets, but in 1509 this loss was revenged by the destruction of the Egyptian fleet at Diu in South Káthiáwár. In 1510 the capture of Goa secured to the Portuguese a perman-

ent centre of power on the Konkan coast. By 1524 they had established a strong fortress at Cheul, and within the next five years had forced Gujarát north of Daman, where a small territory still marks the northerly limit of Portuguese dominion on the Konkan coast. For about a hundred years (1530-1630) the Portuguese and the two Musalmán powers of Ahmadnagar and Bijápur continued to share the rule of the Konkan. During this century the relations between the Portuguese and Ahmadnagar were, with a few exceptions, friendly, and those with Bijápur unfriendly. The conquest of Gujarát by the Emperor Akbar in 1583, and of Ahmadnagar by Sháh Jahán about 1630 did not greatly affect the Konkan. About 1660 the Janjira Sidis transferred their services as admirals from Bijápur to the Emperor Aurangzeb (1658-1707). In 1660 the English obtained from the Portuguese the island of Bombay, though the Portuguese unfairly kept back Sálsette and other islands in the Bombay harbour which had formed part of the ceded territories. A few years earlier the great Sháháji (1594-1664) and a few years later his greater son Shiváji (1627-1680) raised the Konkan against the Musalmáns. In 1662 Shiváji chose the hill-fort of Ráiri or Ráigad in the Central Konkan as his capital, there he was crowned with great pomp in 1674, and there he died in 1680. With Shiváji's first successes, except in Janjira, Musalmán rule ceased in the Konkan. For thirty (1650-1680) years Shiváji tried to drive the Musalmáns from their last stronghold, but year after year his attacks on Janjira ended in failure. In the disorderly beginning of the eighteenth century the Koli Chief of Jawhár, who since 1343 had held the north-east of Thána, increased his power chiefly at the expense of the Portuguese; in the centre of the Konkan the pirate Ángria at Kolába about twenty miles south of Bombay and at Vijaydurg on the Ratnágiri coast rose to importance; and in the south the Sávants of Vádi acquired much influence both by land and by sea. About 1713 the power of the Marátha rulers of Sátára and Kolhápur, the successors of Shiváji, and the power of the smaller Konkan Marátha chiefs the Sávants and the Ángriás gave way to the ascendancy of the Konkanasth or Chitpávan Bráhman family of the Peshwas. The family of Báláji Vishvanáth, the first Peshwa, were village accountants of Hareshvar near Shrívardhan about twenty miles south of Janjira. When in 1713 he had overcome Kánhoji Ángria, who after several successes was forcing his way from the Konkan to Sátára, Báláji's authority was confirmed. During the next thirty years the Peshwa continued to spread his power in the Konkan. Between 1739 and 1760 he reduced the Jawhár chief to dependence, and took from him most of his best lands. The Peshwa next turned on the Portuguese. In 1737 the outposts of the Portuguese in West Thána were hemmed in, and in 1738 in spite of a most resolute defence Bassein fell. Within a year the fall of Bassein was followed by the seizure of Sálsette, the capture of Thána, and the cession of Cheul. Except the outlying northern fragment of Daman the power of the Portuguese in the North Konkan was at an end. During this time the English in Bombay, after about thirty years of deep depression caused by the failure of the Childs' schemes in 1690, had been gradually recovering, improving their fort and island, and spreading their trade. In 1757 the complete success of a sea expedition against Ángria, the pirate chief of Vijaydurg in Ratnágiri, greatly advanced the power and position of the English. Their prospects were further improved by their successes in Bengal, while their neighbours the Maráthás suffered severely in the disastrous defeat of Pánipat (1761). Still so long as its immediate neighbourhood was in Marátha hands the English in Bombay were unsafe. To remove this danger, and because they heard that the Portuguese were preparing an expedition to recover Sálsette, the Bombay Government in 1774 sent a force to Thána, took the fort after a severe struggle, and seized Sálsette. Two years later, as part of their efforts to replace the Peshwa Raghunáthráv in Poona, Bassein was taken and most of the North Konkan was overrun. In January 1779 the loss caused by the humiliation of Vadgaon in West Poona was to some extent redeemed by the success of General Goddard's march (October 1778-February 1779) from Bengal to Surat. Still in 1782, in consequence of the failure of their efforts to re-establish Raghunáthráv as Peshwa, the Bombay Government, except Sálsette, had to give up all the territory they had won. In 1802 Bájiráv Peshwa, the son of Raghunáthráv, fled from Poona pursued by Holkar. He came first to Mahád in Kolába, then went to the island fort of Suvarndurg in Ratnágiri, and being pursued to Suvarndurg sought safety in Bombay. At the close of the year, at Bassein, he agreed to grant to the English districts yielding a yearly revenue of £260,000, to accept their protection against the Marátha nobles, and to make no engagements with other powers without their knowledge and approval. In the beginning of 1803 the Peshwa was established at Poona under the support of a strong British force. The presence of British troops in the Peshwa's territories ensured order, and in spite of the exactions of the Peshwa's officers the Konkan was fairly prosperous. In 1817 contrary to the treaty of Bassein the Peshwa was found to be negotiating with several native powers with the object of attacking the English. In June 1817 the treaty of Poona foiled the Peshwa's schemes, and secured further concessions to the English. Still the Peshwa trusted that he could mass together troops enough to destroy the small British force at Poona. Several weeks of disquiet ended in November 1817 in the ruin of the Peshwa's power on the battle-field of Kirkee. On the destruction of the Peshwa's power, the whole of the Konkan, except Jawhár in the north, Ángria's Kolába and Sidi's Janjira in the centre, and Sávantvádi in the south, fell to the English. In spite of the difficulties of the country and the strength of its forts, the Konkan was overrun and all opposition overcome before June 1818. Since it has come under British management the peace of the Konkan has been unbroken, except by a rising in Sávantvádi between 1844 and 1850. The only change in territories which has taken place since 1818 has been, from failure of heirs, the lapse of Ángria's Kolába to the British Government in 1840.

HISTORY. *Deccan.*

IV.—DECCAN.

The Deccan or Maráthi-speaking in lands with an area of about 45,000 miles and 5,750,000 people includes the districts of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Sholápur, and Sátára, and the states of the Dángs, Akalkot, Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh, and Jath. The earliest ruler of whose connection with the Maráthi-speaking districts of the Deccan record remains is the Mauryan Emperor Ashok who about B. C. 240 sent a missionary to convert the people of Mahárashtra to Buddhism. The first great local dynasty of which record remains is the Shátakarni or Andhrabhritya dynasty, who from about B. C. 130 to about A. D. 180 seem to have ruled the Deccan from their capital at Paithan. At times their power stretched right across India from Sopára in Thána to Dharnikot near the mouth of the Krishna. Perhaps about B. C. 40 the Shátakarni territories were invaded and their power broken by a foreign race from North India, whose rulers style themselves Kshatraps and whose people describe themselves as Yavans. Some of the caves at Junnar and at Násik, which are among the most interesting remains in the Maratha Deccan, are the work of the Yavans. These and the Pitalkhora, Ajanta, Kárli, Bedsa, Bhája, Wái, and Karhád caves, almost all of them of about the first and second century after Christ, show that under the Shátakarnis the Deccan must have been rich, and Buddhism the ruling faith. At this time, though it was less accurate and full than their knowledge of the coast, the Egyptian Greeks had an acquaintance with several places in the Deccan. In the second century Ptolemy mentions the Deccan as Ariake apparently the land of the Ares, a name by which the Maráthás are still known to the Kánarese people of the Karnátak. He knew Násika the sacred Nasik on the Godávari, Bathana or Paithan the great Shátakarni capital on the north-east border of Ahmadnagar, Nana Guna a river which may be the Nána Ghát pass in North-west Poona, which, remains show, was then a great highway of trade, Omenagara a little to the east of Nána Guna apparently Junnar whose caves show that before and about Ptolemy's time it was a great Yavan or Min centre, Tagara far to the east a famous and unknown centre of trade; Olochœra which doubtfully may be Lohgad near Kárli guarding the trade route by the Bor pass, and Punnata in which are beryls perhaps Poona still abounding in crystals and an ancient settlement, as the Bamburda (550-600) and Ganesh Khind caves (800-1000) show. In the third century the writer of the Periplus mentions the Deccan as Dakhinabades that is the *Dakshinápath-desh.* He knew the great mart of Paithana that is Paithan on the north-east border of Ahmadnagar, along the rough road between which and Broach carts took twenty days to travel, and, ten days east of Paithan, Tagara the greatest city in the country, an unknown city whose site, as it apparently traded with the Bay of Bengal, should probably be sought in the Nizam's territory. From coins found in Báglán in North Násik, in Sálsette, and in Bombay, the North Deccan and North Konkan and perhaps other parts of the Bombay Presidency appear to have been held by a great king Krishna whose family has not been determined, but who is supposed to have been an early member of the great Ráshtrakuta dynasty, who again rose to power in the middle of the eighth century. As far as present knowledge goes, the family who next became supreme in the Deccan were the Chalukyas, whose earliest certain date is about 560. In the division of Chalukya territory, which took place about 610, the Maratha Deccan passed to the western Chalukyas who ruled from Bádámi in South Bijápur. The western Chalukyas continued supreme till the middle of the eighth century, when their power was broken by the Ráshtrakuta king Dantivarma II. For about two hundred years (753-973), from their capital at Málkhet in the Nizám's dominions about twenty-three miles south-east of Kulbarga, the Ráshtrakutas at times ruled the Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan, and part of Gujarát. About 780 one of them, Krishna, built the great Kailás rock-temple at Ellora. Throughout the period of Ráshtrakuta rule the western Chalukyas strove to regain the ascendancy. In 973 under the great Taila II they succeeded, and Kakkala or Kakka III, the last of the Ráshtrakutas, was slain, and Chálukya supremacy established and maintained till 1190. The Chálukyas ruled from Kalyán in the Nizám's dominions about forty miles north of Kulbarga, which is first mentioned as their capital in 1053. During the rule of the early Chalukyas (560-760), the Ráshtrakutas (760-973), and the revived Chálukyas (973-1190), in several parts of the Deccan chiefs occasionally rose to importance. Among these were the Yádavs of Chándor in Násik (850-1150), the Táks of Asirgad fort (825-1190), the Nikumbhavanshás of Pátna near Chálisgaon in Khándesh (1000-1217), and the Siláháras of Kolhápur (1058-1209). Though the revived Chalukyas nominally maintained their sway till 1190, between 1150 and 1183 almost their whole power was usurped by a branch of the Kalachuris of Tewar near Jabalpur, the first of whom was a Chalukya general named Bijjala. About 1165 Bijjala, who had established himself at the Chalukya capital of Kalyán, was killed, and his power usurped by his minister, a Bráhman named Basava. This Bráhman is famous as the founder or the reviver of the form of Shivaism which under the name of the Lingáyat religion is still the popular faith among the Hindus of the Bombay Karnátak. Basava though successful as a religious teacher failed as a ruler. Within six years his power was overthrown by the sons of Bijjala, who continued till 1183, when the Chalukyas were for a time re-established. Toward the close of the twelfth century (1191) supremacy passed from the Chalukyas to a family of Yádavs who from an original unknown seat of Tenevalege established themselves first at Bijápur about 1196 and about 1210 on the great rock of Devgiri, now Daulatabad, in the North Deccan. Yádav power was at its height under Rámchandra (1271-1308), who was supreme over the Deccan and Bombay Karnátak and over a great part of the Konkan.

In 1294 the Yádav territories were suddenly invaded by an army of North Indian Musalmáns under Alá-ud-dinKhilji, the nephew of the Emperor of Delhi. The Yádav king Rámchandra or Rámdev agreed to pay tribute, and till Rámchandra's death in 1310 the power of the Yádavs was not broken. In 1310 a second expedition under Malik Káfur and Khwája Háji passed through the Deccan on its way to the Karnátak. Rámdev's son Shankar, who was ill-disposed to the Musalmáns, withheld his tribute in 1311. Malik Káfur returned to the Deccan and put Shankar to death, and laying waste Maháráshtra and the Karnátak established Musalmán power at Devgiri. On Malik Káfur's return to Delhi (1312) Harpál, Rámchandra's son-in-law, drove out many of the Muhammadan garrisons, and brought under his control portions of the former Devgiri territories. In 1318 Mubárak Khilji, the Emperor of Delhi, marched against Harpál, defeated him, and flayed him alive. Muhammadan governors continued to rule at Devgiri, and in 1340 the Emperor Muhammad Tughlak determined to make it the capital of his empire and called it Daulatabad the Home of Wealth. The attempt to make Daulatabad the capital of his empire failed. Still it continued to be the seat of a viceroy till, in 1347, Hasan Gangu Bahmani headed a revolt of the Deccan nobles and chiefs, and succeeded in establishing an independent dynasty at Kulbarga about sixty miles south-east of Sholápur, which ruled over the whole of the Deccan except Khándesh. In 1370, in reward for saving his life in a Gujarát hunting party, the Delhi Emperor Firoz Tughlak granted Khándesh to Malik Rája Fáruki, a young Arab of high family. Malik Rája founded a family which from Burhánpur held the Berárs and Khándesh till 1599, when their power was overthrown by the Emperor Akbar. About 1490, after the Bahmani kings had ruled the Marátha Deccan for nearly 150 years, several of the great Deccan nobles ceased to recognize their supremacy. Kutbu-l-Mulk established the Kutb Sháh dynasty at Golkonda seven miles west of Haidarabad; Fathu-lláh established the Imád Sháh dynasty at Elichpur in the Berárs; Yusuf Adil established the Adil Sháh dynasty at Bijápur about 180 miles south-east of Poona; and Ahmad Nizám established the Nizám Sháh dynasty at Ahmadnagar about seventy-five miles north-east of Poona. The Bahmani kings continued to rule at Bedar or Ahmadabad-Bedar about 100 miles east of Kulbarga till 1526 when their power was overthrown by Amir Berid, their minister, who established the short-lived Berid Sháh dynasty. The Nizám Sháh dynasty, into which the Imád Sháh dynasty merged in 1574, continued till 1636, when their power was overthrown by Khán Zamán, the general of the Emperor Sháh Jahán. The Kutb Sháh and the Adil Sháh dynasties continued till their power was overthrown by the Emperor Aurungzeb in 1687.

About the year 1620, first under Ahmadnagar and afterwards under Bijápur, a Marátha named Sháháji of the Bhosle clan distinguished himself in the hilly west of Poona and in the Konkan. Sháháji's son, Shiváji, fighting against Bijápur and against the Emperor Aurangzeb, gained the most distinguished successes, held most of the hilly tracts in West Poona and Sátára and the greater part of the Konkan, and in 1674 was crowned as an independent ruler at his capital on the great hill-fort of Ráigad in the Central Konkan. Shiváji's death in 1680, the capture and execution of his son Sambháji by the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1689, and the confinement at Delhi of Sambháji's son, Sháhu, for a time restrained the Maráthás. In 1689 Sambháji's brother, Rájárám, was declared regent. On Rájárám's death in 1700 the regency was assumed by his widow Tárábái, as Rájárám's son Shiváji was only ten years old. Sháhu, the son of Sambháji, was released from Delhi in 1708, and obtained possession of Sátára, while Tárábái with her son Shiváji retired to Kolhápur. This division among the representatives of Shiváji, family disputes, and the weakness of Sháhu gave the great Báláji Vishwanáth, a Chitpávan Bráhman from the Central Konkan, who was made minister or Peshwa in 1714, the opportunity of transferring the control of Marátha power from the representative of Shiváji to his own family. Between 1714 and 1750 Bálaji and his successors introduced a system under which, with nominal allegiance to Sátára, power centred in the Peshwa's capital of Poona. In 1720 the Moghal Court of Delhi acknowledged the Maráthá claim that most of the Maráthi-speaking Deccan and Konkan was their *svaráj* or home rule. In the same year (1720) Chin Kalich Khán established the dynasty of the Nizáms of Haidarabad about 400 miles east of Poona. Though they were always forced to treat their neighbour and rival the Nizám with respect, between 1720 and 1760 the Maráthás had spread their power north to the Indus and the Himálayas and south nearly to Cape Comorin. All the territory within those limits that was not their own paid them tribute. Their conquests in North India at last brought the Marathás into collision with the great Afghán warrior Ahmad Sháh Abdáli. In 1761, at Pánipat seventy-eight miles north of Delhi Ahmad destroyed the greatest army the Maráthás ever put in the field, with the loss of their leaders Sadáshvirávr Bháu the cousin, and Vishwásráv the son of the Peshwa, and about 200,000 men. The disaster of Pánipat did not shake the Peshwa's power in the Deccan. But the early death of the promising Mádhavráv in 1772, the murder of his successor Náráyanráv in 1774, and the party contests occasioned by Raghunáthráv's rise to power greatly weakened the Maráthás. In 1779 the ministerial party, who were opposed to Raghunáthráv, gained a distinguished success by the capture at Vadgaon about twenty-five miles west of Poona of the British force which had been sent from Bombay to establish Ragunáthráv at Poona. In spite of his rivalry with Sindia, the high talent and diplomatic skill of Nána Fadnavis, the Peshwa's minister, succeeded in maintaining the power of the Maráthás till the close of the century. In 1796 the succession of Bájiráv, the son of Raghunáthráv, reduced Nána Fadnavis' power. For a time he was able to keep his high position, but in 1800 he was treated with indignity and soon after died. Bájiráv was at

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first chiefly dependent on Sindia, and enraged Yashvantráv Holkar by dragging his brother Vithuji through the streets of Poona at an elephant's foot until he died. To avenge his brother's death Holkar marched south spreading ruin. Bájiráv fled to the Konkan, took shelter with the English, and in accordance with the treaty of Bassein (31st December 1802) under the protection of an English force was established at Poona in April 1803. The treaty of Bassein was followed by war with Sindia, Holkar, and Raghuji Bhonsle of Berár. But the successful march of Colonel Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, from Maisur saved Poona. And the capture of the strong fort of Ahmadnagar and the brilliant victory of Assaye, about 160 miles north-east of Poona, in 1803 established the English as the chief power in the Deccan. The presence of English troops at Poona maintained order during the next thirteen years, and the Deccan, much of which had been reduced to a desert in 1803, recovered. Careless whether his people were contented or discontented, the Peshwa levied large sums and collected a great treasure. In 1817 he began to show signs of dislike to the English, and of impatience with the treaty of Bassein, which made his power subordinate to the power of the English. He opened communications with Sindia, Holkar, Áppa Sáheb Raghuji's successor in Berár, and the Pendháris, and increased the strength of his army. As the object of these designs was to destroy English ascendancy, in May 1817 Bájiráv was forced to sign a fresh treaty known as the treaty of Poona. He bound himself to have no communication with any foreign power, to renounce all territories beyond the Narbada in the north and the Tungabhadra in the south, to settle his claims with the Gáikwár, and instead of furnishing a contingent of troops to cede to the English territories in the Karnátak. Though forced to agree to these conditions the Peshwa still trusted that he would be able to collect a force large enough to destroy the small body of English troops at Poona. In October he continued secretly to collect troops in and near Poona. The English resident, Mr. Elphinstone, who was aware of the Peshwa's intrigues, strengthened the English force. At last affairs came to a crisis. In November 1817 the Peshwa's power was broken at the battles of Kirkee and Koregaon. The bulk of the Peshwa's Deccan territory passed to the British without serious resistance. The only severe fighting was in the capture of the town of Málegaon in Násik which was held by a body of Arab mercenaries and was not taken until after a siege of about two months (June 1818). By the close of 1818 most of the territories which now from the districts of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Poona, and Sholápur had passed to the British. Sátára, which since 1750 had been the prison rather than the capital of Shiváji's descendants, was restored to the family. Pratápsinh, the chief, engaged to form no political connection and to enter into no matrimonial alliance without the sanction of the British Government. These conditions he did not observe. In 1839 he was detected in a seditious correspondence and deposed, and his brother Sháháji also called Áppa Sáheb was appointed his successor. In 1848 Áppa Sáheb died without heirs, and Sátára lapsed to Government, and has since been a British district. In 1820 the independence of the Sátára estateholders or jághirdárs, the Pant Sachiv of Bhor, and the Pant Pratinidhi, who were originally appointed to their offices by Rájárám in 1690, and the Dafle of Jath and the Nimbálkar of Phaltan, the oldest of Marátha mánkaris or honourables who rose to power under the Bijápur kings (1487-1686) was guaranteed on condition that they should perform the service due to the Sátára chief. On the deposition of Pratápsinh in 1839 the estateholders were placed under the direct management and control of the British Government, and are now under the supervision of the Political Agent of Sátára. The only other native state in the Marátha Deccan is Akalkot. This is the property of the Bhosles of Akalkot, and has been held by them since it was granted to Fatesing in 1707 by Sháhu, Shiváji's grandson. In 1820 along with that of the other Sátára estateholders the independence of Akalkot was guaranteed. On the deposition of Pratápsinh in 1839 the chief was placed under the direct management of the British Government, and is now under the superintendence of the Political Agent of Sholápur. Since the Maráthi Deccan came under British management there have been several Bhil risings in Khándesh. The chief of these were between 1818 and 1823, between 1826 and 1828, between 1830 and 1831, and during the Mutiny troubles of 1857. The wild hill tribes of Násik took some years to bring to order. Since then the district has been quiet except during the Mutinies, when there was a serious outbreak at Peint and a rising of the hill tribes near Trimbak stirred by Bráhman malcontents. In Ahmadnagar till 1830 great difficulty was at times found in keeping the Sahyádri Kolis in order, and since 1830, especially in 1857, outlaws and gang robbers have caused several serious disturbances. Poona suffered in 1830 from a rising of the Rámoshis. The 1857 Mutinies passed quietly, and the district remained undisturbed, till after the 1876-77 famine, a Poona Bráhman named Wásudev Balwant Phadke took advantage of the lawlessness of the Kolis and Rámoshis to attempt to raise a rebellion.

Karnátak.

V.—KARNATAK.

Between the Kánarese country and the Maráthi country there lies a debateable land where both languages are spoken. The line generally laid down from Kárwár on the coast by the west of Belgaum and Athni to Sholápur seems to take from Kánarese a considerable tract to which it seems to have at least as good a claim as Maráthi. Captain D. C. Graham, the first Political Superintendent of Kolhápur (1845), makes the speech of Southern and Eastern Kolhápur Kánarese, and other accounts make Kánarese the vernacular of parts of Sátára and Sholápur. Perhaps no line can safely be laid down. Still, though part of it is Maráthi, the presence of Kánarese in the south of the state seems sufficient reason to

include Kolhápur, for historical as well as for administrative purposes, in the Kánarese province of Bombay. If Kolhápur is included, the Kánarese section of Bombay has an area of about 25,000 miles and a population of 4,150,000. It is distributed among the districts of Bijápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, and North Kánara, and the states of Kolhápur, Miraj, Sángli, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Rámdurg, and Sávanúr. From the fact that under the Peshwás it was overrun by the Maráthás much of this tract came to be known to the English as the Southern Marátha Country. But since, except the coast tract of Kánara, the greater part of it belongs to the black plain of the Deccan, and as the bulk of the people speak Kánarese, it is most correctly and conveniently described as the Bombay Karnátak, a word which means the black country.

As in other parts of the Presidency, the earliest known fact in the history of the Kánarese-speaking districts of Bombay belongs to the third century before Christ. About B. C. 240 the Emperor Ashok sent the missionary Rakshita to preach Buddhism to the people of Banavási. This city, which lies in the east of Kánara close to the north-west border of Maisur, is the oldest known centre of power in the Bombay Karnátak. The next oldest historic centre on the north-west fringe of the Kánarese-speaking territory is Kolhápur. A stone coffer inscribed with letters of about the third century before Christ has been found in what seems to have been a Buddhist burial mound near the city of Kolhápur. Coins and brass models have also been found at Kolhápur which show that, in the first century after Christ, it was under the rule of a king who was a member or a viceroy of the family of the great Shátakarni or Andhrabhritya rulers of the North Deccan. The next ruler, of whom record remains, apparently lived during the second century after Christ. He was Háritiputra, a Shátakarni, apparently a member of the great family of Shátakarnis, and Banavási was under his power. About the same time the Egyptian geographer Ptolemy (A. D. 150) mentions Banavási, and Hippokura the capital of Baleokuri probably Kolhápur where coins have been found of a king named Vidiváyakur. He has also, though much out of place, the Badiamei which may doubtfully be identified with Bádámi in South Bijápur, Mudugalla probably Mudgal in the Nizám's territories, and Indi perhaps the place of that name in north-east Bijápur. On the coast he has the island of the Aigidioi apparently Anjidiv off Kárwár, and the trade centre Nitra apparently a confusion between the town of Honávar and the island of Netráni off the Honávar coast. In the third century the author of the Periplus has the Aigidioi or Anjidiv, Naoura apparently the coast town of Honávar, and Kaineitai apparently Karenetráni or Hog island off the Honávar coast. In the fourth century a somewhat mythic family of Kadambas with Banavási as their capital ruled over Kánara and the west of Belgaum and Dhárwár. At the same time inscriptions seem to show that the more easterly parts of the Bombay Karnátak were held by Pallavs, who are believed to have been Arsacidan Parthians. In the beginning of the seventh century the power of the Banavási Kadambas was overthrown by Pulikeshi II (610-634), the most powerful and illustrious of the Chalukya family. He is believed to have established his capital at Bádámi in South Bijápur. He is mentioned as Pu-lo-ki-she by the famous Chinese pilgrim Hiwen Thsang (629-645), who describes his kingdom Mo-ho-la-ch'a that is Mahárashtra as warm and rich, yielding much grain. The people were tall, simple, proud, and brave. They were always ready to fight, but did not slay fugitives. The state had a band of champions who went into battle drunk with wine. They were devoted to their king, a man of large and deep ideas, who despised and slighted his neighbours. His capital had five Buddhist burial mounds, a hundred Buddhist convents, and a hundred temples of the gods. Pulikeshi's power extended to the North Deccan, and his fame was great enough to bring to his court an embassy from the Persian king Khosru II (590-628). Pulikeshi's father Kirtivarma I and uncle Mangalish built the Bráhmanical caves at Bádámi between about 570 and 580.

The Chalukyas were overthrown about 760 by the Ráshtrakutas a family, whether of northern or of southern origin is disputed, whose head-quarters were at Málkhet, twenty-three miles south-east of Kulbarga. In 973 the Ráshtrakutas were overthrown by the revived Chalukyas, who till 1190 maintained their supremacy in the Deccan, Konkan, and Karnátak. During their period of power much of their possessions in the West Karnátak were under local chiefs of the Kadamba family whose power centred at Banavási and at Goa. About 1160 the western Chalukya territory was usurped by one of their generals Bijjala of the Kalachuri family who ruled at their capital Kalyán in the Nizám's territories forty miles north of Kulbarga. In 1167 Bijjala was assassinated and his power usurped by his minister Basava, the famous founder or reviver of the Ling-wearing or Lingáyat Shaivism. Though the founder was a Bráhman, his sect separated from Bráhmanism and established priests and sacred books of their own. This belief now divides the Hindus of the Kánarese-speaking districts of Bombay into two great camps, a Bráhmanic and an anti-Bráhmanic. According to the received accounts, Basava's success was short. In 1167 he was seized with panic and fled from the son of his murdered master to Ulvi near Yellápur in North Kánara, and there committed suicide, by throwing himself into a well. After the overthrow of Basava prince Someshvar did not long continue in power. Fourteen years later, Someshvar's brothers were defeated and Chalukya power was re-established till 1191. After 1191 for a time the Chalukya dominions were divided between the Hoysalas (1047-1310) of Dvársamudra or Halebid in Maisur on the south and the Yádavs (1188-1318) of Devgiri or Daulatabad on the north. This joint sway did not last long. Jaitugi (1191-1210), the fourth of the Devgiri Yádavs, established himself close to the north limit of the Kánarese country about

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sixty miles north of Bádámi with the rich grain-yielding valley of the Don to the south and a long barren waste to protect him from attack from the north. He called the place Vijaypur or the City of Victory. At the close of the fifteenth century under the slightly changed form of Bijápur this city became the capital of the Adil Sháh kings, who, as its remains show, made it one of the most magnificent cities which have ever adorned the west of India. Under the Ráshtrakuta, Chalukya, and Kalachuri kings, and afterwards, probably independent or feudatory to the Halebid Hoysalas and Devgiri Yádavs, were three local chieftains, the Rattas of Belgaum and Kaládgi (875-1228), the Siláháras of Kolhápur (1020-1210), and the Sindas of Kaládgi and Dhárwár (1110-1180).

The Devgiri Yádavs continued to rule over almost the whole of the Bombay Maráthi and Kánarese country till in 1294 Rámchandra or Rámdev was surprised and defeated by Ala-ud-din Khilji. As Rámdev agreed to pay tribute Ala-ud-din withdrew, and did not again interfere till the end of Rámdev's reign in 1310. In that year, suspecting the loyalty of Shamkara Rámdev's successor, Malik Káfur, Ala-ud-din's general, entered the Deccan, and to overawe the Yádavs, leaving part of his army at Paithan on the Godávari, marched south, tempted by the wonderful wealth of the Hoysala capital Dvársamudra or Halebid in West Maisur, where were then building some of the most richly adorned of Indian temples. Malik Káfur defeated the Hoysalas and sacked their city, which has since remained a ruin. In 1312 the revolt of Shamkara brought Káfur with a second army to Devgiri. Shamkara was taken and killed, and the Yádav power destroyed. In the troubles that ended in the succession of Mubárak Khilji in 1318, Harapála, the son-in-law of Rámchandra, attempted to drive the Musalmáns from the Deccan, but in 1318 Mubárak Khilji attacked him, took him prisoner, and flayed him alive. Another Musalmán expedition passed south across the Karnátak at the beginning of the reign of Muhammad Tughlik (1325-1351). The madness of their leader broke the power of the North India Musalmáns, and before the middle of the fourteenth century, in addition to the independent Musalmán kingdom of the Bahmanis in the North Deccan which was established in 1347, a powerful Hindu state was founded at Vijayanagar about thirty-six miles north-west of Bellári. The founders of Vijayanagar were two brothers of doubtful origin named Hakka and Bukka. According to one account they were descended from feudatories of the Hoysala Ballálas; according to a second account they were of the Kurubar or shepherd class, and were the treasury guardians of Pratáprudra, king of the Ándhra country or Warangal, who was overthrown by the Musalmáns in 1323; according to a third account they belonged to the Banavási Kadambas. In any case they were greatly helped by the advice and probably by the wealth of Mádhav, a learned Bráhman who, according to one account, was the minister of prince Sangama, and according to another was the pontiff of the Smárt sect whose head-quarters are at Shringeri in West Maisur. The city, which was originally called Vidyánagar or the City of Learning and afterwards Vijayanagar or the City of Victory, is said to have been begun about 1328 and finished in 1335. During the rest of the fourteenth century the line of the Ghatprabha, a tributary of the Krishna, seems to have been the general limit between the dominions of the Bahmani kings of the Deccan and the Vijayanagar kings of the Karnátak. About the middle of the fifteenth century the Vijayanagar kings failed to hold their own against Mahmud Sháh Bahmani II (1463-1518), who extended the limits of Bahmani power so far as to include Navalgund in Dhárwár about twenty-five miles south of the Malprabha. In 1479 a new Vijayanagar dynasty was started by Narasa or Narsingh, who according to one account was the slave of Virupáksha, the last king of the old dynasty, according to a second account was a chief of Telingana, and according to a third of Tulav or South Kánara. Within a few years after the foundation of the second Vijayanagar dynasty, about 1489 the division of the Bahmani territories among their four chief nobles gave Vijayanagar as its northern neighbour the powerful state of Bijápur whose founder was Yusuf Adil Sháh of Turkish descent, believed to be the son of the Turkish Emperor Amurath II who died in 1451. The arrival of the Portuguese on the Kánara coast in 1498 proved of great assistance to Vijayanagar in its contests with Bijápur. It was against the Musalmáns not against the Hindus that the Portuguese fought, and there seems little doubt that the rise of the second Vijayanagar dynasty to be perhaps the greatest state that ever held sway in South India was in great measure due to the help of Portuguese mercenaries, artillery, and horses. Krishna Ráya, the greatest of the dynasty, during his long reign from 1508 to 1542 inflicted such severe defeats on Bijápur that their power seldom spread south of the Malprabha, a tributary of the Krishna. After Krishna Ráya's death in 1542 the power of Vijayanagar declined. The pride of Rámráj, who usurped the succession about 1550, brought on Vijayanagar the combined forces of the four Deccan Musalmán powers, Bijápur, Ahmadnagar, Golkonda, and Bedar. In 1565, in the great battle of Tálikot about ten miles south of the Krishna near Ráichor, the Vijayanagar army was destroyed and the city pillaged. Jealousy among the Musalmán confederates prevented any of them seizing Vijayanagar. The representative of the old family was allowed to return, and continued to hold a powerless court at the old capital. The Karnátak fell among a number of small chiefs, and was wasted by banditti. Towards the close of the sixteenth century its friendship with Ahmadnagar enabled Bijápur to spread southwards. During the early years of the seventeenth century the Bijápur dominions included most of the Bombay Karnátak, except the south, which from the fall of Vijayanagar was held by an independent family of Jain rulers, the Wodeyars of Gersappa and Bhatkal in North Kánara. Between 1664 and 1680 the power of Bijápur was greatly reduced by the harassing attacks

of Shiváji, who overran the north of Kánara and spread ruin over the rich districts of Dhárwár and Belgaum. Weakened by Shiváji's attacks, Bijápur could not hold its own against the great strength of Aurangzeb. The capital was attacked in 1685, and taken on the 15th of October 1686. The king was made prisoner, and his territories became part of the Moghal empire. Moghal officers were stationed at Bijápur and at Bankápur in Dhárwár, and the whole of the Bijápur kingdom except Kánara was annexed. The north of Kánara was held by Sadáshiv Ráya (1674-1697) the chief of Sonda, about forty-five miles east of Kárwár, and the south by the king of Bednur in Maisur, who had overcome the Gersappa Jains about 1610. After the fall of Bijápur (1686) a certain Máloji was confirmed by Aurangzeb in his possession of Mudhol, a tract of country lying between Belgaum and Bijápur. This Máloji was the son of one Báji of the Bhonsle-Ghorpade family who for services rendered to Bijápur had gained the estate of Mudhol and who in 1661 was killed by Shiváji in fulfilment of his father's dying wish. In the eighteenth century from the Moghal ascendancy in the Karnátak dates the establishment of the state of Sávanúr, which about 1700 was founded by Abdul Ráuf Khán, an Afghán officer in the Moghal service. Except the state of Sávanúr, with the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 almost all trace of Moghal ascendancy in the Karnátak disappeared. The death of Aurangzeb and the release of Shiváji's grandson Sháhu, who was a prisoner at the court of Delhi, led to the establishment of two separate Marátha principalities, one in Sátára and the other in Kolhápur. Before the limits of these two principalities were defined, the Sátára branch of Shiváji's family was in 1720 recognized by the Moghal Emperors as an independent power, and among the districts in the Bombay Karnátak which were granted to them as their home rule or *svaráj* were Kolhápur, Ázra, Panhála, Malkápur, Gadag, and the north part of lowland Kánara. In addition to this great cession of territory the Moghals admitted the Maráthá claims to levy a one-fourth or *chauth* and a one-tenth or *sardeshmukhi* on the revenues of six divisions of which Bijápur in the Bombay Karnátak was one. In 1720 the Nizám threw off his allegiance to the Moghal Emperors. In the parts of the Bombay Karnátak which were not included in the Maráthi home rule, or had not been ceded in private grants, he divided the revenue with the Maráthás, and held Bijápur and the neighbouring country together with the fort of Belgaum. The Nizám continued to hold the fort and province of Bijápur till 1760, when they were ceded to the Peshwa Báláji Bájiráv (1740-1761). In 1761 and 1763, to check the power of Kolhápur in the west and of Maisur in the south, the rich tracts of country known as Sángli, Miraj, Kurundvád, and Jamkhandi were granted to members of the Patvardhan family. The founder of the Patvardhan family was a Konkanasth Bráhman of Ratnágiri named Har Bhat son of Bállam Bhat, who, after distinguishing himself by devotional austerities, was brought to the notice of the first Peshwa Báláji Vishwanáth (1714-1720). The sons of Har Bhat, who were employed in the Peshwa's service, distinguished themselves in several campaigns.

Under the strong government of Haidar Ali (1762-1782), who raised himself to be ruler of Maisur in 1762, the Bednur chiefs of the south of Kánara and the Sonda chiefs of the north of Kánara were overthrown in 1763, and Kánara was annexed to Maisur. At the same time the Marátha claims to levy tribute were disputed, and payment was refused except on compulsion. The Maráthás made several devastating expeditions to enforce their claims, and the country was laid waste. The chief of these expeditions were in 1765, 1767, and 1770 under Mádhavráv (1761-1772), in 1774 under Rághunathráv, and in 1776 and 1786 under Hari Panth Phadke. Taking advantage of the distractions which paralyzed the Maráthás after the death of Madhávráv (1772), the murder of Náráyanráv (1774) and the succession of the unpopular Raghunáthráv in 1774, Haidar Ali, and after his death in 1782 his son Tipu, passed north and extended Maisur power over the whole of Kánara and Dhárwár and over the south of Belgaum and Bijápur. In 1790 the Maráthás and the English joined to reduce the power of Tipu. In that year with the help of an English detachment, Parsharám Bháu Patvardhan captured the strong fort of Dhárwár, drove Tipu's forces out of the Bombay Karnátak, and laid waste the country as far south as Bednur. So cruelly did they waste the land that, when the war was over, on their march to the Deccan a great part of Parsharám's victorious army perished of hunger. After the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tipu, with which in May 1799 the fourth Maisur war ended, Kanára passed to the British. In 1803 the treaty of Bassein and General Wellesley's great march from Maisur to Poona, the brilliant victory of Assaye, and the capture of Ahmadnagar made the English paramount in the Deccan. The Peshwa was safe in Poona under the shelter of a British army. But so deeply was he hated by the Patvardhan nobles and most of the Southern Marátha or Karnátak chiefs, that in November 1817, when the Peshwá's power was overthrown at Kirkee, Colonel Munro brought the whole of the Bombay Karnátak under English management almost without opposition. In the war with the Peshwa, Shambhu or Ába Sáheb, the head of the Kolhápur family, cordially sided with the British, and in reward for his assistance received grants of territory. The heads of the other leading families, the Patvardhan chiefs of Sángli, Jamkhandi, Miraj, and Kurundvád, the Ghorpade family of Mudhol, and the Bháve family of Rámdurg, as well as the Afghán chief of Sávanúr in Dhárwár, were continued in the enjoyment of their estates.

Since 1819 the peace of the Bombay Karnátak has been more than once broken. In 1824, during a disturbance at Kittur about twenty-five miles south-east of Belgaum, Mr. Thackeray, the Collector and Political Agent of the Southern Marátha Country, was shot dead and his body cut to pieces. Other British officers were also killed. About the same

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time in Bijápur a Bráhman named Divákar Dikshit, gathering a band of followers, took and plundered Sindgi thirty-two miles east of Bijápur, and attempted to set up as a ruler. Order was not restored until troops were sent against him from Dhárwár. In 1840 a blind Bráhman named Narsinha Dattátraya, at the head of a band of about 125 Arabs, came to Bádámi from the Nizám's territory. They took the fort and town of Bádámi, and Narsinha proclaimed himself Narsinha Chatrapati or king Narsinha. He plundered the Government treasury, gave lands on lease to the cultivators, and began to administer the country. At the end of a week a small force under Mr. A. Bettington, assistant collector of Belgaum, came to Bádámi, and after a slight skirmish Narsinha and his followers were seized, taken to Belgaum, tried, and convicted. In 1843 some changes introduced by Dáji Krishna Pandit, the minister appointed by Government to improve the the Kolhápur administration, excited the alarm of the Gadkaris of Sámangad about thirty-six miles south-east, and of Bhudargad about thirty miles south-west of Kolhápur. The insurrection spread into a rising of the Kolhápur people against the British. After it was put down in Kolhápur, the rising spread west to Sávantvádi in 1844, and order was not restored till 1845. In 1857 the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry mutinied at Kolhápur, and killed three of their European officers. In Dhárwár the Konkanasth Bráhman chief of Nargund thirty miles north-east of Dhárwár rose against Government and murdered Mr. Manson, the Political Agent. There was also at this time a rising of the Berads in the Mudhol state, who when called on to give up their arms openly refused. A force under Colonel Malcolm attacked Halgali ten miles north of Kaládgi, and after a severe fight, in which about a hundred Berads were killed and 300 were taken prisoners, the rising was crushed. In 1862, in reward for the loyalty shown by Bába Sáheb, the Kolhápur Rája, during the 1857 mutinies, a fresh treaty was concluded, under the terms of which his territory was restored to the Rája and the right of adoption conceded to him. On his death in 1866 Bába Sáheb was succeeded by his adopted son, Rájárám, a minor. On the untimely death of prince Rájárám in 1870 the present ruler, Rája Shiváji, was adopted. This prince has for some years suffered from insanity, and the state is now administered by the Political Agent and the minister, with the chief of Kágal as regent. The latest addition to the Kánarese districts of Bombay is the district of North Kánara. North Kánara was transferred from Madras to Bombay in 1862, on the ground of its greater nearness to Bombay, and still more because Bombay was the centre of the great cotton trade from Dhárwár and Belgaum which passed through Kánara to Bombay.

Form of Administration.

The Government of the Bombay Presidency is formed on the model of the governing body of the old Surat Factory, which was for many years the chief of the settlements of the East India Company in the East. It was composed of a President, and eight Councillors, of whom five only were to be constantly resident. The whole body was called the President in Council, and the Factory a Presidency, terms which have spread over India.

The existing Government of Bombay consists of a Governor as President, two Ordinary Civil Members, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, and as a general rule the Commander-in-Chief.

This body forms the ExecutiveGovernment, or Governor in Council of the Presidency. But for legislative purposes another Council exists, composed of the Members of the Executive Council, and a certain number—not more than eight or fewer than four—of the non-official community, Native and European, and of officials of mark. Of this Council also the Governor is President. In his absence the Senior Ordinary Member of Council presides.

With a view to diminish the pressure of business advantage is taken, in the discharge of its executive and judicial functions, of the special acquirements of the different Members of the Government. Thus the Governor, as a rule, disposes of the business of the Military and Marine Departments, and of matters connected with the Department of Public Works. The revenue, judicial, educational, and political business is entrusted to the Civil Members of the Government. Questions which present no special difficulty are finally disposed of by the Member in charge of the department in which they occur; on others the additional opinion of the Governor is sought, and such as are of peculiar difficulty or importance are settled either according to the balance of opinion as recorded by the different Members or after discussion at a meeting of the Executive Council.

In ordinary cases the decision is according to the sense of the majority; the Council, therefore, has a substantial part in the Government; but if the Governor thinks fit he may in very exceptional cases set aside even their unanimous opinion, recording his reasons. He has, however, a casting vote in case of an equal division in the Council. The result is that the chief is individually and effectively responsible for every act of the Government. The Members of Council have only an individual responsibility; but it is always known, from documents capable of being produced, and which if called for by Parliament or public opinion always are produced, what each has advised, and what reasons he gave for his advice: while from their dignified position, and ostensible participation in all acts of Government, they have nearly as strong motives to apply themselves to the public business, and to form and express a well-considered opinion on every part of it, as if the whole responsibility rested with themselves.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

All papers connected with public business reach Government through the Secretariat, where they are properly arranged, and submitted to the Members in charge of the departments to which they belong, together with all available material for coming to a decision in the shape of former correspondence, acts or resolutions relating to the same or an analogous subject, and also with the recorded opinions of the Secretary or Under Secretary in the departments in question, or of both. The strength of the Secretariat is as follows :—for the Revenue, Financial and General Departments a Secretary and Under Secretary, who are covenanted civilians, and an Assistant Secretary who is an uncovenanted officer; in the Political, Judicial, Educational and Secret Departments a covenanted Secretary and Under Secretary, the latter of whom also officiates as Secretary to the Legislative Council, and two uncovenanted Assistant Secretaries; in the Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments a Secretary who is a military officer, and an uncovenanted Assistant Secretary; and in the Public Works, Railway and Telegraph Departments, a Secretary, a Joint Secretary and three Under Secretaries, who are either Royal or Civil Engineers, and two Assistant Secretaries, one of whom is a Civil Engineer and the other an uncovenanted officer. The Senior Civil Secretary to Government is entitled the Chief Secretary.

Political.

The territories under the rule of Native Princes and Chiefs extend over an area of 66,408 square miles, or slightly more than one-third of the entire area of the Presidency. The variety of the relations which, under the terms of the several treaties, subsist between the British Government and the rulers of the different states, and the general superintendence exercised by Government as the Paramount Power necessitate the presence of an Agent or representative at the principal Courts. The smaller and less important states are either grouped together under the general supervision of a Political Agent, or are looked after by the collectors of the districts within the local limits of which they may happen to be situated. The position of the Agent varies, roughly speaking, with the importance of the state. At Cutch, for instance, he does little more than give advice and exercise a general surveillance. In other cases Agents are invested with a direct share in the administration; while states in which the ruler is a minor are directly managed by Government officers. In connection with the administration of the two last-named classes of states a large amount of judicial work devolves on the Governor in Council, in criminal cases as a Court of Reference and Appeal, and in civil matters as a Court of Appeal. The supervision of all the Native States in this Presidency rests with the Government of Bombay, with the exception of that of Baroda, where the resident Political Officer is an Agent to the Governor General.

Judicial.

The administration of justice throughout the Regulation Districts of the Presidency is, under the Letters Patent of 1865, entrusted to the High Court. This Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges, has both ordinary and extraordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction, and exercises original and appellate functions. In addition, the appellate Judges of the High Court supervise the administration of justice by the different Civil and Criminal Courts of the Regulation Districts. Ordinary original jurisdiction is exercised in matters, both civil and criminal, which arise within the limits of the town and island of Bombay. In virtue of its extraordinary jurisdiction the High Court may in civil cases remove and itself try any suit brought in any Court under its superintendence, and may in criminal cases exercise jurisdiction over all persons residing in places within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

In civil matters the High Court is a Court of Appeal—

1. From the judgment of one Judge of the High Court, or from the judgment of any Division Court, the members of which are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the High Court.
2. From the decisions, except in cases where no appeal lies, of all Civil Courts under its superintendence.

In criminal matters the High Court is, subject to the same limitation, a Court of Appeal from the decisions of all Sessions Courts. It is also a Court of Reference and Revision in cases decided by the Criminal Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court also exercises the functions of an Insolvency Court, and possesses the civil and criminal jurisdiction of an Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Court in prize causes and other maritime questions arising in India. It has also been invested with testamentary jurisdiction, and has matrimonial jurisdiction over Christians. One of the Judges of the High Court officiates as Judge of the Pársi Matrimonial Court. Matrimonial decrees by District Courts require confirmation by the High Court.

Sind Sadar Court.

In the province of Sind, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner occupies, in matters of appeal and revision, the position of a High Court; but his decrees in matrimonial cases require confirmation by the High Court of Bombay. District Judges in Sind have no matrimonial jurisdiction.

District Courts.

The administration of civil justice is, in addition to the High Court in the Regulation Districts, and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, entrusted to four grades of Courts—those of District and Assistant District Judges and of two classes of officers styled, respectively, First and Second Class Subordinate Judges. There were, at the end of 1882, 16 District Judges, 4 Joint Sessions Judges, 4 Assistant Sessions Judges, 14 First Class and 101 Second Class Subordinate Judges. The jurisdiction of the different District and Subordinate Civil Courts, as laid down by Act XIV of 1869, is given below. A Subordinate Judge of the Second Class has original jurisdiction in suits of less than Rs. 5,000 in amount or value.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

He has no appellate powers. The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge of the First Class extends to all original suits of a civil nature, except suits in which Government, or any officer of Government in his official capacity, is defendant. An officer of this class may be (and some of them are) invested with appellate jurisdiction, and in suits up to Rs. 500 in value with the summary powers of a Small Cause Court Judge. An Assistant Judge may try such original suits of less than Rs. 10,000 in amount or value as the District Judge refers to him for decision. When invested with appellate jurisdiction the powers in appeal of an Assistant Judge are the same as those of a District Judge. The officer who presides over the principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction in each district is called the District Judge. He exercises a general control over all Courts within his charge, and refers for decision to the Assistant Judge such suits as he deems proper. He has also to arrange for the guardianship of the persons and the management of the property of minors and lunatics, and he hears and decides a variety of petitions regarding certificates of heirship, certificates to collect debts due to deceased persons, questions under the Land Acquisition Act, suits between Christians for the dissolution of marriage or judicial separation, suits for winding up partnership under the Indian Contract Act, and applications under many other Acts. The Judges of Surat and Poona are Judges of the Pársi Matrimonial Courts in those towns. The Judge of Poona, as Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan, decides, under Regulation XXIX of 1827, cases in which certain gentlemen of high rank are interested. In certain parts of the Presidency, where the burden of judicial work is especially heavy, it has been found necessary to employ the services of an additional Judge. This officer, under the title of Assistant Judge with full powers, has all the powers and jurisdiction of a District Judge in civil-judicial matters, and nearly all the administrative powers. His powers in criminal matters will be noticed below.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

In cases which do not exceed Rs. 5,000 in amount or value an appeal lies, on both matter of fact and of law, from the decree of an Assistant or Subordinate Judge to the Court of the District Judge. From the decision of the District Judge in appeal, a special appeal lies to the High Court on points of law. The appeal from the decision of a Subordinate or Assistant Judge in cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value, and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits, lies to the High Court. Decisions in appeal of Subordinate or Assistant Judges invested with appellate powers, have the same force, and are subject to the same rules as those of the District Judge. From the decisions of the High Court a further appeal lies as of course to Her Majesty in Council only when the property in dispute is of the amount or value of Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but appeals are also allowed in cases of special importance or involving grave questions of law.

Small Cause Courts.

For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, Courts, invested with summary powers, have been established in the city of Bombay, and in six towns in the Mofussil, *viz.*, Ahmadabad, Nadiád, Poona, Surat, Broach and Karáchi. The Judges of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts have jurisdiction in money suits, within the towns where the Courts are situated, up to Rs. 500 in value, and their decisions are final, save in so far as they are subject to reference of points of law to the High Court, or to the supervision of the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction. The Registrars of the Small Cause Courts at Poona and Nadiád have also power to decide cases up to the value of Rs. 20. The Presidency Small Cause Court has cognizance in suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value, arising within the island of Bombay.

Scheduled Districts.

The province of Sind and the Panch Maháls District are commonly known as Non-Regulation Provinces, or Scheduled Districts under Act XIV of 1874. In Sind the judicial system nearly resembles that of the regulation portion of the Presidency. In the Panch Maháls civil suits are disposed of by two Munsifs, whose jurisdiction is not limited as to value. Appeals from their decisions lie to the Agent to the Governor, and are heard by him or his Assistant. Special appeals lie to the Governor in Council.

Village Munsifs and Conciliators.

The Village Munsifs appointed in the districts of Poona, Sholápur, Sátára and Ahmadnagar under Act XVII of 1879 (the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act) have, some within the limits of a group of villages and some within the limits of a single village, power to dispose of petty suits up to Rs. 10 in value. The Conciliators appointed by the same Act are not Courts; but as they now play a considerable part in the administration of justice in the Deccan they cannot be passed over without remark. Their functions are, on the application of either of the parties to a dispute, to endeavour to induce them to agree either to a compromise or a reference to arbitration. If the Conciliators succeed, they may send the settlement arrived at, or the reference agreed to, to the Court to be filed, when it has the effect of a decree or reference to arbitration under the Code of Civil Procedure. If they fail, they grant a certificate to that effect, and either party can then seek redress in Court; but without such certificate no suit, to which any agriculturist residing within any local area for which a Conciliator has been appointed, may be entertained in a Civil Court. There were, last year, 136 village Munsifs and 313 Conciliators, and during the same period 2,757 suits were instituted in the Courts of Village Munsifs, while 57,477 applications were made for the intercession of Conciliators, in 14,146 of which it is believed that their intervention was successful.

Other Civil Courts.

Under Act III of 1857, Cantonment Magistrates have civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 200 within their cantonments. Mámlatdárs have, under Bombay Act III of 1876, jurisdiction in suits regarding immediate possession of immoveable property. Their decisions are not liable to appeal, though subject to revision by the High Court, and the party put in possession

by a Mámlatdár under the Act may retain it unless or until ousted by the decree of one of the ordinary Civil Courts.

Bombay Judicial System.

As compared with the administration of justice in other parts of India the characteristic feature of the Bombay system is the permanent separation of the persons by whom judicial and executive functions are exercised. After some years of revenue and executive work covenanted civilians elect to remain in the revenue or to enter the judicial branch of the service, and do not thereafter revert from one to the other. The grade of Assistant Judge, established by the Code of 1827, provides a training for the office of District and Sessions Judge.

Criminal Courts.

District and Assistant Judges, under the title of Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, exercise criminal jurisdiction. But original criminal work is to a great extent disposed of by the executive district officers, who, in addition to their revenue duties, are invested with magisterial powers. There are, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the High Court, four grades of Criminal Courts—those of the Magistrates of the Third, Second and First Class respectively, and the Court of Session. The different classes of Magistrates are invested with the following powers:—Magistrates of the Third Class with power to inflict imprisonment not exceeding one month and fine not exceeding fifty rupees; Magistrates of the Second Class with power to inflict imprisonment not exceeding six months and fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; Magistrates of the First Class with power to inflict imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine not exceeding one thousand rupees. Magistrates of the First and Second Classes may also pass sentences of whipping. In each district the chief revenue officer, under the title of Magistrate of the District, has special powers of controlling Magistrates of all classes within the limits of his executive charge. The Court of the Magistrate of the District is also a Court of Appeal from the sentences of any Magistrate of the Second or Third Class within the district. First and Second Class Magistrates, not being District Magistrates, may also, if specially empowered by Government, decide appeals from the decisions of Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes, and both First and Second Class Magistrates may, under the title of Sub-Divisional Magistrates, exercise, if so empowered, many of the functions of the Magistrate of the district within the sub-division of the district which is placed under their charge, remaining, however, subject to the control of the District Magistrate.

The total number of Magistrates of all classes is 621, of whom 22 are District Magistrates, 115 are Magistrates of the First Class, 243 of the Second, and 241 of the Third Class.

Under the general title of Courts of Session three grades of officers are included—the Sessions Judge who is the District Judge, the Joint Sessions Judge who is the Assistant Judge with full powers, and the Assistant Sessions Judge who is the Assistant Judge. The Sessions Judge is empowered to try any offence, and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject, in the case of a capital sentence, to confirmation by the High Court. The Joint Sessions Judge can only try cases which by general orders of Government he is empowered to try, or which are made over to him by the Sessions Judge, but he has equal powers on the bench with the latter. The Assistant Sessions Judge can only try such cases as are made over to him by the Sessions Judge. Sentences of imprisonment for more than three years passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge require confirmation by the Sessions Judge, while in no case can the sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge exceed imprisonment or transportation for seven years.

Police.

The police force consists of two distinct bodies, the stipendiary and the village police. The stipendiary force is divided into grades, the members of which, beginning as constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 7 or 8, have the opportunity of becoming head constables, chief constables, or even inspectors. The chief constable has charge of a táluka; the inspector, of a division of a district, or even more, on a monthly pay varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. It is not the purpose of Government to give to the stipendiary police a regular military character, and a portion only are armed, to whom the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure are allotted. In 1881-82, 8,928 policemen out of a total strength of 18,134 men were armed with carbines and bayonets. The knowledge of drill required from them is not very elaborate. The more purely police functions are discharged equally by members of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force. The proportion of police to area and population of the different portions of the Presidency varies greatly, being determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the density and character of the population, and the neighbourhood of Native States. In the Northern Division there is one policeman to every 3 square miles and to 818 inhabitants; in the Central Division one to 6¾ square miles and to 945 inhabitants; in the Southern Division one to 7 square miles and to 1,117 inhabitants; and in Sind one to 11 square miles, and—the population being sparse—to 577 inhabitants. Of the total police force, excluding officers, 1,354 are mounted. In two districts of the Presidency, Khándesh and the Panch Mahál, there are bodies of armed police organized regimentally. These are the Khándesh and the Gujarát Bhil Corps, which were originally raised for the purpose of providing employment for the Bhil tribes. They perform the duties of armed police, but are capable of acting in large bodies and military order. The Khándesh Corps numbers 797 men and officers, and the Gujarát Corps 493.

The stipendiary police are administered in accordance with the provisions of Bombay Act VII of 1867. For the purposes of police control as well as revenue the Presidency is

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divided under the Commissioner in Sind, and the Commissioners of the Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions. The executive management of the police in each district is vested, under the general direction of the Magistrate of the district, in a Superintendent of Police, who has in some cases one or more assistants under him, and often also one or more probationers. The probationary grade of police officers has been constituted for the purpose of training young officers for the important posts of Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent. To enable them effectually to preserve the peace and prevent crime, and to conduct proceedings preliminary to trial, the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents are invested with magisterial powers, but are limited in the use of them to the functions above specified. The police sub-division or táluka of a district is the same as the sub-division for revenue purposes. The chief constable, or Faujdár, who has charge of it, holds a position distinctly inferior to that of the Mámlatdár, but is quite independent of the latter in his executive control of the police under him, and answerable only to the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police. The regular police force allotted to each sub-division is divided into a number of outposts, each party under the control of a head constable. The members of each police guard move about from village to village within the limits of their charge, and thus a regular system of patrol is maintained throughout each district of the Presidency.

Railway Police.

A special police organization exists in connection with the railways of this Presidency. The police employed along each of the principal lines of rail—the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways—are under the supervision of a Railway Superintendent of Police. Originally the constables and inferior officers of the railway force were members of the several districts traversed by the railway, allotted for special railway duty. By this arrangement they were not, to the extent that was advisable, under the Railway Superintendent. In practice this division of power and responsibility was found to be a serious hindrance to efficiency. The system was therefore changed; the railway police were constituted into distinct bodies, looking for promotion within their own ranks, and subject to the control only of the Superintendent of Railway Police. This change has proved satisfactory. There are two Superintendents of Railway Police, one for the Great Indian Peninsula and the other for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line. The small portion of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway which lies in this Presidency is under the District Superintendent of Ahmadabad.

Bombay City Police Force.

The total strength of the police of all ranks serving in the town and island of Bombay was last year 1,454, of whom 324 were Government and 1,130 municipal police. Of the whole number 51 are Europeans and 33 mounted native police. The entire force is under the control of the Commissioner of Police for Bombay, who is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and 6 Superintendents.

Village Police

Under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII of 1867 the village police are, subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner, administered by the different District Magistrates. The village police are the servants of the village community. It is their special duty to prevent crime and public nuisances, and to detect and arrest offenders, within village limits. They are not stipendiary, but receive perquisites from the inhabitants of the village, or rent-free lands or small sums of money from Government. In each village the village police are under the charge of the Police Pátel, who is often, but by no means always the person conducting the duties of revenue Pátel. His duties as Police Pátel are to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the village police, and the health and general condition of the community in his village. Under a form of administration which preserves the village as the unit of collection in revenue matters, the institution of village police naturally holds an important place. Their condition, however, is still unsatisfactory and calls for reform. "The actual importance of the village police cannot for one moment be overlooked. Without the aid of the village police not a single offence could be traced out. They are the real backbone of the detective police. They know all that is going on, and know every one in the villages. The village police are, however, now so wretchedly paid and so entirely without organization, that it is lamentable to think how the country is losing the services of this most valuable body of men." *

In this chapter of the Administration Report of ten years ago it was stated that the subject of village police reform was engaging the attention of Government; but nothing has since been done, and the disorganization and discontent which now exist may unhappily become irreparable. In Sind, village police do not exist, and the work of detection of crime falls upon the regular police, who are much less favorably situated for the discharge of it. An Act has lately been passed, however, to provide for the appointment of village officers in Sind.

Revenue.

The revenue administration of the Regulation Districts of the Presidency of Bombay is carried on by the following officers, acting under Government: three Commissioners, twelve Senior and eight Junior Collectors, fourteen First and twelve Second Assistant Collectors, and in addition a varying number of Supernumerary Assistant Collectors. All the above officers are members of the Covenanted Civil Service, or of the Native Civil Service appointed in India. There are in addition forty-two Deputy Collectors belonging to the Uncove-

* Commissioner C. D., 1882.

nanted Service, who are divided into six grades, and are, generally speaking, in charge either of district treasuries or divisions of districts. In Sind, under the Commissioner, the administration is carried on by three Collectors and one Deputy Commissioner, three Head Assistant Collectors, three Second, four Third, and three Supernumerary Assistant Collectors. These officers belong generally to the military or uncovenanted services. There are two covenanted civilians among them. In addition to them there are fourteen uncovenanted Deputy Collectors.

The following general review of District Administration in this Presidency is reprinted from the "Annals of Indian Administration":—

"An average collectorate contains twelve tálukás or sub-divisions, each of which contains about one hundred Government villages; that is to say, villages that are not alienated, and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, who are usually hereditary. The officers on whose services Government is mainly dependent are the Pátel who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes; the Taláti or Kulkarni who is the clerk and accountant; the mhár, who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. The Pátel and Kulkarni either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land, or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections. The mhár and watchman, in common with other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive, besides, grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The other servants are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and others whose services are necessary to the community. A village is for Government or social purposes complete in itself, and is, so to speak, independent of the outer world. The revenue accounts of a village are simple, but complete. The survey register is the basis of them. Every occupant is given a separate receipt book, in which the total amount of his holdings is entered, and the Pátel and Kulkarni are bound, under heavy penalties, to record in it the sums he has paid. Each year what is termed the jamábandi of the village is made, at which time the total amount of revenue due from the village is made out. In point of practice this is now, as far as Government interests are concerned, a very simple business, as there is little or no unoccupied land, and the jamábandi, as nearly as possible, represents the sum entered in the register. But it is a process that, nevertheless, is of considerable use, and could not be safely dispensed with. In the first place it brings the Assistant or Deputy Collector in annual contact with each village in his charge, and enables him to judge of its wants and requirements. It is the time at which all cultivation and other returns useful for statistical purposes can be checked. Above all, it is the time at which the village accounts can best be examined, transfers of numbers verified, and such a scrutiny made as is essential to the protection of the individual occupant from fraud.

"Over each táluka, or sub-division of a collectorate, there is an officer termed a Mámlatdár, whose salary varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem. The Mámlatdár is responsible for the treasury business of his táluka. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages, that the village accounts are duly kept, that the occupants get their payments duly receipted, that the boundary-marks are kept in proper repair, and, in fact, to see that the village officers do their work properly. He has also to look after the administration of the Local Funds, and is a Subordinate Magistrate. The system must be entirely one of check and percentage examination. A certain number of villages are appointed to the several members of the Mámlatdár's establishment, and placed under their supervision; it is his business to see by personal examination that they do their work. An Assistant or Deputy Collector is placed in revenue charge of, on an average, three tálukás. He has to travel about them during seven months in the year. He has to satisfy himself by direct personal inspection that the revenue work is being properly done; he sees that the revenue of each village is properly brought to account at the time of the annual jamábandi, nominates the village officers, judges for himself of the wants of his tálukás in respect to local roads, wells, tree plantations, and the like, hears appeals from the orders of Mámlatdárs, replies to references made by them, and, generally supervises their proceedings. The Collector and Magistrate is placed over the whole district. He has also to travel at least for four months in the year. The Revenue Commissioners" (Commissioners) "of whom there are three" (four), "two" (three) "for the Regulation Districts, and the Commissioner in Sind,—exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue administration of the Presidency. These officers are constantly on the move in their respective divisions during the fair season. They have thus an opportunity of judging for themselves of the requirements of the several parts of the country, of the manner in which both the revenue and police administration is being carried on, and of the qualifications of the several officials. They entertain appeals from the Collectors' decisions, and are the channel of communication between them and the Government. From June to October the Commissioners of the Regulation Districts reside at Poona, which is also at that season the head-

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quarters of the Government. Opportunity is thus afforded for personal intercourse, and Government can at any time obtain their joint opinion on any question of general importance. In this way, step by step, beginning with the village officers and ending with the Commissioners, the people are brought into direct communication with the Government."

The above, in spite of a few inaccuracies, which will be easily detected, gives a very fair idea of the general system of revenue administration in this Presidency.

Besides superintending the realization of the revenue, the duties of administering the excise and other special taxes, and of supervising the stamp revenue devolve in each district upon the Collector, as executive head of the district; he is also the registrar and visitor of the District Jail, and has important duties to perform in connection with local funds and municipalities, with the Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870) and the forests, and his opinion is required in all questions of executive administration.

Local Funds.

The system of local funds is a marked feature in the district administration. Certain funds, the principal of which is a one-anna in the rupee cess on land in addition to the ordinary land tax, have been set apart for the promotion of education in the rural districts and for the formation and repairs of local roads, tanks, wells and other useful works. The total local fund revenue for the past year amounted to Rs. 41,34,556, of which Rs. 13,03,221 were devoted to education. It was part of the original scheme that the tax-payers should have a voice in the disposal of the funds. Accordingly by Act IV of 1869, the appointment of local fund committees was legalized. These boards were of two classes, the táluka or sub-divisional, and the district committee; of the former the Assistant or Deputy Collector was president and of the latter the Collector. Upon the district committee the Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions had seats, together with the Executive Engineer, the Educational Inspector, the Huzúr Deputy Collector, an Inámdár, and six proprietors or holders of land. The principal function of the táluka committee was to bring the requirements of the táluka to the notice of the district committee. Such has hitherto been the organization of the bodies by whom the local funds have been administered. But a great change is now impending. A Bill (called the Bombay Local Boards' Bill, 1883,) is now before the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, drawn for the purpose (to quote the statement of objects and reasons) "of amending the law regulating the constitution and the powers and duties of the local committees so as to secure to those bodies greater independence in administering the funds placed at their disposal for local purposes." The Bill is so framed as to give both to táluka and to district local boards a number of elective members, who shall not be less than one-half of the whole, and it further provides that of the remaining members, who are to be nominated by the Collector with the approval of Government, not more than one-half shall be salaried servants of Government. The president is to be either elected by the board or appointed by Government, but if in either case he is a salaried servant of Government the board is to elect one of its members to be vice-president, and the president is not to vote except his casting vote be required. The position and powers of the táluka local boards are improved. Formerly the táluka local fund committees had practically no executive powers, but under the present Bill though the táluka local boards are still held subordinate to the district local board, they have some independent authority.

Municipalities.

The enactment which for ten years past has regulated the constitution, powers, and proceedings of municipal bodies in this Presidency—except the city of Bombay and Sind—is the Bombay District Municipal Act (VI of 1873). Since 1st October 1878 this Act has also been in force, under the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1879, in Sind. Under the District Municipal Act there have hitherto been two classes of municipalities, called respectively city and town municipalities, of both of which the Collector has always been president, and of the latter the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the táluka vice-president. The city municipalities, in which alone the elective system was to any extent legal, were comparatively few, and in town municipalities all members of the municipal body were nominated. A Bill, however, (the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill, 1883) is now before the Legislative Council, simultaneously with the Local Boards Bill, by which the constitution of municipalities will be materially altered. The existing nomenclature of "City" and "Town" is abolished, and all permanent municipalities, with a few exceptions, shall consist, it is proposed, partly of elective and partly of nominee commissioners; the proportion of the former shall not be less than one-half of the whole, and of the latter not more than one-half shall be salaried servants of Government. This provision is similar to that made by the Local Boards' Bill. The president may either be appointed by Government or elected by the municipality, and must be a municipal commissioner. If a salaried servant of Government, a vice-president is to be elected by the municipality. Considerable powers of control are reserved by the Bill to the Collector, Commissioner of the Division and Government, and by one section Government have the power to supersede the municipality altogether. The municipalities of the Presidency are, on the whole, in a flourishing state at the present time, and their total income for the year 1881-82, including balances, was Rs. 44,77,713.

Medical Department

The head of this department is the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. The number of covenanted medical officers in the Civil Department who are subject to his authority is 50, who are all in actual charge of medical duties in Bombay or the Mofussil. There is also a large number of Assistant Surgeons and of Hospital Assistants of various

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grades, who have charge principally of dispensaries, but hold other appointments also. The Grant Medical College will be referred to below. It does not confer degrees, but grants certificates of efficiency which are of the nature of diplomas. There are medical schools at Poona, Ahmadabad and Haidarabad, all of which are valuable and useful institutions. An important branch of the Civil-Medical Department, which is not under the Surgeon-General, is the Sanitary Department, under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner, four Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and a Superintendent of Vaccination in Western Gujarát. The duties of these officers are to superintend and enforce the sanitation of the districts and towns comprised within their charges, inspect dispensaries, advise the district officers, &c. When, in case of an epidemic or from any other cause, the pressure of work becomes excessive in the Civil-Medical Department, medical officers can be removed to it temporarily from military duty.

Public Works Deparment.

The Department of Public Works is administered, under Government, by three Chief Engineers, four Superintending Engineers, forty-one Executive Engineers, divided into four grades, and forty-nine Assistant Engineers, divided into four grades, of which the lowest is entitled the Apprentice Grade. There are also a Consulting Engineer and a Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Educational Department.

For educational purposes each district is provided with a Deputy Inspector, the districts being grouped together, as far as possible in accordance with the linguistic divisions of the Presidency, under five Inspectors. The control of the whole department is vested in a Director of Public Instruction. Of educational institutions the principal is the University of Bombay, which is the only one in the Presidency which has the power of conferring degrees. Government have of late years marked their appreciation of an University education by laying down rules ordaining that special preference shall be shown to native graduates in appointments and promotions to posts in the Revenue Department. The principal Arts Colleges are the Elphinstone and St. Xavier Colleges in Bombay, the Deccan College at Poona, and the Gujarát College at Ahmadabad. There are several educational institutions established for instruction in special sciences. Of these the principal is the Grant Medical College in Bombay, which is attached to the Jámsetji Jijibhái Hospital. There is a school of Engineering at Haidarabad, an Art School in Bombay, a College of Science at Poona, and various other schools and classes of practical instruction, such as the Factories at Dhárwár and Ratnágiri.

Forest Department.

This is a department which has made great strides within the past ten years. It is administered by three Conservators, six Deputy Conservators in three grades, fifteen Assistant Conservators, also in three grades, and a number of Sub-Assistant Conservators. Of the three Conservators one has charge of Sind and the remaining two of the Northern and Southern Forest Divisions of the Presidency proper. The Deputy and Assistant Conservators have generally each a district under their care, and subordinate to them are numerous Rangers, Inspectors and Forest Guards. The work of forest settlement and demarcation, that is to say of inquiring into rights and claims which may be preferred over land required for forest, and of choosing and marking off forest areas, is to a great extent performed by Assistant Collectors of districts, who are covenanted civilians and do not belong to the Forest Department proper. The total area under forest in 1881-82 (exclusive of Sind where the area of forest has not been ascertained) was 14,421 square miles, of which 9,202 square miles were "reserved" and 5,219 "protected" forest. These terms are those assigned to different classes of forest by the law, Act VII of 1878 or the Indian Forest Act. The revenue and expenditure during the same period were Rs. 18,06,944 and Rs. 11,48,457 respectively.

Minor Departments.

Of the minor departments the Jail, Registration and Salt Departments deserve notice.

For the purposes of registration the Presidency is divided into districts and sub-districts which correspond to the revenue collectorates and tálukás. The Sub-Registrar, or officer in charge of the registration of a táluka, is as a rule the first Kárkún or native clerk in the Mámlatdár's office, while the Collector is the Registrar of the district. The working of the department is under the supervision of an officer entitled the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps. There is a Branch Inspector-General of Registration for Sind.

The operations of the Salt Department extend throughout the coast districts and the preventive frontiers which still exist. It is under the control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, and consists of a Collector, two Deputy Collectors, and ten Assistant Collectors, together with a large staff of Inspectors, Sir Kárkúns and minor officials. Besides realizing the salt revenue and administering the law relating thereto, this department has the entire control of the customs ports, light-houses, &c., outside the ports of Bombay and Kárachi. Its revenue was in 1881-82 Rs. 1,46,16,679. There is a separate establishment for Sind, where the revenue and expenditure are small.

There are three classes of jails; subordinate jails, of which there are 56 in all, placed at different points all over the Presidency for the confinement of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment; district jails established at the chief town of each district; and one central jail at Yerowda near Poona. There are also extra-mural gangs employed upon great public works and two juvenile prisons. The office of Superintendent of the Jail is ordinarily held by the Civil Surgeon, and the immediate charge of the jail is in the hands of a jailor subordinate to him. With the exception of the Bombay City jails the control of jails throughout the Presidency is vested in an officer entitled the Inspector-General of Prisons. Regular provision is made for the appointment of visitors to each class of jails.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES, &c.

Character of Land Tenures; system of Survey and Settlements.

Revenue Survey—origin of the measure.

The revenue survey of the Bombay Presidency has been in progress for a period of forty-seven years. In its origin it was simply an experimental measure, carried out with a very limited establishment, in a single táluka (Indápur) of the Poona Collectorate, and with the object of correcting the work of a previous survey preparatory to a revision of assessment.

Impoverished state of the Deccan due—(1st.) To fall in money value of the agricultural produce. (2nd.) To a previous settlement.

When the present survey was commenced, the Deccan had been for seventeen years under British rule. In that space of time it had been reduced from a comparatively prosperous condition to the extreme of impoverishment and exhaustion. Two causes had been mainly instrumental in bringing about this state of things: one was the continuous fall in the money value of agricultural produce, due to a variety of circumstances which need not here be specified, and the consequent yearly increasing pressure of the State demand on the land; the other was a settlement effected in connection with the previous survey. This survey and settlement had been carried out under the direction of Mr. Pringle, of the Civil Service. His assessment was based on a measurement of fields and on estimates of the yield of various soils, as well as of the cost of cultivation, the principle adopted being to fix the Government demand at 55 per cent. of the net produce.

Defects of former settlement.

The execution of the different operations of Mr. Pringle's survey was entrusted entirely to native agency without either the experience or integrity needed for the task, and at a subsequent period the results obtained were found to be nearly worthless. The preliminary work of measurement was grossly faulty, and the estimates of produce which formed such an important element in the determination of the assessment, and which had been prepared in the most elaborate manner, were so erroneous as to be worse than worthless. But meanwhile the settlement had been introduced, and with the result of aggravating the evils it had been designed to remove. From the outset it was found impossible to collect anything approaching to the full revenue. In some districts not one-half could be realized. Things now went rapidly from bad to worse. Every year brought its addition to the accumulated arrears of revenue and the necessity for remissions or modifications of rates. The state of confusion in the accounts, engendered by these expedients, was taken advantage of by the native officials to levy contributions for themselves. Every effort, lawful and unlawful, was made to get the utmost out of the wretched peasantry, who were subjected to torture, in some instances cruel and revolting beyond description, if they would not or could not yield what was demanded. Numbers abandoned their homes and fled into neighbouring Native States. Large tracts of land were thrown out of cultivation; and in some districts no more than a third of the culturable area remained in occupation.

Measures taken in 1835.

It was when matters had reached this crisis that, at the end of 1835, an examination and correction of the operations of Mr. Pringle's survey in the Indápur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate were directed to be made, in view to a revision of the settlement in that district. The duty of conducting the work was entrusted to Mr. Goldsmid, of the Civil Service, then an Assistant Collector, and Lieutenant Wingate,* of the Engineers. With these gentlemen Lieutenant Nash, of the Engineers, was subsequently associated. This was the real commencement of the revenue survey in the Bombay Presidency.

New method of classification adopted.

As the new operations progressed, the extremely defective character of the original survey became apparent. Much of the measurement had to be undertaken *de novo*, but when areas were not faulty to any great excess they were accepted as the basis of the new assessment. An entirely new method of classification was adopted. Abandoning all attempts to arrive at a theoretical ideal of assessment by endeavouring to discover the yield of different soils, and assigning a certain proportion of this as the Government demand, the survey officers adopted the simple expedient of ascertaining the average character and depth of soil in each field, and classing it accordingly,—no more than nine gradations of valuation being employed for the purpose. In fixing the rates of assessment they were guided by purely practical considerations as to the capability of the land and the general circumstances of the district. The more intelligent among the agricultural class were even taken into consultation on the subject, and their opinion allowed due weight. No safe standard of assessment existed. The rates in force in the prosperous times of the district had, through the continuous depreciation in the value of money, long ceased to represent any moderate share of the produce of the land, and the ruinous consequences of the first settlement forbade any reliance being placed on the system of fixing the Government demand on estimates of the yield of the land.

Founded on the capability of the land and the general circumstances of the districts.

Satisfactory results of the change.

The result showed the wisdom of the course taken. In the second year of the Indápur settlement the Revenue Commissioner reported to Government that "the sum *actually collected has never been so great* except during the first four years of our occupation, when it is generally acknowledged our demands were much too high"; and, again, "the outstanding balances *have never yet been so low at the end of the official year as they were last year.*" A marked extension of cultivation was one of the immediate results of the settlement; nearly 68,000 acres of waste land having been brought under the plough by the end of the second year,

*Afterwards Major Sir George Wingate, K.C.S.I.

besides more than 3,000 acres reclaimed by immigrants from other districts, attracted to Indápúr by the revived prosperity of the táluka.

Extension of Survey operation into other districts.

The Indápur experiment having proved thus signally successful, the survey operations were rapidly extended to other districts, the same results following everywhere. In the course of a few years separate surveys were organized for the Poona and Ahmednagar Collectorates and for the Southern Marátha Country. As experience was gained, improvements were introduced in the method of procedure, the end in view always being to render them as simple and susceptible of thorough check and control as possible, as well as to adapt them to the varying circumstances of the districts which successively came under the survey. But it was not till 1847 that a definite and permanent form was given to the system of survey operations. In that year, in accordance with the orders of Government, the Superintendents of the three surveys met at Poona, and drew up a joint report setting forth what they considered to be "the best means for bringing the somewhat diversified operations of the several revenue surveys of the Presidency into conformity as far as practicable, and also for ensuring the results of the surveys being turned to the best account, and maintained in their original integrity in the future management of the districts." The Superintendents, besides defining the objects of a revenue survey, and the general principles on which the assessment of land should, in their opinion, be conducted, submitted a body of rules for definition and demarcation of fields, the settlement of boundary disputes, the classification of soils, the interior regulation of surveys and the administration of settlements, which having received the approval of Government became an authoritative manual for the conduct of all future survey operations. Up to this period, though there had been a general adherence to the main principles by which the work was governed from its beginning, some diversity of practice had prevailed in the different surveys. A greater degree of uniformity and completeness was now given to it.

Changes in 1847.

Joint Report of the Superintendents of Survey.

Sketch of the system now in force.

At this point it seems desirable to sketch briefly the general features of the revenue survey system as then defined under official sanction, and as still in force throughout the Presidency.

Organization of the Department.

First, with regard to the interior regulation of the different surveys. Each survey is under the direction of a superintendent, subordinate to whom are several officers designated assistant superintendents, having charge of parties or establishments of measurers or classers. The operations of measuring and classing are conducted, as a rule, by separate establishments, and generally the classification of a district follows the measurement at an interval of one season. Every detail of the survey operations is closely supervised by the assistants. The work in the field is subjected to regular test by them, and none is accepted as trustworthy unless it has stood such test satisfactorily. On the superintendent devolves, besides the general control of the survey, the duty of fixing the rates of assessment, submitting the proposals relating to them to Government, and introducing the settlement when sanctioned. In this last operation an officer of the Revenue Department is usually associated with him.

Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

In the year 1863-64, two Commissioners of Survey and Settlement were appointed. The office, indeed, had been created at an earlier period in the progress of the survey, when Major Wingate was entrusted with the chief control of the department for the entire Presidency. On his retirement from the service in 1853 it was abolished, but was revived some years later by the appointment of Colonel Anderson as Commissioner of the Southern Division, and soon afterwards of Colonel Francis as Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency. These officers were charged with the direction in chief of the survey operations and with the control of expenditure. The office of the Survey Commissioner is the channel of communication between the superintendents and Government, more particularly as regards the settlement proposals sent up by the former. On the retirement of Colonel Francis in 1877 Colonel Anderson was placed in charge of both Southern and Northern Divisions, and thereafter, though a nominal distinction between these two offices was retained, they were in practice amalgamated into one. When, however, Colonel Anderson signified his intention to retire, an opportunity was taken to give effect to the wishes of the Secretary of State for India to appoint a member of the Civil Service to the office. This was done in 1881 by appointing Mr. Stewart to be Survey Commissioner of the whole Presidency, except Sind, the control of the survey of which province was given to the Commissioner in Sind. The control of the Maisur Survey, which hitherto had been under the Survey Commissioner of the Southern Division, who was also Inám Commissioner of that province, was withdrawn, owing to the assumption of the administration of the state by His Highness the Mahárája.

Principles of the Survey.

With respect to the general principles on which the survey operations are conducted, great importance is attached to the correct measurement and demarcation of individual holdings. The holding, or the area of land, no matter how small, entered in the records of a village as belonging to a registered occupant, is the unit of survey: the success of settlements on the "rayatwár" system depends in a very great degree on the correctness of the measurement of individual properties and on the facilities afforded for identifying them. To ensure these objects a constant check is kept on the work of the surveyor, who is required to have boundary marks erected at the corners and bends of each property as his work progresses, and is taught to regard this point of his duties as equally important with that of ascertaining areas. Great pains are taken in the construction of the village map, in which,

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besides the outline of each survey number (in which may be included several holdings or properties), the position and description of every boundary mark are shown by conventional signs. The means of identification are thus rendered complete. As it would be impossible to show on the village map every small holding, many of which are less than $\frac{1}{40}$ of an acre, the minimum size of a survey number has been fixed by order of the Survey Commissioner, and it varies according to the nature of cultivation and the district in which the village is situated. The small holdings, or pot numbers, are shown on a large scale plotted on separate sheets attached to the register of each village.

Survey at first for purely revenue purposes.

Up to a recent period, when operations preparatory to the introduction of revised settlements were begun in the Poona and Násik Collectorates, it was never attempted to give anything of scientific precision to the survey, or to ensure accurate topographical results. The survey was instituted, as has been shown, for purely revenue purposes, and at an emergent crisis questions of geographical utility could be allowed no place in presence of the paramount consideration of how to afford the means of improving the land revenue administration, and ameliorating the condition of the agricultural classes in the shortest time, and at the least cost. In its early years the work was of the roughest description; but as it advanced, and a stricter supervision was exercised, some degree of excellence was attained even from a topographical point of view. At the present day the village map is constructed with much accuracy, and, besides presenting a thoroughly correct delineation of field boundaries (its chief object), shows village sites, roads, paths, tanks and the physical features of the country within its limits with considerable fidelity. In the districts in which revision operations have been carried out, the character of the work has been greatly improved by taking the great trigonometrical triangulation as a basis of survey, and adopting the system of village traversing. The plan recently introduced of working in connection with the Bengal Topographical Survey has proved of very great success.*

System of classification of fields.

The system of classification adopted by Mr. Goldsmid and Lieutenant Wingate in Indápur has been continued to the present time with such few modifications as subsequent experience showed to be desirable. Great care is taken to preserve uniformity in the standard of valuation among the different classing parties, as well as by constant tests on the part of the superintending officers to ensure the utmost correctness in the work performed by each classer. The classification is carried out field by field, and the system ensures that each holding shall be minutely examined, the results being so recorded as to enable the testing officer to see at once whether this has been done or not. So simple is the plan of classification, and so capable of being worked out by the native subordinates in conformity with certain established principles, that the average difference between the original operation and test does not exceed 6 or 7 pies in a maximum valuation of one rupee.

Assessment operations confined to one táluka at a time.

In the final operation of assessment it has always been the practice to include no larger area than a single táluka, and often only a small group of villages, in a proposal for settlement. This enables the officer proposing the settlement to give the most minute consideration to the condition and requirements of the tract of country with which he has to deal, and at the same time permits of his proposals being closely scrutinized by the reviewing authorities and by Government. A further advantage of this method of proceeding is, that it affords an opportunity of observing the working of a settlement on a small scale and judging of the suitability of rates applied to a limited extent of country before imposing them over a large area.

Term of Settlement.

The term of settlement is always thirty years, except in the province of Sind, where, owing to the still imperfect condition of irrigation, it has been thought desirable to adopt the shorter period of ten years.

Such are the general principles on which the revenue survey operations have been conducted in this Presidency, nearly the whole of which has now been brought under the survey settlement.

Necessity of legalizing Survey operations.

These operations had been in progress many years before any question arose as to the expediency of giving them legal sanction. A revenue survey was a measure for which there were sufficient precedents, the whole of the Deccan having been surveyed by direction of the celebrated Malik Amber, and partial surveys having been executed under the Marátha Government. The survey now under description had, therefore, all the legality that consonance with previous usage could give it. But with the progress of British administration the value attached to rights in the land, and the inclination to resist any attempt to encroach on them, were constantly increasing. The survey itself had largely contributed to this result, and as it advanced, and valuable interests became affected by it, a disposition to question the legality of its proceedings began to be manifested. It became, therefore, imperatively necessary to confer on these proceedings a validity which could not be disputed. Accordingly in the year 1864 a bill was introduced in the Legislative Council "to provide

* In the province of Gujarát the utilization of the revenue survey maps has had a fair trial for some years past, and has been found of the greatest value. The maps of that province, prepared by Colonel Haig, R.E., with the use of the revenue survey maps, were exhibited at the Venice Geographical Congress, and obtained a gold medal; and the Government of India, while commenting upon this, remarked in their Resolution, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 168, dated 8th May 1882, as follows :—

"The Government of India is extremely glad to notice that in this survey Colonel Haig has been able to take much of his topographical details from the field surveys of the Bombay Revenue Survey. The economy of this is obvious, and the more recent work done by the Survey Settlement Department of that Presidency approaches in its accuarcy a scientific survey."

for the survey, demarcation, assessment and administration of lands held under Government in the districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same." This became law in the following year under the title of the "Bombay Survey and Settlement Act" (Act I of 1865, which has now been superseded by the Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879). This Act confirms previous settlements, empowers Government to "direct the extension of the survey to any part of the Presidency," defines the powers and duties of survey officers, provides for the demarcation of field and village boundaries, and the settlement by the survey officers of disputes connected with them, and for the erection and repair of boundary marks. It empowers the officer in charge of a survey to assess Government and alienated lands, and requires him, when making settlements of land revenue, to prepare a record showing all rights and interests in the land, and giving all other necessary information. It also provides for the administration of survey settlements, and empowers Government to direct a fresh survey, and to revise assessments on the expiration of a term of settlement: with the proviso, however, that such revised assessment "shall be fixed, not with reference to any special improvements made by owners or occupants from private capital and resources, but with reference to general considerations of the value of land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of produce, or facilities of communication."

Object of Act I of 1865 (Bombay).

Before proceeding to describe the several land tenures which obtain in different parts of the Presidency, it seems desirable to illustrate by tabular statements the financial results of the revenue survey from its introduction up to the present time. These results are as follows:—

Financial results of Revenue Survey.

	Revenue Realizations prior to Settlement.	Revenue Realizations under Settlement.	Percentage Increase.
Original Settlement.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thána	10,16,672	12,89,679	26·9
Kolába	6,52,555	7,19,081	10·2
Khándesh	18,44,155	30,77,051	66·9
Ratnágiri	5,02,929	4,96,154	1·3
Kánara	4,35,886	6,41,784	30·3
Sátára	13,26,282	13,83,017	4·2
Ahmadabad	8,65,974	10,86,987	25·5
Kaira	15,71,029	17,46,722	11·2
Surat	18,94,725	22,70,241	19·8
Broach	18,63,860	21,44,533	15·1
Panch Maháls	1,87,105	2,18,344	16·7
Total ...	1,21,61,172	1,50,73,593	23·9
Revision Settlement.			
Poona (partly revised)	4,75,550	6,41,943	35·0
Sholápur do.	5,43,983	7,60,573	39·8
Násik do.	5,10,628	7,37,504	44·4
Ahmadnagar do.	3,16,211	4,14,622	31·1
Dhárwár (revision complete)	12,43,729	17,99,949	44·7
Kaládgi (partly revised)	5,45,749	6,90,211	26·5
Belgaum do.	1,18,130	1,65,298	39·9
Karáchi (revision complete)	1,86,925	4,06,762	117·6
Haidarabad (partly revised)	7,18,222	10,39,112	44·6
Shikárpur do.	15,30,904	19,80,655	29·3
Total ...	61,90,031	86,36,629	39·5
Grand Total ...	1,83,51,203	2,37,10,222	29·2

Summary.

Realizations prior to Settlement.	Realizations under Settlement.	Amount of Increase.	Total Cost.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,83,51,203	2,37,10,223	53,59,019	1,90,32,561

It is necessary to explain that the figures in the above statement are for the various districts as they existed at the time of settlement. The extensive territorial re-arrangements carried out in recent years render it impossible to show the results for the different collectorates as now organized without much labour.

The most important feature of the Bombay Survey Act, as it affects interests in the land, is the definition of the right of occupancy. This right is declared to be simply conditional on the payment of the Government demand, and to be "a transferable and heritable property continuable without question at the expiration of a settlement lease, on the occupant's consenting to the revised rate." The right of occupancy, which has thus received legal recognition and sanction, is commonly known as "the survey tenure"; and though the

Definition of the Survey Tenure.

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complete security of the title it confers has come to supersede the ordinary tenures previously existing, these may here be briefly described for the purpose of comparing them with the new tenure obtaining in all settled districts.

Tenures previously existing.

Deccan.

The Mirás Tenure.

Previous to the survey settlement all land in the Deccan, not alienated, was held by two classes of occupants. The first was the mirásdár, or tenant with right of occupancy; the second was the upri, or tenant-at-will. The mirásdár was the freeman of the village, his land was heritable and transferable, and he held at a fixed assessment, though under the Marátha Government he was liable to demands on account of extra cess. In former times the name of mirásdár carried some degree of distinction with it, and the position was regarded as an enviable one. It could be acquired by simply consenting to pay the Government demand on the entire area in occupation, whether cultivated or not—an essential condition of the mirás tenure—and by the payment of a fine. The most remarkable incident of the tenure was that it was not subject to forfeiture for default of revenue payment, or even for the abandonment of his village by the mirásdár, unless he was absent for a longer period than thirty years. If in this respect, however, he enjoyed an advantage unknown to the survey tenure, there were counterbalancing circumstances in his position which rendered it greatly inferior to that of the occupant under the survey settlement. For he was not only liable to extra and arbitrary impositions, but was required to make good the claims of the Government on defaulting brother mirásdárs.

The Upri Tenure.

The "upri" had no status in the village in which, as the name imports, he was regarded as a stranger. He cultivated the common lands of the village or those of absentee mirásdárs, but had no proprietary interest of any kind in either. On the other hand, he could not be called on to pay revenue on any larger area than that actually under crop, nor be held liable for the default of other cultivators. In the case of the "upri", then, fixity of tenure has been substituted for tenancy at will, but coupled with the greater responsibility necessarily attaching to a settlement leased in definite areas.

Comparison of these with the Survey Tenure.

To recapitulate: the advantages enjoyed by the occupant of land under the survey settlement are—

1st.—Fixity of tenure conditional on the due payment of the Government demand.

2nd.—His occupancy is heritable and transferable by gift, sale, or mortgage, without other restriction than the requirement to give notice to the authorities.

3rd.—His assessment is fixed, but subject to revision after periods of thirty years. The right of occupancy is not affected by the expiration of a term of settlement, being conditional solely on the payment of the assessment imposed.

4th.—He is at liberty to resign his entire occupancy or any recognized share or part of it defined by the survey in any year, provided notice be given by a fixed date. If waste land be available, he may enlarge his holding at pleasure on application to the district officials.

5th.—He may sublet his lands, and Government will assist him, under certain limitations, in recovering rents from his tenants.

6th.—His holding cannot be encroached on by his neighbour, every sub-division of it being clearly defined by boundary marks, and susceptible of immediate identification by means of the village maps and registers. Further, the fact of his possession of any field or sub-division of it can be traced without difficulty in the village records year by year up to the date of the introduction of the first survey settlement. Thus the chances of dispute and litigation are entirely removed, or reduced to a minimum.

Subject, then, to the part of the Government assessment, the occupant of land under the survey tenure may be said to enjoy every right of property that he can desire, with the advantage of possessing a title the most simple and complete that can be imagined.

Gujarát.

The Tálukdári Tenure.

The tálukdári is one of the most important tenures in Gujarát. It prevails, principally, in the western districts of Ahmadabad adjoining Káthiáwár. The tálukdári districts proper are: Viramgám, Dholka, Dhandhuka and Gogha, where, till lately, the area under this tenure was about 1,931 square miles, but has been considerably reduced by the recent transfer of the estates of the Thákor of Bhávnagar to the province of Káthiáwár. There are also tálukdári estates in the Broach Collectorate and Panch Maháls aggregating 266 square miles in area. The estates of the Náiks in the Dohad Táluka of the Panch Maháls, of an area of 90 square miles, are also held on what is practically the tálukdári tenure. It has, however, been ruled in their case that the Náiks cannot be considered absolute proprietors of the lands.

Tálukdárs defined.

The tálukdárs are a yeomanry mostly of pure Rajput race, descended from Hindu chiefs of ancient lineage. Some are of mixed Rajput and Koli race and some are Musalmáns. The tálukdári districts comprise numerous estates, great and small, the successive partitions of generations, and each property now consists of one, two or more villages. The Rajputs on each property number from about 50 to 200, the steady growth of branches and offshoots

of the original single tree. The tálukdárs are the chiefs of their people—gentlemen who consider all manual labour degrading, and live on the hereditary share of the produce of the lands caltivated by their tenants-at-will. CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES, &c.

The tálukdárs, according to Bombay Act VI of 1862, are absolute proprietors of their respective estates, subject to the payment of the "jama", or tribute to Government, fixed for a term of years, at the expiry of which it is subject to revision. Each principal sharer (muksh bhágdár) has his own portion of the village site, in which his own cultivators who cultivate his lands reside. He is competent to give in pasaita, or mortgage, his own lands, and he allows village servants the grain produce of certain fields. He is responsible for his quota of the "jama", but his authority to alienate permanently is restricted by section 8, Regulation XVII of 1827. Position of a Tálukdár under Act VI of 1862.

The "jama" is fixed and paid by the respective shareholders, according to the land in their respective possession, in the following manner:— System under which Government tribute is levied.

(1) The "jama" of "darbári land" is paid in cash by fixed instalments.

(2) The sanadi salámi (or quit-rent on alienated land) is collected, by the tálukdárs, from the alienees and paid with the "jama". There is, however, a doubt remaining as to the legal bearings of the case, which is still under consideration. In the case of the tálukdári estates in the Godhra Táluka of the Panch Maháls which have been settled by the Survey Department, non-resumable alienated lands have not been assessed pending formal enquiry by the Alienation Settlement Department into the nature of the alienations and decision as to the granting of sanads. Consequently, no quit-rents are collected on account of them from the alienees, either through the tálukdárs or direct by Government.

(3) The local fund cess of one anna in every rupee of the "jama" and every rupee of the quit-rent is paid respectively by the tálukdárs and alienees in the case of estates elsewhere than in the Panch Maháls. In the latter the local fund cess is paid by the tálukdárs on the amount of the share of the survey assessment of the cultivated Government land alone. No local funds cess is levied on account of alienated lands which, as before explained, are left unassessed pending enquiry.

(4) If a shareholder fails to pay his "jama", the management of the share is, as a general rule, made over to the other shareholders, who manage the share, satisfy the demand of Government, and then pay the defaulting sharer the balance, deducting 10 per cent. for cost of management.

(5) One of the brotherhood is appointed vahivátdár, or manager, to collect the "jama" from all the sharers. The principal sharers (muksh bhágdárs) are answerable to the manager for the payment of the "jama" of the subsharers (peta bhágdárs), and the manager is responsible to Government for the whole.

(6) The sharers are responsible for the preservation of boundary marks.

Government does not interfere with the management of the villages, except that it provides that the tálukdár shall Extent of Government interference in the management of the Tálukdári villages.

1. Be answerable for the official "police" of the village, and for the prevention of crime.
2. Be responsible for the village expenses as established by custom, or as occasion may require.
3. Not in future alienate land subject to "jama", all such land being liable to payment of "jama", whether held by the tálukdárs or others.

The partition of produce between landlord and tenant (tálukdár and rayat) is determined by the dhára, or village custom, and is now carried out on the following general principle. When the crops are lodged in the grain yard, they are divided according to the custom of the village. A certain proportion is deducted from the whole for seed and certain perquisites, and the rest is divided, according to the special custom of the village, between the tálukdárs and the cultivators. The average has been assumed to be 50 per cent. of common grains, 40 per cent. of wheat, and 48 per cent. of cotton. Such is the tálukdári tenure at present as consolidated and confirmed under the provisions of Act VI of 1862 and modified in the particulars above mentioned.

The "vánta" (divided) tenure (in contradistinction to "talpat", paying full assessment) prevails more or less in certain villages all over Gujarát north of the river Tápti. When the Muhammadans invaded Gujarát they found the country partitioned out into estates of large or small chiefs, whom they forcibly deprived of all but one-fourth of their possessions, and the portion thus left took the name of vánta (divided.) In some cases (where it is supposed there was no opposition to this spoliation) the "vánta" was granted free, and where the contrary was the case it was burdened with a salámi or quit-rent, which remains to this day; but there is no record, nor even tradition, to show on what principle quit-rents were imposed. No holder of "vánta" lands has any documentary title, and the limits of the same are determined from the first trustworthy record prepared under British rule, as contained in the village accounts. Certain "vánta" estates pay "tribute" in the shape of an "udhár jama", or are in some cases rent-free and subject to the summary settlement cess only. Isolated "vánta" lands may be rent-free or subject to quit-rent. The Vánta. Origin of the tenure.

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lands held on this tenure are mostly in the hands of Rajput thákors of one class or other. There are a few villages to be found in which the lands are divided into two portions, called respectively vánta and talpat, each defined by some fixed boundary, such as a river, a road, or a stream, the village site itself being also divided. The vánta portion is held either rent-free or subject to a salámi or quit-rent.

Senja—undivided, in contradistinction to narvádári, bhágdári and other divided villages—is the ordinary rayatwári tenure of the province, the asssessment being placed on each revenue survey number, and the settlement made directly with the occupant.

Narvádári and Bhágdári Tenures

The peculiarity of the narvádári and bhágdári tenures is that they involve joint responsibility for the payment of the Government revenue. The first-named tenure prevails chiefly in the district of Kaira, a few villages being also found in Ahmadabad and Surat, while the latter is confined to the Broach Collectorate. There is 1 khálsa village in the Panch Maháls which is held and has been settled on the bhágdári tenure.

The Narvádári Tenure.

The lands of narva villages consist of certain main divisions (muksh-bhág), containing subshares (petá bhág), which, in their turn, are up to a fixed limit divided into fractional parts. The head of each estate or main division is called a muksh-bhágdár, and is responsible for the payment to Government of the assessment leviable on the whole share. Similarly the holders of subshares of a main division (the petá bhágdárs) are collectively responsible for that portion of the assessment which has been allotted to their several subshares. All subsharers have equal rights, are called pátidárs, and are descendants of the old proprietary cultivators. The shares or divisions, great and small, are sometimes of equal and sometimes of unequal amounts, but always in well-known and recognized proportion, so that the assessment due by the whole village is exactly apportioned among them. As the narvádári and bhágdári tenures had been acknowledged and preserved under Act V of 1862, special arrangements were required for the settlement of villages in which these tenures existed. The register of existing shares was accepted, and the lump sum due from the village, with the exception of the assessment on the common (majmun) land, was apportioned among the different shareholders according to the values entered in the register of the phálavni or rate of apportionment.

Settlement of common (Majmun) Land.

It is seldom that the whole of the land of a narva village is included in the "narva"; there is almost always a portion of common (majmun) land. This land is in some cases in possession of the sharers, not as narva land but as majmun (it is then called bhág majmun), in which case they are responsible for its assessment according to their occupancy. Where not so, it is managed like that of an ordinary "senja", or undivided village, quite distinct from the "narva".

Varieties of Narva Tenure.

The "narva" villages are not all constituted precisely alike: there is for example—

(1) The perfect pátidári, in which all the lands are held in severalty by different proprietors, each person managing his own land and paying his fixed share of the assessment, the whole being jointly responsible if one sharer cannot fulfil his engagements. This is the ordinary narvádári and bhágdári tenure which exists in a large majority of the villages.

(2) The imperfect pátidári, in which part of the land is held in common and part in severalty, the profits from the common land being first appropriated to payment of the Government revenue made up according to rate on the several holdings. The peculiarities of each have been upheld by the new settlement.

Under the survey system many narva village communities have been allowed, at their own wish, to divide their respective responsibilities for the revenue, according to the assessment of their respective shares, instead of according to the old symbolical division (phálavni) of the lump assessment responsibility originally entered in the register of the narva.

Position of tenants in Narva and in Bhágdári Villages.

In narvádári and bhágdári villages all persons cultivating narva or bhágdári lands, whatever rights they may have, are tenants, not of Government, but of the bhágdárs, who are alone responsible for the revenue. They are—

(1) Tenants-at-will, holding at the pleasure of the narvádárs, who can eject them, or increase their rents at discretion.

(2) Customary tenants, who cannot be ejected so long as they pay the customary rental, which is either a fixed share of the produce or more commonly the customary "bigoti" rates, which are generally recorded in the village books.

Soon after the introduction of the survey settlement a "record" is prepared, setting forth the respective rights of the superior and inferior holders. These records have not, however, the force of judicial decisions.

Difference between the Bhágdári and Narvádári Tenures.

The bhágdári tenure differs from the narvádári in one important particular only, *viz.*, that in the former there was always a fixed bigoti assessment on each field; and although the assessment of each share (bhág) was not the aggregate of the assessments of the several fields which the share comprised, it was the amount of the total field assessment of all bhágdári lands, divided according to the register ("phalávni"). In the narvádári tenure, on the other hand, there was never a separate field assessment, the revenue being

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fixed in the lump. It will be seen that, although the narva and bhágdári tenures have been preserved in their integrity by the survey, yet the amount of revenue to be paid in the lump has been ascertained by a field assessment: so in the event of a contingency arising, such as is contemplated by clause 2 of section 8 of Regulation XVII of 1827 (reversion to Government on account of non-payment of revenue), the survey rates could at once be introduced in exactly the same way as in ordinary Government ("senja") villages.

Mehwási Tenure.

In some parts of Gujarát, *viz.*, on the banks of the river Máhi and in the Parántíj Táluka of the Ahmadabad Collectorate, certain villages are held on what is known as the "Mehwási" tenure, and pay the revenue in a lump sum, which is in some cases fixed, and in others fluctuating at the pleasure of the collector. These villages are held by the descendants of Mehwási Koli or Rájput chiefs, once great free-booters and the terror of the country. The principal shareholders are generally thákors, and are called "muksh bhágdárs", and the sub-shareholders "peta bhágdárs" the same as in narva villages. Most of these villages were originally held rent-free, or subject to a small tribute. Conditions were generally attached to the tenure, such as the police management of a small portion of country, the keeping open of certain roads infested by robbers, or forbearance from plundering on the part of the holders and their fraternity. Under British rule and a better system of police these conditions are, of course, unnecessary, and the villages are held subject to the payment of the "jama" only. Of late years, talátis (village accountants) have been introduced into some attached Mehwási villages, and the "jama" collected from the shareholders, who sublet their lands either on grain or cash rents. Steps have been taken to introduce the revenue survey into some of these villages, and the lands have been measured and classed in detail. A report containing proposals for the assessment rates to be introduced has also been submitted; but Government has not yet passed orders sanctioning them, and consequently no special settlement with the holders has yet been made.

Máleki Tenure.

In the Thásra Táluk of the Kaira Collectorate is a clan of Muhammadan yeomen known as the "Máleks", who hold their villages on a special tenure, the origin of which is as follows:—

Nearly four centuries ago Mahmud Begda, Sultán of Ahmadabad, granted as a reward for military services, at the taking of Pávágad (a celebrated hill-fort near Chámpáner), 12 villages to certain Musalmán families, known as Málekjádás. On the introduction of British rule these 12 villages had, by the founding of new hamlets, increased to 17. They are now 27 in number, into all of which the new settlement has been introduced. These villages seem to have been originally rent-free, and so continued for 2½ centuries. About 150 years ago the Máleks were compelled by the Maráthás to pay a fixed tribute (udhad jamábandi) on their villages. Soon after (about 1769) the Mulukgiri army of the Gáikwár levied an additional tribute, called "ghásdána", which was continued till the introduction of British rule, when this exaction was commuted, and paid by the British Government to that of the Gáikwár. Besides this, several Máleki villages were subjected to a tribute payable to the Bábi of Bálásinor, which was also commuted and paid by the British Government to the Bábi. To meet the Marátha tribute ("udhad jamábandi") demand the Máleks levied from their cultivators a poll-tax ("karam vero") and a tax in kind ("waje") amounting to one-third of the produce of the land.

Present Settlement.

In 1865 the Máleki villages were measured and valued by the revenue survey, and a settlement introduced which has since been confirmed by the grant of sanads to the different Máleks.

Udhad Jamábandi Tenure.

In some whole villages, or parts of villages, "vánta" lands entered as sarkári are held on "udhad jamábandi" tenure, which means that they are liable to a fixed cess ("jama") only, such "jama" remaining intact even at a general revision of assessment, there being a "right on the part of the occupants in limitation of the right of Government in consequence of a specific limit to the assessment having been established and preserved." Other villages, not "vánta", are also held on this tenure. These villages have been surveyed in the lump only, and the fixed assessment has remained intact. A few, however, in the Kaira Collectorate, which have been under the management of the Collector and of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as embarrassed estates, have had and are now having their lands surveyed and classed in detail, with a view to the survey settlement being introduced.

Sarákati Tenure.

A few villages in different parts of the province are held on what is called sarákati tenure. The term "sarákati" is derived from the Arabic, meaning a partner. In these villages Government is entitled to a certain proportion of revenue, and the holders to the balance; the proportion of the respective shares varies from 10 to 6 annas. It is not unlike what the Máleki tenure has now merged into, the holders having in both cases the right of occupying and subletting all their lands subject to the payment of the fixed proportion of revenue due to Government.

Alienated Lands.

The wholly or partially alienated lands in Gujarát are extensive, and of various denominations, the principal being—

Chákariat of all denominations (lands held for service);

Pasaita (land given in charity or to artificers, Bháts, Chárans or others);

Hária (the price of blood or reward for defence);

Wazifa (an alienation to religious persons of the faith of Islám);

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These may be "nakra" (rent-free) or "salámia" (liable to quit-rent). These again may be "vechánia" (sold) or "garánia" (mortgaged), and are then described and known as pasaita-salámia, pasaita-vechan-salámia, pasaita-vechánia-nakra, hária-garánia-salámia, and so on.

All the lands, with the exception of chákariat, are now "sanadia" or held by sanads under the Summary Settlement Act, and are entered in the accounts under the one distinctive title of "ját inám sanadia", the old denominations of "pasaitá vechania", "garánia nakará", and so on, not being retained. Lands granted to temples and religious corporations as distinct from individuals (called devasthán or dharamádev) are also excluded from those under the title of ját inám sanadia." Sanads have not been issued for chákariat lands, including those held by district officers who have elected to do service for them.

TENURES IN THE KONKAN.

I.—Northern Konkan.

The Survey Tenure.

Land in the Thana Collectorate is held almost wholly on the survey tenure, the occupier having in general had no right so good as that conferred by the survey. There is no mirás properly so called, but a considerable quantity of land was previouly called suti, and held on a tenure analogous to that of mirás, but not so advantageous. This tenure has, however, been merged in the survey tenure which is in fact scarcely, if at all, less valuable than the old mirás.

Other Tenures.

The exceptions to the survey tenure in the Northern Konkan are as follows:—

1st.—A considerable number of khoti villages, chiefly in the Sálsette Táluka.

2nd.—A number of izáfat villages scattered over the different tálukás.

3rd.—Lands known as shilotri lying either along the coast or along the larger creeks.

There are, of course, a number of villages held in ordinary inám, and also the usual service vatans, but these differ in no way from the same tenures in the rest of the Presidency.

Khoti Tenure.

It is necessary to distinguish clearly between the khots of the Northern and those of the Southern Konkan. Those of the Northern Konkan are, in fact, leaseholders (though more commonly called farmers) of a certain number of villages, several being generally held in one family, and they obtained their land in all cases from the British Government, though at an early period. They have never claimed to be the proprietors of the soil, and the title and rights of those who hold land under them are in no way affected by the fact of these khots having their villages in lease. Most of the khoti villages have been measured, and the survey settlement introduced, and, therefore, in all such villages the survey tenure is in force. The former rights of the tenants, which are distinguished as "suti" (described above) and "chikli" or "gatkuli", are only in force now in the few villages not yet surveyed.

Izáfat.

The izáfat tenure varies from the khoti tenure inasmuch as

1. The izáfatdár has no such right as the khot has over ordinary tenants, who hold their lands under him subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the khot and themselves. The izáfatdár is bound to take the "mamul" assessment as originally fixed, or the survey rates where introduced, and nothing more.

2. The izáfatdár has not the right the khot has to all lands that may lapse owing to the absence or failure of permanent occupants.

There are 3 kinds of izáfat tenure—

1. Where the izáfatdár is entitled to 10 per cent. of the revenue of the village as remuneration for the collection of the assessment.

2. Where the izáfatdár collects all revenue on rice lands which is paid in full to Government while he gets as remuneration the assessment leviable on cultivation of varkas, for the year of cultivation only, on varkas lands on which no survey rates were imposed as in Karjat.

3. Where the izáfatdár pays to Government yearly a fixed sum which cannot be increased while he gets any profit that may accrue from the land assessment.

Shilotri Tenure.

Shilotri lands are lands that have been reclaimed from the sea and embanked, and the permanence of which is dependent on the embankments being kept up. These reclamations are commonly known as "khárs". The tenure is of two sorts—1st, shilotri proper under which the khár belongs to the party by whom it was reclaimed or his representatives. The shilotridárs are considered to have a proprietary right, they let out these lands at will, and according to old custom levy a maund of rice per bigha, in addition to the assessment for the repair of the outer embankments. These lands were surveyed and re-assessed at the survey in the same way as Government lands. The second class of shilotri lands is that in which either Government reclaimed the khárs, or became possessed of them by lapse. The cultivators of these khárs held their land just as other survey tenants do; but an extra assessment, which was supposed to represent the "shilotri maund" mentioned above, is appropriated to the repairs of the embankments.

II.—*Southern Konkan.*

The Khoti Tenures.

In the Kolába and Ratnágiri Collectorates the survey tenure is quite the exception. It prevails generally in the two northern tálukás of Kolába, but in the remainder of that district and in the whole of Ratnágiri it is found only in those villages which happen to be Government property (khálsa) and in surveyed khoti villages where there are dhára lands and kowli lands held on new leases. In the northern part of Kolába there are a few villages held on the izáfat tenure already described. Otherwise the khoti tenure is the prevailing one, though there are a number of proprietary rights in all these villages independent of, and in some cases older than those of the khots.

Its chief characteristic.

With regard to the khoti tenure, its principal features are undisputed, or nearly so. Though most people believe the khots to have been at first, and not more than about 350 years ago, simply farmers holding on leases for the improvement of the country, yet it is now generally conceded that they must be considered as limited proprietors. Theoretically their position is very much that of Bengal zamíndárs without the permanent settlement, for it has never been doubted that they are liable to increase of assessment. But owing to the smallness of their estates and in many cases to the high assessment they have to pay, and to the fact that their villages having descended in most cases by the Hindu law of inheritance are held by a large number of co-sharers, it is much safer to ignore the superficial resemblance which exists between them and the zamíndárs. The chief undisputed points of this tenure are as follows :—

1st.—The right to hold their villages on payment of the lump assessment, provided the annual agreement (kabuláyat) be given to Government by members of the khoti vatan authorized to give it. On failure of payment, or if the kabuláyat be not given, the village is attached, but restored on payment of any loss that may have been caused to Government by the default of the khots.

2nd.—The right to rack-rent all lands in which there are no rights of permanent occupancy.

3rd.—The right to all lands that may lapse owing to the absence or failure (either temporary or permanent) of permanent occupants.

4th.—It is the duty of the khots to collect the assessment from all permanent occupants (dhárekaris) without remuneration, and they receive assistance from Government in doing so.

And origin.

The khoti tenure is said to have originated in the Subhedári of Dábhol, which extended from the Váshishti to the Devgad River, and which is nearly coterminous with the district occupied by the Chitpávan Bráhmans. Certainly south of the Devgad River, though khots are still found, their powers are allowed to be much less than those of the khots farther north.

The Dhárekari Tenure.

The other tenures in the Southern Konkan are, first, the dhárekari, which differs but little from the mirás tenure of the Deccan. The dhárekáris pay fixed rates liable to increase only at the general survey of the district, and are now in no respect dependent on the khots, though formerly no doubt they paid various cesses to them. They have the same rights of alienation as mirásdárs, and wherever the survey settlement has taken place the dhára tenure has been merged into the survey tenure.

In the Khed and Dápoli Tálukás of the Ratnágiri Collectorate there are a number of proprietors under the names of dupatkari, pavani dupatkari, and daspatkari, which are known under the Khoti Act as "quasi dhárekaris". These, however, differ only from the dhárekaris in the fact of their making to the khots a small payment in addition to their fixed assessment, their rights in their land being in all respects similar to those of the dhárekaris.

Vatandár Kuls.

There are also a certain number of occupants generally known as vatandár kuls, or under the Khoti Act as occupancy tenants, who, it is acknowledged, cannot be dispossessed by the khots, and whose rights are heritable, but not transferable, unless they can prove that such right of transfer has been exercised independently of the consent of the khot within thirty years next previous to the commencement of the revenue year 1865-66. They continue to hold their lands conditionally on the payment of the rent from time to time lawfully due by them to the khot. These are supposed to be the descendants of those cultivators who held land in the villages before the khots obtained their grants. The remainder of the cultivators where the survey has not been introduced held their lands on payment of a proportion of the crop, the proportion being $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$, according to the custom of the village and the nature of the crop. Under the Khoti Act all these tenants other than occupancy tenants continue to hold their lands subject to such terms and conditions as are agreed upon between the khot and themselves, and in the absence of specific agreement they pay rent to the khot at the same rates as are paid by occupancy tenants in that village.

Arrangements under Survey Settlement.

The survey settlement has substituted for this proportionate payment in kind a fixed cash assessment as the Government share, and under the Khoti Act the rent payable to the khot by privileged occupants is as follows :—

1. By a dhárekari the survey assessment of his land.

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2. By a quasi-dhárekari the survey assessment of his land, and, in addition thereto, amounts of grain or money respectively set forth in the schedule annexed to the Khoti Act.

3. By an occupancy tenant such fixed amount, whether in money or in kind, as may have been agreed upon between the khot and the said tenant, or on the expiry of the term for which such agreement shall have been made, or, if no such agreement have been made, such fixed share of the gross annual produce, not exceeding one-half in the case of rice land, nor one-third in the case of varkas land, and such share, if any, of the produce of the fruit-trees on the said tenants' lands as shall be determined to be the customary amount hitherto paid by the occupancy tenants in that village.

Reclamation leases.

Considerable tracts of land on the coast or along the sides of the larger creeks have been granted on reclamation leases. These lands were formerly either salt marsh land or sandy shore above high-water mark, the former being made into rice fields and the latter into cocoanut gardens. The leases in most cases specify that the land is held on special rates only until the survey shall be introduced. After the introduction of the survey such lands are, therefore, held on the ordinary survey tenure.

LAND TENURES IN SIND.

Character of the present Ten ures.

The tenures on which land is now held in the province of Sind are of a comparatively simple character. Doubtless in the ancient times of Hindu nationality, and under Bráhman dynasties, the same complexity of land tenure prevailed in Sind as in other provinces of India; but as successive waves of Muhammadan invasion and conquest passed over the province, and when finally the bulk of the population had, forcibly or otherwise, been converted to Islámism, the ancient institutions must have gradually decayed, and given way to those brought in by the conquering race. The village system, which is supposed, and probably with truth, to have once flourished in Sind, has shared in the common decay. The group of families (Raj) acknowledging generally some one head, the wadero or headman among Muhammadans, and the mukhi or chief man among Hindus, still survive, but all trace of an organization for administrative purposes, all trace of hereditary village officers with assigned duties and remuneration, has long since passed away. A new system of village officers is, however, now being introduced under the Sind Village Officers' Act of 1881.

Land by whom held.

The land in Sind is held by a large number of peasant occupants and by a comparatively small body of large proprietors. Probably half the entire number of holdings do not exceed 10 acres in area, and not more than one-sixth exceed 30 acres. Yet there are not wanting indications that, in times not distant from the present, nearly all the land was held by large proprietors. Most of the land now in cultivation, and most of the waste land within range of existing or of former sources of irrigation, will generally be found to have been at one time or other in the occupation of some large proprietor. The ancestors of the petty holders of the present day were probably tenants acknowledging, by the payment of proportions of the produce (called in Sind "lapo"), the superior right of a zamíndár. This state of tenure was a necessity of a period in which the weak had no security for life or property save in the protection of some powerful individual. It was equally necessary to the state, which had no agency at its command adequate to the task of collecting revenue from a vast number of petty cultivators, and was, therefore, compelled to make its settlement with as few and as wealthy individuals as possible. In course of time the zamíndári rights in the land were purchased by the tenant, or lapsed on demise without heirs, or otherwise fell into disuse, and thus has sprung up the present large peasant proprietary.

But former tenures have been so modified by the introduction of the revenue survey into Sind that some description of the survey settlements now existing in the province seems necessary, in order that the nature of the present tenures may be properly understood.

The existing settlements are three, *viz.* :—

(1.) The Original Settlement.

(2.) The Revision Settlement.

(3.) The Temporary Settlement.

These settlements have been made on principles somewhat different from those obtaining in settlements in the Presidency. This difference has arisen from the fact that, owing partly to the poverty of the soil, and partly to the abundance of waste land, and partly no doubt to the absence of a sufficient supply of manure, it is not the custom (except in the case of rice lands) to cultivate the same land year after year. The land is consequently allowed to lie fallow from time to time according to the nature of the crop or means of irrigation, and hence arises the necessity for providing for fallows on the introduction of revenue survey and settlement.

In the "Original Settlements" the land was divided into large survey numbers, an estimate was made of the share of each that should, with a proper regard to the requisite fallows, be yearly cultivated, and the assessment proper to that share only was placed on the whole survey number. This was what is known as the "diffused rate" system. As

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soon as these settlements were introduced, the farmers commenced to cultivate the whole of each survey number until the soil was utterly exhausted. They then resigned it, and took up new land, which was in turn treated in the same way. This system was found so detrimental to the revenue that on the expiration of the term for which it was sanctioned it was abandoned in favour of a Revision or a Temporary Settlement. There are at present (1883) 11 tálukás under Original Settlement.

In "Revision Settlements" the survey numbers have been formed of small size, and the full assessment having been placed on each, the zamíndár can, under certain rules, allow his fields to lie fallow, and yet retain his lien on them without payment of assessment for the years during which the land is left fallow. If, however, he elects to cultivate when he should allow his land to lie fallow, he becomes liable to full assessment on each survey number which he cultivates.

There are 13 tálukás at present (1883) under Revision Settlement.

"Temporary Settlements" preparatory to the introduction of revision are now applied to all tálukás on the lapse of the term of Original Settlement, and under this system the occupants are liable for the full assessment on each survey number cultivated. They are, however, permitted to retain their rights over all lands entered in their names, and, if these lands are not cultivated, no assessment is charged until a Revision Settlement is sanctioned. On the introduction of a Revision Settlement of course the fallow rules and scale are ordinarily applied, and no cultivator can retain uncultivated land in his possession without paying assessment, for a longer period than is allowed by those rules and scale.

There are 7 tálukás at present (1883) under Temporary Settlement.

In tálukás to which no survey settlement has ever been applied, and which are situated almost entirely in South Sind, the land was originally held on payment of a portion of the crop (battai). This has gradually been superseded by the introduction of cash payments, and there is now no battai paying land in the province. In the case of lands formerly paying battai, leases have been granted terminable on the introduction of a survey settlement. A lease usually includes all the land in the possession of the zamíndár to whom it is granted, and assessment on the lease is levied irrespective of the area actually cultivated; land not included in the leases is generally held to be Government property; but as there is a prevailing idea amongst the people that the right of property in land does not lapse by its remaining waste, and consequent non-payment of assessment even for an indefinitely prolonged period, claims on the plea of ancestral property are often put forward for such waste lands. When a settlement has been introduced, these claims cannot, of course, be admitted under the Land Revenue Code, which makes the due payment of the Government demand an essential condition of the tenure, but the question of constituting certain holdings "privileged estates", and allowing large zamíndárs to hold their lands under special agreement, is now under consideration.

There are few tenant rights in existence in Sind. The smaller zamíndárs cultivate for themselves and the larger through yearly tenants, who almost always pay the superior a proportion of the crop, not cash, for the privilege of cultivating.

Hereditary Tenancy

In Upper Sind, especially in the Rohri District on the left bank of the river, a species of tenancy exists which requires special notice. This is locally termed "maurusi haripan"* that is, "hereditary tenancy or ploughmanship". It is somewhat similar to the "aforamento" prevailing in parts of Portugal, and the "beklemregt" in the province of Groningen, described by M. de Laveleye in his article on the Land System of Belgium and Holland in the 1st volume of the Cobden Club Essays. The hereditary tenant pays a quit-rent under the names "lapo", "zamíndári", "málakáno", "tobro" or "deh kharch" to the proprietor. This quit-rent differs in different villages and even on different crops grown, but seldom exceeds 6 or 8 annas per acre, and cannot be enhanced. The settlement of the Government demand is made directly with the tenant, and he is in the land registers entered as an occupant, the amount of quit-rent payable to the proprietor being also recorded. The right of occupancy is transferable, and, in short, is as complete and secure as possible.

Besides the "maurusi haris" there exist what are styled "2nd class haris"; these are the real tenants of the zamíndár to whom they pay "lapo" and also a proportion, in accordance with the custom of the country, of the crop as rent, and as long as they do so they cannot be ousted from their tenancies. In these cases the zamíndár pays the assessment to Government.

The zamíndári system referred to in the last 2 paras. is supposed to have originated in the following manner:—

Under the former native rule certain individuals were granted the privilege of collecting certain fees on the revenue accruing from the lands of a tract of country in consideration of their using their influence in bringing it under cultivation and collecting the revenue on

* The word "hari", "ploughman" or "cultivator", is applied to any one cultivating the land of a superior occupant, and a "maurusi hari" is a tenant with hereditary right of occupancy.

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the same. They attracted cultivators, probably advanced them money on account of the expenses of cultivation, afforded them the protection necessary in the then unsettled state of the country, and aided in the collection of the revenue, and the "lapo" was the consideration they received in payment of their services; the "deh kharch" (or "village expenses") was probably an extra cess which they levied from their cultivators to meet the cost of entertaining Government officials, guests, &c., &c., and the "malikana" and "zamíndari" were other names for the above, or similar, benevolences. They all, however, now have one common meaning, *viz.*, a charge on cultivation, payable sometimes in kind, sometimes in cash, which the zamindár is entitled to receive from the cultivators. The "maurisi haris" are probably the representatives of the cultivators originally introduced by the zamíndárs into the deh; and the "2nd class haris" the descendants of those who cultivated the zamíndár's private lands as yearly tenants, but who, from long enjoyment of their tenancies, have at last obtained from the zamíndár the privilege of holding them permanently on payment of the "battai" rate customary in the district.

Until very lately the zamindárs claimed the right of "lapo" on all waste lands brought under cultivation in settled districts, but under a recent decision of the Judge of Shikárpur it has been ruled that this right does not exist, and that they are entitled to it only from lands which were under cultivation at the time of introduction of the survey settlement.

The very large estates which formerly prevailed in this province are gradually being broken up, owing to a great measure to the extravagance, unthriftiness and consequent indebtedness of the great Muhammadan zamíndárs. Twenty years ago Hindu zamíndárs were rare in Sind. Now they are to be found in thousands, and in twenty years more three-fourths of the revenue of the province will probably be paid by them.

Rent-free Tenures

The rent-free or partially rent-free tenures comprise jághírs, charitable grants (khairáts), and garden grants. Jághírs are ranged under four classes, determined by the period at which the original alienation was made. Thus the first class comprises alienations granted prior to the accession of the Tálpur dynasty, A.D. 1783; the second those granted in the earlier years; and the third and fourth those granted in the middle and concluding periods, respectively, of that dynasty. Jághírs of the first class are permanently alienated; those of the second class are alienated, subject to resumptions, and in certain cases to a payment in lieu thereof, on succession; and those of the third and fourth classes eventually lapse wholly to Government. Besides these there are lands permanently alienated to what are known as the four great Tálpur families. In these, succession has been regulated on principles similar to those laid down for second class jághírs; but in settling the claims of the four families, fixed rules were departed from in individual cases with a view to a more equitable and liberal treatment of chiefs whose claims called for special consideration.

Patádári Tenure.

A distinct class of permanent alienations is found in the neighbourhood of Shikárpur namely, what are termed "Patádári" grants. These are said to have been originally grants under leases (pata) of reduced assessment made by the Afghán Government to Pathán settlers in North Sind. However this may be, they since acquired the form of assignments of a fixed proportion of revenue on certain lands, and as such they have have been recognized and confirmed by our Government. The revenue alienated under this head amounts to a few thousand rupees only.

Charitable Grants.

The "khairáts", or charitable grants, involve alienation of a revenue of about Rs. 12,000. These also are permanent alienations, having been so recognized by the British "on the ground of length of enjoyment".

Frontier Grants

Besides these ordinary alienations there are large tracts of land in the Upper Sind Frontier District, which were assigned or allotted to Baluch chiefs and their tribesmen free of assessment on certain conditions as to service and good behaviour. The exact nature of the tenures upon which these lands are held, has not yet been determined by Government; but the question is now (1883) under consideration, and some portions of the present holdings will probably be continued in perpetuity or for a term of years as service grants or tribal allotments.

Garden Grants.

The only other permanent alienations are the "garden grants". Under both Afghán and Baluch rule in Sind much liberality was shown in the permanent remission of revenue on land brought under garden cultivation. The owners of the fine gardens in the vicinity of the two capitals, Shikárpur and Haidarabad, were the special objects of this liberality, and on the accession of British power these grants were confirmed. They are divided into two classes—

1. Wholly rent-free.
2. Paying reduced assessment.

Subject to certain stipulations these lands are transferable, and, being very valuable property, they are frequently sold and mortgaged. The extent of land thus alienated is under 2,000 acres. There are no other alienations in Sind of a character to deserve notice here. It should be stated that the succession to all jághírs in the province is limited by express direction of the Supreme Government to "lineal heirs male", and that these lands are subject to a local cess of 5 per cent. calculated on their net produce.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

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Alienations.

For all practical purposes the tenures on which alienated holdings are now continued may be reduced to the following four principal classes :—

(1.) Political.
(2.) Service.
(3.) Religious.
(4.) Personal.

Political.

Under the head of "political tenure" are included political pensions and what are known as jághírs and saranjáms. Grants of this description are to be found almost exclusively in the collectorates of the Southern Division and in the Násik and Khándesh Districts of the Northern Division. Jághír and saranjám, though the former is a term of Muhammadan and the latter of Marátha origin, are understood to have similar characteristics, having been originally grants by the state for the performance of civil or military duties, or for the maintenance of the personal dignity of nobles and high officials. Under the British Government, however, no such distinctions are preserved; and the jághírs and saranjáms now in existence have, with some exceptions, where service is commuted into money payments, no condition of service attached to them, but are continued hereditarily or for one or more generations on political considerations alone.

Service Tenure.

The assignments of land or of money, held on what is known as "service tenure", are grants which impose duties on the holders. Such grants were originally made with a view to ensure the performance of certain services in each district and for each village. As no change has been introduced in the constitution of village communities, village service is still rendered in return for the grant of land or of money. But by the introduction of the revenue survey and the organization of a stipendiary police, the former system of district service became obsolete, and the duties of the holders of district service assignments ceased. An arrangement has accordingly been introduced under which the holders of such assignments become, on repaying a portion of their emoluments, free from all liability to serve.

Religious Endowment.

Holdings granted by the former native governments for the support of Hindu and Muhammadan religious or charitable institutions, such as temples, mosques, &c., and continued under the British Government, come under the head "religious tenure". Such holdings are tenable in perpetuity, or so long as the institution for the maintenance of which they were originally granted, or are now held, may be in existence. They are entered in the public accounts under the head of "devasthán".

Personal Tenure.

The head of personal tenure comprises that vast body of holdings which, though alienated by the former governments under various denominations, have been continued without any distinguishing peculiarity simply as personal ináms or unconditional grants enjoyed by individuals. Under the operation of the Summary Settlement Acts (Bombay II and VII of 1863) and other subsidiary settlements, personal ináms are for the most part continuable in perpetuity, and are transferable without any restriction whatsoever. Those, however, which do not come under the summary settlement mentioned above, do not carry with them the right of adoption.

Alienation Department.

A regular and systematic enquiry into the validity of titles to alienated holdings in this Presidency was first suggested in 1851 by the discovery of unauthorized and fraudulent alienations during the operations of the revenue survey in the Southern Marátha Country. An enquiry of this nature was tentatively commenced in 1843 in one or two collectorates of the Southern Marátha Country, and was afterwards developed into an organized investigation which, under the title of Inám Commission or the Alienation Department, was extended to the whole of the Presidency. After some years' experience, however, the operations of this department were found, in consequence of the detailed scrutinies instituted, to be inconveniently slow. It was accordingly resolved to give such persons as claimed an exemption from the payment of Government land revenue the option of avoiding a scrutiny of their title by the payment of quit-rent. With this object Acts II and VII of 1863, known as the Summary Settlement Acts, were passed.

Financial Results

The results, up to 1876-77, of the operations of the Alienation Department and of the summary settlements which followed are given below.

I.—Annual revenue alienated at the commencement of the alienation enquiry :—

Land	...	...	...	Rs.	96,01,429
Cash	...	...	...	„	36,49,579
			Total ...	Rs.	1,32,51,008

II.—Annual revenue recovered to the state immediately and prospectively :—

Land	...	...	...	Rs.	38,23,548
Cash	...	...	...	„	13,62,850
			Total ...	Rs.	51,86,398

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III.—Annual revenue confirmed to alienees:—

	Land.	Cash.	Total.
On political tenure	3,57,485	3,15,119	6,72,604
„ service tenure	18,40,354	15,25,128	33,65,482
„ religious tenure	4,10,152	2,22,231	6,32,383
„ personal tenure	31,47,291	2,20,601	33,67,892
Total ...	57,55,282	22,83,079	80,38,361

IV.—The arrears of revenue standing to the debit of Government, but decided to be not payable to claimants, and carried to the credit of Government, amounted to Rs. 23,60,437.

V.—The total expenditure of the Alienation Department up to 1876-77 was Rs. 26,10,179.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The civil divisions of the Bombay Presidency comprise the Regulation Districts with the Non-regulation territories of the Pánch Maháls in Gujarát and the province of Sind. These divisions lie between 28° 47′ and 13° 53′ north latitude, and 66° 43′ and 76° 30′ east longitude. They contain a total area of 124,182 square miles and a population in 1881 of 16,489,274 souls. They yield a gross revenue of Rs. 4,69,96,112.

This area includes 23 districts, which, with the exception of the town and island of Bombay, whose Collector communicates direct with Government, form 4 administrative groups or divisions, each division being placed under the control and supervision of a Commissioner.

Of these, 3, styled respectively the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, consist of the Regulation Districts and the Panch Maháls; the fourth is the province of Sind. Throughout these different divisions, in matters of revenue and police, one uniform system prevails. On the other hand, the mode of administering justice in the town and island of Bombay, in the Regulation Districts, in Sind, and in the Panch Maháls, is in each case marked by certain peculiarities.

Within the local limits of the town and island of Bombay civil and criminal jurisdiction is vested in the Original Side of the High Court, aided in civil matters by the Presidency Small Cause Court, and in cases of crime by the Magistrates of Police. The administration of justice in the Regulation Districts is supervised, and appeals from the decisions of local officers are heard by the Appellate Judges of the High Court. In Sind the Court of the Judicial Commissioner exercises corresponding functions as the Supreme Court of revision and appeal in that province. Finally, in the Panch Maháls, as in Native States under the management of British officers, the judicial decisions of the Agent to Government are, under certain limitations, subject to an appeal to the Court of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A short account of each administrative district is given below, the town and island of Bombay occupying the first place, and being followed in order by the 4 commissionerships—the Northern Division, the Central Division, the Southern Division, and the province of Sind.

TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

Description.

The island of Bombay, with an area slightly in excess of 22 square miles, is situated in 18° 55′ 5″ north latitude and 75° 53′ 55″ east longitude. It consists of a plain about eleven miles in length and three in breadth, flanked by two parallel lines of low hills. Stretching towards the south-west this neck of land encloses on its eastern side, sheltering it from the force of the open sea, an expanse of water from five to seven miles wide. At the south-west of the island, Back Bay, a shallow basin of rather more than two miles in breadth, runs inland for about three miles. On a slightly raised strip of land between the head of Back Bay and the harbour is situated the Fort, the nucleus of the city of Bombay. From this point the land slopes northward towards the central plain, a low-lying tract which, before the construction of the embankment known as the Hornby Vellard, used at high tide to be submerged by the sea. To the north and east, though causeways and railway embankments have closed the channel of separation from Sálsette, a large area of salt-marsh land still remains.

History.

The island was ceded by the Portuguese to England in 1661, when the population was estimated at 10,000. In 1668 it was transferred to the East India Company at an annual rent of £10, and by 1673 the population had risen to 60,000 "mostly rogues and vagabonds". The town was often imperilled by the action of the Portuguese and the disputes with the Maráthás and the Nawáb of Janjira, but in 1708 was made the seat of a Presidency, and in 1773 subjected to the control of the Governor General at Calcutta.

Bombay is perhaps best known, not as the capital of a Presidency, but as the seat of the great cotton trade of India which first started into importance during the American Civil War, and with the extension of railways into the interior and the facilities offered by its docks and reclamations it has now reached an extraordinary height of commercial activity.

and forms the gateway of India. It boasts of many magnificent public buildings, the chief of which are the Secretariat, the University and the High Court, while the offices of the Post and Telegraph and the Sailors' Home are sumptuously lodged, and the older important buildings are the Cathedral and the Town Hall. Civil Divisions of British Territory. *Bombay.*

A minute survey of the town was made in 1872, which incidentally comprised an inquiry into the tenure on which property is held in the island. When it was handed over by the Portuguese no record was received of the extent of the Crown lands or the rights over the occupied portions, and hence considerable dissatisfaction was shown at the action of Government in resuming many estates; but in 1674 Governor Aungier accepted as a compromise a proposal to receive 20,000 xeraphims per annum on condition of confirming all persons in the possession of their estates. The private estates do not appear to have been surveyed and defined, and subsequently a large part of the land was let out on rent in pursuance of the policy of attracting settlers to the island, but adequate measures were not taken to preserve a proper record of rights, and no less than 9 different tenures now exist. Tenures.

The "pension and tax" tenure (Portuguese, *Pençâo*, a payment for the enjoyment of land) is the oldest, and the right to increase the tax has been foregone. The "tax" was an additional impost of 10 per cent. on the value placed on all property in 1758 to re-imburse the Company for the expenses they had incurred upon the fortifications of the island for the security of the inhabitants.

The land recovered from the sea by means of vellards was leased out at low rates, but in attempting to raise the foras rates, as they were called, more than sixty years afterwards it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation, and finally by Act VI of 1851, the Foras Act, the holders were confirmed in their possession subject to the rents then payable. Quit-rents are levied on building sites in the Fort and the old town. Under the toka tenure land was held for cultivation on paying toka or a share of the produce, which since 1837-38 has remained unchanged; but lately the rates have been increased, and much of the land is now covered by buildings. Old and new salt batty (rice) ground are forms of the foras tenure under which the greater part of the island is held. The revenue derived from land in Bombay in 1882-83 was Rs. 2,75,000. A large excise revenue of Rs. 6,44,500 was also obtained from the right of tapping the cocoanut and date trees which grow here in great numbers.

The native trade is principally in the hands of Bháttiás, Baniás and Márwádis. Here the piece-goods and imports of the West are received and distributed to the interior by railway and by native craft to the subordinate ports. Here are collected the cotton, wheat and seeds which form the bulk of the export trade, and sent out by ships and steamers to Europe, Africa and distant parts of Asia. The factory system has largely developed, and 38 mills worked by steam and employing 35,000 operatives give life and energy to local capital and intelligence, and their products competing successfully with European manufactures, find a ready market in Africa and China. Trade.

The census for 1881 shows a total population of 773,196, or 33,662 persons to the square mile, living in 28,310 houses. 502,780 are Hindus, 158,694 Muhammadans, 48,597 Pársis 42,339 Christians, and 17,218 Jains, besides 3,568 others. Population.

Nearly 35,000 persons are employed in the 38 different mill industries, and this is perhaps under the number, cotton-spinning being the chief occupation; the railways employ a large number, and a still larger number are employed upon house-building. There are over 4,000 merchants and 3,000 shop-keepers, who employ over 8,000 clerks. As a sea-port town the number employed in boats and ships is large, nearly 24,000, but the agricultural class is not numerous. 2,500 are fishermen.

The important trade of Bombay is treated at length in the chapter on "Trade"; here it will be sufficient to note that it amounted in 1882-83 to nearly £80,000,000, three-fourths of which was done with foreign countries. The municipal revenue amounts to the large sum of Rs. 38,73,000. The city has an ample water-supply drawn from lakes in the hills several miles distant from Bombay, and important schemes for drainage are now in course of execution. The Municipality is constituted under Bombay Act III of 1872, the Corporation consisting of 64 persons, 16 of whom are nominated by Government, 16 elected by the Justices of the Peace, and 32 elected by the rate-payers. Fuller particulars regarding the working of the Municipality will be found in the chapter on Municipalities. Municipal.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The Northern Division comprises the districts of Ahmadabad, Kaira, the Panch Maháls, Broach, Surat and Thána. Kolába has this year (1883) been transferred to the Southern Division. It has an area of 14,399 square miles, and though smaller than the others, it is important from the wealth and intelligence of its inhabitants. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 1,56,80,921, and has a population of (1881) 3,766,279 souls. *Northern Division.*

AHMADABAD.

Area, 3,821 square miles; Population (1881), 856,324; Revenue, Rs. 25,41,300.

The district of Ahmadabad lies between 21° 25′ and 23° 37′ north latitude and 71° 21′ and 73° 28′ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Gáikwári territory of Dehgám and Kadi, west by the Ran of Cutch and part of Káthiáwár, south by Bhávnagar, and east Description.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY. *Northern Division.*

by the Gulf of Cambay, the state of Cambay and Kaira. One of its tálukás, Parántij, is completely surrounded by foreign territory, Modása has its villages scattered among those of the Mahi Kántha and Baroda, and Gogha is much intermixed with Jhálávád.

The chief feature of the district is the river Sábarmati, which, rising in the north-east near the extremity of the Aravali Range, flows towards the south-west, falling finally into the Gulf of Cambay. In the north low ranges of hills are met with, but elsewhere the country is open and level and richly cultivated, except in the extreme west, which is subject to inundation, and where there are extensive salt-wastes stretching to the Ran. The Nal in the south-west is a shallow lagoon covering 49 square miles, probably at one time an arm of the sea which communicated with the Ran of Cutch. There are several creeks, Dholera and Gogha being commercially the most important as forming outlets by sea for the trade of the country.

Population.

About 10 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans, the rest being Hindus, except a very few Pársis and others. The men are chiefly engaged in agriculture and employed in manufactures, and the Shráwak Wániás or Jain merchants are superior in wealth to other sections of the mercantile community. The Kunbis are an important and valuable class and form the bulk of the peasant proprietors of the district. Female infanticide was at one time prevalent owing to the ruinous expenses attendant upon marriage; but special measures were taken to check the practice successfully, and the Leva Kunbis are now the only section who are required to register their births and deaths. The Rajput tálukdárs or large proprietors live on their rents and lead a life of idleness, and the Rajput husbandmen are indolent, and not so skilled as the Kunbis. The Kolis form a large proportion of the population, and under the Maráthás were a constant source of trouble, plundering the district and levying regular contributions; but since the establishment of British power they have been forced to settle down quietly as cultivators and labourers. The Musalmán population is chiefly engaged in agriculture, although a large number is employed upon manufactures.

Agriculture.

More than half the land is held by large proprietors and Mehwási chiefs. As the rivers flow in deep channels, there is not much direct river irrigation, but well irrigation is practised considerably. The Háthmathi Canal was opened in 1873, it commands 34,000 acres, and is also designed to supplement irrigation from the Khári. Other schemes are projected, but owing to the looseness of the soil the loss by soakage is enormous, and there is a great difficulty in finding solid foundations for head works. 95 per cent. of the Government land is cultivated, and wheat, jowári and bájri form the staple crops; but a good deal of pulses and oil-seeds are also grown. Native cotton occupies a large area, and rice is cultivated to some extent.

Roads.

Since 1850 a large sum has been spent upon improving and constructing roads. Gogha was connected with Harsol as a part of a trade road to Ahmadabad, but owing to the decay of the Gogha trade and the opening of the railway as far as Wadhwán the road is now of small importance. Other important roads have been made, and in 1878 there were about 375 miles of made road.

Railways.

The railway from Bombay to Rájputána runs through the district and another line runs from Ahmadabad to Viramgám, where it turns south to Wadhwán and Bhávnagar, while another branch runs to the great salt works at Khárághoda.

Trade.

On the establishment of the Muhammadan kings at Ahmadabad the great port for the foreign trade was Gogha, whence imported goods were shipped in smaller craft to Cambay and thence taken by land to Ahmadabad. From Cambay the silks, brocades, and cotton cloths and the indigo and candied ginger of Ahmadabad were carried to foreign markets from Cairo to Pekin. The Gujarát merchants were powerful rivals of the Portuguese, who, however, established their supremacy by the capture of Diu and the sack of Gogha in 1531. The trade of Ahmadabad, however, continued to flourish through the reign of Akbar, until it declined towards the close of the seventeenth century. The head of the gulf was silting up, and foreign merchants gradually established themselves at Surat in preference, and this, combined with the extortionate practices of the Marátha rulers, completed the ruin of the trade. In 1781 Mr. Forbes wrote of the city as exhibiting solitude, poverty and desolation, and in 1817 it was described as a melancholy picture of ruins.

Dholera was ceded to the British Government in 1802, when trade soon began to revive and influenced the rise into commercial importance of the inland town of Viramgám situated as it was at the point of junction between the Ahmadabad, Káthiáwár and Rájputána routes. At Ahmadabad itself, at the time of its transfer in 1818, cesses on trades and the necessaries of life were abolished and a considerable revival of trade activity ensued; but from its natural disadvantages of situation the improvement was not so marked as had been anticipated. The trade of Gogha also revived for a time, but it has not been able to maintain its position against the neighbouring port of Bhávnagar, and since the diversion of the traffic by the railway it has ceased to be of any importance. Since 1864, when the railway was opened, Ahmadabad has again risen into prominence, while the ports on the coast have declined, although a considerable traffic still passes through Dholera. Large quantities of cotton seeds and grain are exported, while the principal imports are sugar, piece-goods, timber and metal.

Manufactures.

The manufacture of salt is now chiefly in the hands of Government and is carried on at the large works at Khárághoda and Udu, whence it is exported by the railway laid on to the works to Gujarát and Central India. As a manufacturing district Ahmadabad holds a high place, and most of its workers are centered in Ahmadabad city, an effect of the encouragement of old

given to the arts by the Muhammadan court. Gold and silver thread, articles of copper and brass, wood-carving and turning and cotton cloth are well-known products of Ahmadabad. Six steam factories have been established and are in operation, of which 3 are spinning and weaving mills, 2 ginning factories, and 1 calico printing mill. Dyeing, calico printing and the manufacture of paper are extensive industries. Soap is made at Parántij. The silk industry was once a distinguishing feature of the city, but of late the native courts appear to be giving up the use of brocades, and the women of Gujarát now prefer China to locally made silks.

History.

The Anhilwáda kings (746-1297) claim the credit of having been the first to bring the country under tillage, but it is probable that neither they nor the Muhammadan kings (1290-1400) completely subdued the Koli chiefs in the east and the Rajput chiefs in the west. The country passed under the Moghal Emperors of Delhi, and in 1753 it fell under the Maráthás. The western portion came voluntarily under the British Government in 1802-3 for protection from the aggressions of its neighbours, and the rest of the country in 1817. In 1818 Ahmadabad was made into a separate district. As nothing was known of the resources of the country, the plan of interfering as little as possible with the large proprietors and leasing Government villages to the highest bidder was at first followed, but as it caused much complaint a fixed money rate per acre was then taken from the headmen. Between 1830 and 1853 the settlement instead of being made with the village headman was made with the cultivators direct, and instead of a share of the crop a money rate was taken. Surveys and assessments were made subsequent to 1853 except of the tálukdári and Mehwási villages. In 1863 the tálukdári villages were surveyed as a part of the measures taken to relieve the proprietors from the load of debt with which they were burdened and the land tax was settled at 50 to 70 per cent. of the survey assessment. The Koli chiefs were left undisturbed as long as they paid the lump sum which the Collector imposed upon them, but as he had nothing to guide him in making a fair demand, a survey was made in 1873 by which facts have been ascertained. It, however, appears that these chiefs are in straitened circumstances and are deeply involved.

Revenue.

The land revenue collected in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 14,71,000; stamps Rs. 2,39,000; excise Rs. 1,09,000; and license tax Rs. 1,11,000. There are 7 municipalities which obtained a revenue of Rs. 5,04,100 and the local fund revenue was Rs. 1,30,789.

KAIRA.

Area, 1,608 square miles; Population (1881), 804,800; Revenue, Rs. 53,40,000.

Description.

The district of Kaira lies between 22° 15′ and 23° 10′ north latitude and 72° 33′ and 73° 27′ east longitude. The Mahi separates it on the east and south from the Panch Mahals, Baroda, and Broach and the Sábarmati on the west from Ahmadabad. To the south-west is Cambay and a broad belt of Gáikwári territory penetrates into the centre of the district. Kaira is an unbroken plain, and the land in the centre is a tract of most fertile and well-tilled soil, and the people are rich and skilful cultivators. Embankments have been thrown across the Khári in the west near its junction with the Sábarmati, which serve to irrigate the rich rice lands of those villages, and irrigation is carried on from a large number of tanks and wells which are useful in irrigating a few acres each.

Population.

The Leva and Kadva Kunbis form the most important class of cultivators, and are sober, quiet and industrious. The Pátidárs were originally the village shareholders, and the Kunbis the simple cultivators, the difference in status being sufficient to form an obstacle to intermarriage. The Rajput thákors or landed proprietors still retain considerable estates, but are careless and improvident to a degree, and special measures had to be taken to relieve them from insolvency. The Kolis who formerly lived by plunder have long settled down as peaceable, but not very skilful, cultivators. The Musalmáns are chiefly employed in agriculture or in mechanical arts and manufactures; but the Bohoráhs, probably Hindus converted to Islám, are chiefly traders.

Crops.

Roads.

Railway.

Exports.

The chief grain crops are bájri, rice, jowári, kodra and some wheat. Pulses and oil-seeds and cotton are not grown to any great extent, but a large area is under tobacco. Roads were entirely neglected until 1864, when the local fund cess was levied, and since then steady progress has been made, and there are now over 100 miles of good road mostly metalled, and bridges have been thrown across every watercourse except the large rivers. Since 1863 the railway runs through the district towards Ahmadabad, and a branch line opened in 1874 breaks off from A'nand to Páli and on to the Panch Mahals. The chief exports appear to be cotton, ghi, mowra, grain and tobacco, while cotton-seed, metals, molasses, sugar, piece-goods, twist and timber are imported. The manufacture of ghi or clarified butter is a most important industry, said to be worth 8 lákhs a year to the district. Spinning and weaving cotton has declined owing to the competition of machine-made goods, and the strong cotton cloths formerly made and largely exported have not been able to survive the introduction of Bengal jute cloth and the manufactures of the Bombay mills. Glass bangles and beads are made at Kapadvanj, and soap is manufactured for export.

Administration of the land.

Part of the lands of the district came into British possession in 1803 by the treaty of Bassein, and other parts were ceded by the Gáikwár for the maintenance of troops. In 1817 more territory was ceded for the support of more troops, and other villages were acquired by exchange. A Collector was appointed in 1805, and Kaira was made a large military

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Northern Division.

station. At first the revenues of village groups and single villages were farmed to men of capital and village headmen or hereditary district officers, and the claims of girásiás upon villages, although perhaps different forms of blackmail, were settled by Government undertaking to pay the amount from the treasuries in place of allowing the girásiás to collect them by force. After 1814 closer inquiries began to be made into the revenue management, and efforts were made to make the land tax fair, simple and unchanging. Village accountants were appointed; a survey was made between 1820 and 1826, and the farming system was gradually discontinued as it was found that much oppression had been practised by speculators, and that the headmen recovered the Government revenue from the lower classes of landholders and exempted themselves and their connections. The condition of the cultivators gradually improved, until the whole district was under cultivation, the land highly tilled, and the villages well built with every sign of plenty and comfort. From 1863 to 1867 a new survey and assessment was made which removed uncertainty in the land measures, and corrected arbitrary differences in rates chiefly by abolishing all distinction between thrifty and unthrifty tenants.

Narvádári villages.

A large number of villages is held on the narva or share system, under which the responsibility for the revenue is divided among the members of the family. The different branches of the family are traced back to the common ancestor, and the village divided into as many shares, or *bháq*, as the ancestor had sons, and each descendant pays the portion of his share which falls to his lot. Some of these sharehold villages suffered a great deal at the hands of the speculative farmers in the early period of British rule, and the tenure had been destroyed, but afterwards the general condition of those which survived had greatly improved, although they paid a higher tax than in simple villages. The sharers did not work with their own hands, but employed labourers to till their best fields and sublet others, and an alliance with their families was much sought after. In 1862 they were considered to be the richest villages in the district. This tenure has been carefully preserved by a legislative Act of the Bombay Government, but the land tax is levied at survey rates on the whole arable land. Of late there have been instances of the community applying to change their special tenure for that under the Survey Act.

Revenue.

The revenue obtained from land in 1882-83 was Rs. 22,81,000, stamps Rs. 1,96,000, excise Rs. 67,000, and assessed taxes Rs. 62,000. From local funds Rs. 1,42,400 were obtained, and from the 5 municipalities was raised an income of Rs. 53,400.

PANCH MAHA'LS.

Area, 1,613 square miles; Population (1881), 255,479; Revenue, Rs. 3,87,483.

Description.

The Panch Maháls lie between 22° 30′ and 23° 10′ north latitude, and 73° 35′ and 74° 10′ east longitude. The district forms two groups lying in the extreme east of Gujarát separated by a strip of the Báriya State. The western group is entirely surrounded by Baroda, Báriya and Lúnávada, and the eastern by Báriya, Lúnávada, Meywár and Málwa. The country is flat except to the south near Chámpáner; but the eastern group is rugged. The east is rather bare of trees, but in other parts the Panch Maháls are well wooded, the forests lying chiefly in the centre of the district.

Population.

The cultivating class besides Bhils and Náikdás form the bulk of the population. The Kolis are the most numerous, they are strong and active, but addicted to opium; the Kunbis and Kachhias are said to have come from Baroda and Kaira and are superior cultivators, but the Rajputs though not so skilful are steadily improving. The Bhils and Naikdás together make about a third of the population. The former are now mostly peasants cultivating the same field, although a great many still live by cultivating patches of forest land which they abandon after a year or two. Formerly as robbers they never entered a town except to plunder, but now they crowd the streets selling grain, wood and grass. The Náikdás are found only in the wildest parts, and are employed as labourers and wood-cutters, but a few practise wood-ash tillage. The Musalmáns are chiefly employed as oilmen and carriers, but of late have been taking to cultivation. The Bhils and Náikdás do not live in villages, each family has a separate dwelling, and they often move from place to place.

Agriculture.

Maize is the staple food, but bájri and rice are also cultivated very largely, and wheat is an increasing product; gram, til and oil-seed are also grown for export, and the oil pressed from the mowra seed is sent to Kaira for the manufacture of soap. The country is still very backward, and 51 per cent. of the arable land is unoccupied.

Trade.

The most important trade route lies east and west, connecting Gujarát with Central India and Rájputána. This route formerly ended at Baroda, but since the opening of the railway to Páli, traffic has been turned to that station. The railway has very lately been extended to Godhra, and it is probable that the traffic will now centre there. The other trade routes and local roads have received much attention of late years as local funds have been made available. The through trade was once very flourishing, especially after the reduction of transit dues, but the opening of the railway into Central India from Khandwa has interfered with the traffic, and tobacco and salt from Gujarát which passed over the road are now sent by rail. The opium traffic from Málwa has also been stopped under the excise regulations. The chief exports to Gujarát are grain, mowra berries, timber and oil-seeds; the chief imports from Gujarát are tobacco, salt, cocoanuts, hardware and piece goods. Timber is the chief article of export, and most of it comes from the Báriya and Sángli forests. The only industry of special interest is the making of lac bracelets at Dohad.

History.

The history of the Panch Mahâls centres in Chámpáner, which is said to have been founded in the seventh century. The Chohans established themselves about 1297, and their rule lasted till the conquest of Chámpáner by Mahmud Begda in 1484. During the next fifty years the neighbourhood of the city would seem to have been one of the richest parts of Gujarát, but deserted by the court about 1536 it fell into ruins before the close of the century. Under the Moghals Godhra became the district head-quarters, and seems to have been chiefly known as a hunting ground for wild elephants. In 1727 the district fell under the Maráthás, and about the middle of the century was annexed by Sindia. The fort of Pávágad was taken by the British in 1803, but was restored soon after, and remained with Sindia until 1853, when he leased the district to the British. In 1858 Tantia Topi made a raid into the district after his defeat at Chhota Udepur, but being overtaken by the British troops he retreated after plundering a few villages. The Náikdás had also broken out, and continued to give some trouble for some months until the leaders laid down their arms. In 1868 they rose again under the instigation of a Bhagat or inspired man, who claimed to have the power of working miracles. He first attempted a moral reformation, but soon allowed himself to drift into the position of a political leader, and proclaimed the establishment of the Náikda kingdom. His career was short; being attacked and defeated his followers dispersed, and he himself was caught and hanged.

Administration of the land.

After the establishment of order in the Rewa and Mahi Kántha districts the Panch Mahâls continued under Sindia to be a source of infinite trouble until he consented to place the district under British management for ten years, on which the British took possession in 1853. Before the time expired he exchanged the Panch Mahâls for lands near Jhansi in 1861. They were at first under the management of the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, and were then transferred to Kaira, and placed under a First Assistant Collector. In 1877 the district was made into a distinct collectorate, and the Collector was placed in charge of the Rewa Kántha States. The judicial system, however, has not been introduced into the Panch Mahâls, and the District Magistrate is the Session Judge, from whose decisions appeals lie to Government and not to the High Court, and a similar procedure is adopted with respect to civil suits.

Trade.

When the British took over the management in 1853 the greatest disorder prevailed, as the district had for many years been in the hands of revenue contractors who were not interfered with as long as the revenue was paid. Some of the Rajputs and village headmen had been forced into outlawry, and the contractors in retaliation had collected mercenaries with whom they harried the villages. The contractor assessed each village to the extent he thought it could pay on the basis of what it had paid before, and in other places levied a tax on the plough, or took a share of the crops. The British Government has respected the position of the large landlords, tálukdars and thakors, who are chiefly Kolis, and own estates varying from one village to forty or fifty, and levy the same rent now as at the commencement of British rule. The alienations of Government villages have been inquired into and settled on an equitable basis, and a survey settlement has been effected in part of the district and is in progress in the remainder. Special terms have also been offered to colonists to take up the arable waste lands in Godhra which are offered rent-free for five years and then assessed at 4 annas an acre, and gradually raised until the rate is equal to the survey rate. Much success has not yet attended these offers, but progress has been made, and in time and with the assistance of the railway the country will, no doubt, be developed. The transit duties under Sindia collected at a number of different stations were extremely vexatious, and one of the first measures was to reduce and simplify them, so that by one payment the trader might pass through the whole district. This had the natural effect of attracting a large traffic, and the receipts more than doubled. They were treated as local funds and applied to the making of roads, but with the introduction of the survey into a táluka the transit duties are abolished, and the ordinary local fund cess is levied.

Revenue.

The amount collected in 1882-83 as land revenue was Rs. 2,97,343, stamp Rs. 23,453, excise Rs. 40,590, and license tax Rs. 7,605. The local fund revenue was Rs. 39,013, and Rs. 10,861 was raised by the municipalities.

BROACH.

Area 1,453 square miles; Population (1881), 326,930; Revenue, Rs. 33,43,600.

Description

The district of Broach lies between 21° 25′ and 22° 15′ north latitude and 72° 34′ and 73° 12′ east longitude. On the north the Mahi separates it from Cambay and Kaira, and on the south the Kim divides it from Surat; to the east lies Gáikwári and Rájpipla territory, and on the west the Gulf of Cambay. The rivers Dhadhar and Narbada run through it to the sea, the latter navigable after the rains for light craft as far as Broach, and at the mouth of the former is the small port of Tankaria. Parallel with the coast is a belt of salt waste land, but beyond is a rich and well cultivated plain.

Population.

The Kunbis are the principal cultivators, and regard themselves as declining in respectability the farther they recede from the Mahi. The Rajput girásiás live on their rents, and the cultivators are far inferior in skill to the Kunbis. The Kachhias are market gardeners and vegetable sellers, and are skilful cultivators. The Modh Wániás are influential among the mercantile community and the Gurjar Wániás are known for boldness and enterprize in trade.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY. *Northern Division.*

With the exception of the Bohoráhs, who are a well-to-do class, the Broach Musalmáns are for the most part in a depressed condition. The present Bohoráhs form a large section of the population and are distributed over every part of the district; they are hardworking, intelligent and independent. The Pársis have been settled in Broach for six centuries and were once skilful weavers, but a few ship-owners and cultivators only remain.

Crops.

The district contains 644,489 acres of culturable land, of which only 7 per cent. are left uncultivated. Cotton holds the first place among the crops of the district. Experiments to introduce exotic varieties have failed, but a roller-gin introduced in 1864 has entirely supplanted the old native cleaner. Jowári is an important crop, and so are wheat and rice, while tobacco is a most profitable product.

Trade.

Road-making first commenced in 1863 with funds drawn from the local fund cess, and there are now over 150 miles of made road in the district. Formerly the Gujarát and Málwa trade passed through the ports of Broach and Tankaria, but since the opening of the railway, trade by sea has fallen off. Eighteen hundred years ago it was one of the chief seats of trade between India and Western Asia. Gold and silver, slaves, pearls, Italian and Persian wines, and dates were largely imported, and rice, ghi, cotton, oil, and sugar exported, besides sandalwood, ebony and muslins. The trade continued to the seventeeth century, and then centered more and more in Surat and subsequently in Bombay, and is now a small coasting trade. The railway, opened in 1861, passes through the east of the district; it has contributed to the decline of the trade at the sea ports, and reduced the importance of the town of Broach as a provincial mart. Cotton, mowra flowers and piece-goods appear to be the chief exports, and yarn, metals, sugar, piece-goods and timber the chief imports.

Manufactures.

Broach has long been famous for its manufacture of cloth, and this led the English and Dutch to establish factories here. In the last century thousands of men, women and children were employed on this work, but the competition of machine-made goods has almost destroyed the hand-loom trade. There are now three mills for spinning and weaving in the district which have all been established within the last fifteen to twenty years, and the native *charka* has been superseded by ginning factories. Knives, tools and some articles of hardware are made at A'mod.

History.

In its history Broach has followed the fortunes of Ahmadabad. In 1616 the Emperor Jahángir permitted the English to establish a trading house, which was finally withdrawn before the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1736 the Musalmán governor of the town assumed independence and founded the line of the nawábs of Broach. The English came into collision with the nawáb in 1772; he had promised to satisfy their claims by a payment of 4 lákhs, but failing to carry out his engagement an expedition was sent against him, and Broach was taken by storm. In 1775 A'mod, Hánsot and part of Anklesvar were received from the Peshwa in return for military assistance, and Jambusar was also ceded, but subsequently these acquisitions were given over to Sindia for his assistance at a critical time. War having again broken out, the English recaptured Broach from Sindia in 1803 and the Peshwa ceded the outlying tálukás in 1817. A Collector was appointed in 1805, and though it has been twice reduced to the position of a sub-collectorate for the sake of economy it has been since 1869 a distinct district.

Land Administration.

A landed aristocracy of Rajput pedigree still occupies a position of some importance in the district, but being heavily burdened with debt their estates would have been attached and sold under the ordinary process of the Civil Courts if the Government had not interfered, and by the passing of Act XV of 1871 saved them from extinction by assuming the management of the estates and paying off their debts. The sharehold or bhágdári tenure prevailed in most villages, but under Marátha exactions many of these communities lost their peculiar constitution, although they survived in the territory under the personal rule of the Nawáb of Broach; and this tenure is now guarded by Bombay Act V of 1862. The first revenue settlements in simple Government villages were made with the village headman and not with the individual cultivator, but after 1837 a change was made by settling with the cultivators the revenue which each should pay. The fall in prices and other causes combined to make these settlements oppressive, and in consequence they were revised and lowered in 1848. In 1868 the survey settlement was introduced, and as railways and better roads had exercised a great influence upon the material prosperity of the district, the rates were raised.

Revenue.

In 1882-83 the land revenue collected amounted to Rs. 24,00,000, stamps Rs. 1,48,000, excise Rs. 1,33,000, and license tax Rs. 28,900. The local fund revenue amounted to Rs. 1,39,900, and the 3 municipalities obtained an income of Rs. 98,200.

SURAT.

Area, 1,662 square miles; Population (1881), 614,198; Revenue, Rs. 36,42,200.

Description.

The district of Surat lies between 20° 15′ and 21° 28′ north latitude and 72° 38′ and 73° 30′ east longitude. On the west the coast for 80 miles stretches along the Arabian Sea, on the north the Kim divides the district from Broach, on the east it is borderded by the Native States of Rájpipla, the Gáikwár, Bánsda and Dharampur, and on the south by Daman and Thána. Nearest the sea is a barren stretch of sand drift and salt marsh, behind that a rich highly cultivated plain, and further east poorer and more open land rising gradually into a wild tract of hill and forest. The Tápti and the Kim are the only important rivers, and the former is ordinarily navigable up to the city of Surat for native craft of from 18 to 36 tons

burden. A canal is projected from this river with head works at Kamlápur 35 miles above Surat, but nothing has yet been done to carry it out. There are no lakes, but a large number of tanks serve for irrigation. In Mándvi about 46 square miles have been put under forest.

Population.

The Bháthela Bráhmans rank as the highest cultivating class in wealth and position, and with the assistance of their hereditary servants or hális they give much labour and care to their fields. The Kunbis are the next in rank, and they engage in money-lending and trade as well as agriculture. The agriculture of the lower classes is of the rudest description. The Wániás are the chief traders, and the Márwádi Shráwaks are the rural money-lenders. The Musalmáns are chiefly found in towns engaged in manufacture, and their condition is depressed; but the Bohoráhs both as traders and cultivators are fairly prosperous. The Pársis are numerically few, but are educated and well-to-do.

Crops.

The cultivated area amounts to 488,788 acres, and 6 per cent. of the culturable land is waste. Irrigation is commonly practised from ponds and wells, but the latter are often mere holes made to last a year only. Rice is the principal crop, and is very remunerative. It is grown chiefly in the south, while jowári is grown in the north. Cotton is also largely cultivated, and the culture is fast spreading towards the south. Kodra and nágli are grown and consumed by the poorest classes. The Mauritius sugar-cane was introduced in 1836 and is cultivated to a great extent, as it flourishes better in Surat than in any other part of Gujarát.

History.

The town of Surat does not appear to have been of any importance until the sixteenth century, when it was thrice burnt by the Portuguese, and to defend it the Ahmadabad kings built the present fort in 1546. In 1572 it was besieged and taken by Akbar, and for the next 85 years Surat enjoyed peace and rose to be one of the first cities in India. Troubles with the Maráthás ensued in Aurangzeb's reign, and subsequently the local governors were practically independent of the Moghal. The English established a factory in 1612, and for many years a struggle for ascendancy was maintained between them, the Dutch and the Portuguese. In 1664 the Dutch and English combined resisted an attack of Shiváji on Surat, but for many years afterwards the town was regularly exposed to plundering excursions of the Maráthás. The disturbed state of the country and the decline in the value of the trade induced the English to transfer the chief seat of the Company's trade to Bombay, which was effected in 1687, the trade with Surat being carried on through coasting vessels.

On the death of Aurangzeb (1707) the Maráthás established their power up to the walls of Surat, and the resources of the Muhammadan governor were reduced to the revenues of the city, where the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed during the long conflicts for the office of governor. Order was restored in 1733 when the governor became practically independent of the Delhi Court and assumed the title of nawáb. In 1746 the disorders recommenced, and ended in the capture of the city by the English in 1759, who obtained the power of nominating the governor. Under the protection of the English a period of active trade and prosperity set in, but towards the close of the century trade declined, and in 1799, on failure of heirs, an arrangement was made by which the brother of the nawáb obtained the title with a pension, but resigned all executive power to the English, the immediate cause of this change being the street fights between Hindus and Muhammadans which the nawáb was quite unable to suppress. The districts of Surat were acquired partly in 1804 under the treaty of Bassein and partly in 1817 in consequence of the treaty of Poona, and the state of Mándvi lapsed in 1839.

Trade.

Roads were neglected until the passing of the Local Funds Act, and since then about 325 miles of road have been made, and the Tápti has been bridged at Surat. The railway was opened in 1864, and runs through the district. The sea-borne trade from the seven ports had been declining since the beginning of the century, but after the opening of the railway the decline became more marked: grain, cotton, timber, oil, sugar and molasses and piece-goods are the chief articles of export. Almost the whole female population is engaged in spinning cotton thread, and the weaving of cotton cloth in hand looms is carried on in the chief towns. Two steam factories for spinning and weaving are also at work, and silk is manufactured in considerable quantities as well as brocades and embroidery.

Administration of the land.

On the assumption of the government in 1800 a Lieutenant Governor was appointed besides a Judge and Collector. The last named is now the chief executive officer, and in his political capacity is Agent to the Governor. The district contains 8 tálukás or sub-divisions. When first acquired the girásiás claimed as the representatives of the original Hindu landowners of the district a share in the land revenue, and collected their dues at the head of an armed force until Government in 1813 undertook to collect the amount from the villages and pay the girásiás. The desáis were middlemen by whom the land revenue was farmed; but with a view of decreasing their power and influence accountants were appointed to each village in 1814, and afterwards the revenue was collected direct from the cultivators, and the practice of farming discontinued. No change was made in the old rates until 1833, when, in consequence of the fall in prices, the rates were revised and considerably reduced. In 1836 committees were appointed to divide the soil into classes and fix equitable rates, and from 1863 to 1873 the survey settlement was introduced.

Revenue.

The land revenue collected in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 23,13,000, stamps Rs. 1,44,000, excise Rs. 6,98,000, and license tax Rs. 34,700. The revenue obtained from local funds is Rs. 2,48,800, and the 4 municipalities raised a revenue of Rs. 2,84,500.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.
Northern Division.

THÁNA.

Area, 4,242 square miles; Population (1881), 908,548; Revenue, Rs. 26,13,672.

Description.

This district lies between 18° 42′ and 20° 20′ north latitude and 72° 45′ and 73° 48 east longitude. It runs along the coast for 105 miles with a breadth of about 50 miles, and is confined between the Sahyádri Ghát on the east and the sea on the west, on the north it touches Daman and Surat, and on the south Kolába and Poona. The country is well watered and wooded, and except in the north-east is a low-lying rice tract broken by hills. Towards the north there is unbroken forest with small patches of tillage, and the plateaus of Jawhár and Peint are situated in this tract. The spurs of the ghát form health resorts, and two conspicuous hills in the district, Mátherán and Tungár, are well known. Most of the principal hills were once fortified, but the forts built on them are now dilapidated and useless. The rivers are unimportant, except the Vaitarna, which is navigable for small craft from Agashi to Manor, and the Ulhás navigable as far as Kalyán. There are no lakes; but the Vehár and the Tulsi, formed artificially, supply Bombay with water. The forests occupy 1,664 square miles, or about 40 per cent. of the entire area, and lie chiefly in the northern half of the district.

Population.

The early tribes seem to have kept their descent unmixed in the rugged north-east, while the coast is peopled by a mixture of people who have apparently come across the sea, chiefly from Gujarát and Káthiáwár. Along the Vaitarna valley the descendants of Rajputs are found, and in the south the Maráthás. The Chitpávan or Konkanasth Bráhmans are the most numerous among the priestly class, and furnish a large number of clerks for Government offices. They are settlers from Ratnágiri, while the Deshasths, found chiefly in South Thána, are immigrants from the Deccan. The Kayasth Prabhus are mostly writers and accountants. The traders are chiefly Gujar and Márwár Wánis. The Kunbis and the Agris (from agar a salt pan) are the principal cultivators, but their excessive fondness for drink keeps them poor. The Kunbis are the chief growers of rice. The fishermen are chiefly Mángelas and Machhis, and the Bhandáris and Kalans are hereditary drawers of toddy and distillers. The aboriginal tribes are mostly Káthkaris, Kolis, Thakurs and Varlis. They supported themselves by plunder, but by free grants of land and very low rates of assessment they have been gradually induced to settle down as cultivators, although a large number still look to the forests as their natural home and occupation. There is a large number of Native Christians in Sálsette and Bassein who were converted during the ascendancy of the Portuguese, and also of Musalmáns chiefly in Bhiwndi.

Crops.

The cultivation of rice is carried on extensively in fields which have been banked and in low-lying fields in which water lies during the rains, the latter being the most productive. Large areas have also been reclaimed from the sea by building dams to keep out the salt water; the rain-water is then allowed to lie on the ground as long as possible, and in a year or two red rice can be grown until the ground has been thoroughly sweetened and is fit for sweet rice. Reclamation leases are issued on favourable terms, and no rent is levied for the first ten years. The uplands were cultivated on the dáhli system,—that is, a space in the forest was cleared and the bushes burnt, the seed being sown in the ashes without ploughing; but the forests having suffered extremely, this method of cultivation has been suppressed. It is alleged that rice cannot be grown without the potash manure supplied by wood ashes, and hence a certain area of varkas or hill land is always held with a rice field to obtain a supply of this manure. Náchni, vari and harik are inferior grains grown on the uplands. Udid and túr are the principal crops among pulses, and khurasni and til among seeds. Sugar-cane and plantains are cultivated very largely, as well as mangoes and cocoanuts.

The most hardworking and skilful husbandmen are the Christians of Bassein, who grow sugar-cane and plantains and have turned the land into a garden. The Kunbis form the bulk of the agricultural class, and their perseverance has converted the flat country into a series of rice fields. Of late years it is said that the small landholders have gradually disappeared or have sunk deeply into debt, while those who held 15 acres or more have greatly increased in wealth.

Trade.

From early times a considerable traffic passed through the ports of Thána into the interior, and it is probable that the Ophir of the Bible was Sopára on the coast near Bassein, where Buddhist remains have been unearthed. There was a considerable foreign trade to Egypt, Arabia and Persia, and the mountain passes of the Tal, the Nana, Málsej and Bor ghát no doubt indicate the trade routes with the interior to Paithan and Tagara. Along these routes, too, are to be found rock-cut temples often made at the expense of merchants. The first roads made by the British were from Panvel through the Bor Pass to Poona and the Tal Pass to Násik, and the road to Gujarát was also improved. These were of the greatest importance as military roads, but since the establishment of local funds many district roads have been made, and there are now 228 miles of good made roads in the collectorate. The main lines of railway run through the district, one runs north to Gujarát and the other east to Kalyán, and there divide into two branches, the first running by the Tal Ghát to Násik and Calcutta, and the second by the Bor Ghát to Poona and Madras. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway was opened as far as the ghát between 1853 and 1863, and the Bombay and Baroda Railway between 1858 and 1864. With the opening of the railways the importance of Bhiwndi, Kalyán and Panvel have declined, but on the other hand Sháhápur and Karjat have risen to importance. The chief imports are iron, kerosine, millet and wheat. Mowra flowers are imported for

distillation at Uran, cotton twist and cloths are much more largely consumed, oil-seeds are brought to Bhiwndi for oil to be extracted, and hemp leaf or gánja is brought to Panvel, which is the centre of the gánja trade. Salt, rice, timber, firewood and fruits are exported. The manufacture of salt employs 20,000 persons; it is chiefly made at Uran, and a large excise revenue is obtained from it, besides the ground-rent derived from the area occupied by the salt-pans. Silk weaving was once an important industry, but is now confined to a very few families of Native Christians. Cotton weaving by hand-looms is practised by Musalmáns, and there are two spinning and weaving mills at Kúrla. At Uran there are 20 distilleries in the hands of Pársis for the manufacture of spirits from mowra and dates chiefly for the Bombay market.

History.

There appear to have been many changes in the Hindu dynasties which ruled over Thána. The last were the Siláháras, probably of Dravidian origin, and in their time the Musalmáns overran the coast about 1300, but their supremacy was hardly more than nominal until about 1500, when the Gujarát kings established themselves firmly. They soon came into collision with the Portuguese, who at this time appeared upon the coast, and after a struggle established themselves at Bassein in 1533 and built a fort. Their acquisitions spread along the coast and brought them into hostility with the Ahmadnagar kings, who held Kalyán and the interior, and with the Koli chiefs of Jawhár. The possession of the Ahmadnagar kings passed to the Moghals and from them to Bijápur. In 1666 Shiváji obtained possession of the south-east of Thána and attacked the Portuguese in Sálsette, and by 1675 he was the undisputed ruler of the interior as far as Kalyán, but a little later the Moghals regained a footing and in 1694 attacked the Portuguese. The Sidis of Janjira commanded the Musalmán fleet, and the naval wars between them and the Maráthás often imperilled the existence of the island of Bombay which was held by the English, who endeavoured to maintain a neutrality. Arab pirates devastated the Portuguese possessions, and after Aurangzeb's death A'ngria subdued the country from the Bor Ghát to Bhiwndi. About 1731 the power of A'ngria and of the Sidi appear to have declined by reason of internal dissensions on which the Maráthás again came to the front, and by 1739 had deprived the Portuguese of all their possessions including the ports of Thána and Bassein. The expense of maintaining Bombay induced the English to make an effort to obtain Sálsette by treaty, and this failing, they took it by force in 1774, and their possession was then recognized. Jealousy of the French, who had entered into negotiations with the Peshwa, induced the Bombay Government to attack the Maráthás, but being obliged to oppose Haidar Ali in Madras, they restored their conquests in Thána by the treaty of Salbai in 1782. Some time after in 1817 the Peshwa ceded the northern ports of Thána in return for British support, and war breaking out almost immediately the rest of the district was overrun and annexed. Since then the operations to put down the Koli robbers, which extended over several years, have been the only cause of serious trouble, and lately in 1874 and 1877 there were a number of gang robberies which were suppressed not without difficulty.

Administration of the land.

Formerly some of the higher classes of villagers who represented themselves as descendants of the original reclaimers of the land from waste were allowed to hold their land at specially low rates. They were known as Pándharpeshas, that is the villagers proper. Their privileges have been recognized and confirmed by Government since 1828, but it is a personal privilege, and lapses on the sale of the land to another. The izafatdárs were generally hereditary district officers; but as the Maráthás had destroyed the office and had rack-rented their service estates they have been specially treated, and are allowed to hold their villages at survey rates with a deduction of 10 per cent. for management. Salt marsh reclamations have been effected by Government by single proprietors, shilotris, or by bodies of husbandmen, kularag. In some cases Government pay a yearly sum for the repairs of the embankments, the shilotri is responsible for the repairs, and in peasant-held reclamations all combine to do the work. A large number of villages were in the early years of this century leased to large proprietors with a view to spread cultivation and introduce a better system of farming. The results, however, are disappointing. Few of the estates remain in the hands of the original grantees, and the owners rarely live on the estates or take much interest in them; and as firewood and grass now command high prices it is apparently their pecuniary interest which has profited the proprietors to turn their rice fields into meadows.

Revenue.

The ancient system of revenue was a tax fixed in the lump on rice field on an estimate of its produce, and in the uplands a tax was levied on the plough, the sickle and the pickaxe. Cocoanut orchards were rated per bigha. The Portuguese in Bassein and Sálsette leased the land to fazendeiros (landlords) at a *foro* or quit-rent, but the payments of the tenants to the proprietors were regulated on the ancient system. Owing to the disorders during the war a great part of the land was thrown out of cultivation, and the Maráthás encouraged Bráhmans and others to settle on lands at low rates, and these known as Pándharpeshas were able to resist the exactions of the revenue farmers when in later years the Maráthás farmed out the revenues of the district. At first the British Government retained the farming system, but soon abandoned it and entrusted the management to Government officers, fixing the demand at one-third of the average produce which was then commuted into a money payment. On the cession of territory in 1817 village accountants displaced the revenue farmers, and cesses were abolished or reduced, so that the people might have the certainty of knowing that they had to pay one tax and no more. A survey was pressed on to gain information of the resources of the district, and specially low rates were offered to the wild tribes and cultivators

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

who had forsaken the plough for the sword. Improvement, however, was slow, and in consequence of the fall in prices, the money rate came to represent too large a share of the crop. Therefore between 1835 and 1842 the rates were revised, and reduced by 20 per cent., and transit duties were abolished. The effect of these measures was that the revenue was realized without complaint, and the cultivators became the owners of valuable properties, and in 1844 the district was still further relieved by the abolition of the mohtarpha or license taxes. The survey assessment was introduced between 1852 and 1866, and a marked increase in cultivation and revenue has been the result, probably due in great measure to a better demand and greater facilities of road and railway to satisfy that demand.

Revenue.

The land revenue collected in 1882-83 was Rs. 13,77,000, stamps Rs. 1,43,700, excise Rs. 8,88,900, and license tax Rs. 25,700. From local funds Rs. 1,65,164 were obtained. 9 municipalities have been established, which raised a revenue of Rs. 94,600.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Central Division.

The Central Division was constituted in 1878, and contains a total area of 37,404 square miles and a population (1881) of 5,315,123 souls. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 1,31,86,181, which is derived from the districts of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Poona Sholápur and Sátára.

KHA'NDESH.

Area, 9,943 square miles; Population (1881), 1,237,231; Revenue, Rs. 45,10,832.

Description.

Khándesh lies between 20° 8′ and 22° 7′ north latitude and 73° 42′ and 76° 28′ east longitude. It lies on both banks of the Tápti, which runs east and west through the district. On the north lie the Sátpuda Hills; on the south the Ajanta Hills divide it from the Nizám's territory, and a smaller range of hills divide it from Násik on the south-west. The western boundary runs along a spur of the Sahyádris to the Tápti and thence touching the Akrani states to the Narbada. On the east no marked features divide the district from the Central Provinces and the Berárs. The valley of the Tápti is rich and well tilled until it enters on a belt of forest in the west; the north must have been cultivated and prosperous at some former time, but is now comparatively waste and deserted. Irrigation is practised, especially from bandhárás or dams thrown across the upper portions of streams, particularly the Girna and the Pánjhra, and there are three large tanks or lakes which also serve for irrigation. The forests are important, and occupy nearly a fourth of the whole area; they lie chiefly on the hills to the west and south-west, but the country is bordered by hills and by lands unsuited for cultivation which will eventually be covered by forest.

Population.

Kunbis form the bulk of the population, and appear to have come up the Tápti valley into the district from Gujarát about the eleventh century. The Ahirs arrived before them, and form a large element in the population. The Bhils are mostly found in the Sátpudas to the north, but it is probable that there is a strong Bhil strain in the population of the plains. Musalmáns are also found, the descendants of those who came in at the Muhammadan conquest and of Arab mercenaries, and Maráthas who settled under the Peshwa's rule. The Kunbis are the most skilful husbandmen, but careless in money matters; Rajputs and Musalmáns are slovenly workers, and the Vanjáris have taken to tillage since carts and railways have put a stop to their carrying trade. Bhils and Kolis are small landholders or hire fields from Kunbis on the share principle. When field work is not pressing the Kunbis and Musalmáns employ their carts in the carrying trade, Kolis catch fish and grow vegetables, Dhangars spin wool and weave blankets, and Vanjáris deal in cattle and make large quantities of hempen twine.

Crops.

The cultivated area amounts to 3,216,147 acres, and 769,466 acres are still uncultivated, chiefly in the west. The chief grain crops are bájri, jowári and wheat; kulith and gram among pulses, gingelly and linseed among seeds, and a very large area is under cotton. Special efforts to improve the quality of cotton have been made for fifty years, but although the cultivation of exotic varieties has not spread, the native cotton has to a large extent been displaced by Hinganghát and Dhárwár varieties.

Roads.

At the beginning of British rule there were no made roads, and the first constructed was the through road from Bombay to Agra *viâ* Málegaon and Dhulia. But since the Local Funds Act, road-making has made rapid progress, and the passes through the hills have been opened to cart traffic. The railway was opened between 1861 and 1865, and for 52 miles runs north-east to Bhusával where it divides, one branch going to Jabalpur and the other to Nágpur. The ancient trade routes ran across the country from Paithan to Broach and Burhanpur to Surat. About 1824 the export of Berár cotton was diverted from Bengal to Bombay, and very large numbers of pack bullocks were engaged in the carrying trade which were subsequently displaced to some extent by carts. The railway has now attracted the traffic which has increased more than threefold since its opening, but the north and west of Khándesh still finds an outlet for its trade by road to Surat. The chief imports are salt, metals, cocoanuts, dates and piece-goods. The exports consist of cotton, grain, oil-seeds, earthnuts, forest produce, hides and horns, and ghi. There are now 14

steam factories at work for cotton pressing and ginning and one for spinning and weaving. Blanket weaving is carried on all over the district, but the other manufactures are small and unimportant.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.
Central Division.

History.

Passing over the ancient Hindu dynasties whose glory is graven on the rocks, the first Musalmán invasion was made in 1295, and about the middle of the fourteenth century Khándesh was administered by Delhi governors. Later on after the successful revolt of the Bahmani dynasty the Fárukis from Gujarát established themselves in Khándesh and made Burhanpur their capital. They reigned until 1599 when Akbar captured Asirgad, and Khándesh became a part of the Delhi empire and rose to great prosperity in the middle of the seventeenth century; the presence of the court and the army tending to enrich the province. The western districts felt the first shock of the Marátha raids in 1670. Shiváji overran and sacked the country in 1675, and until the death of Aurangzeb Khándesh was a battle ground for the two races. Soon after that event the Maráthás obtained the *chauth* or tribute of the district, and finally completed their conquest in 1760. But with the establishment of Marátha power arose dissensions among their chiefs, and Khándesh was repeatedly exposed to the ravages of hostile armies, the most pitiless being that of Holkar (1800-1803) when the British siding with the Peshwa under the terms of the treaty of Bassein defeated Sindia at Assaye and Adgaon and occupied Khándesh. On the conclusion of peace the English retired, but the country continued to suffer extremely from Bhil depredations and Pendhári raids in 1816. In the next year the Maráthás formed their last confederacy against the English, when Holkar was overcome at Mahidpur and the Peshwa at Kirkee and Ashti. The Khándesh forts held by Arab mercenaries were reduced soon after, and the war ended with the capture of Asirgad in 1819. The Bhils, however, continued to ravage and plunder, and although for some years expeditions were sent out against them, the country was still unsafe, until kindly measures were taken in 1825 by the establishment of Bhil agencies, and recruits were sought for to raise a Bhil corps.

Land Administration.

On the occupation of the English 1,146 Government villages were found entirely deserted, besides 413 which were uninhabited, but which were partly tilled by persons living in the neighbouring villages; only 1,836 were inhabited. The establishment of order and high prices soon caused a rapid increase in tillage and revenue, but the fall in prices checked improvement, and progress for several years was slow. After 1832 the improvement began to be more marked and went on steadily to 1852. One of the first measures was the withdrawal of power from the district hereditary officers which was found to be a source of oppression to the people, and the settlement of the revenue was made direct with the cultivators and not with the headmen of the village. The revenue was fixed on the average payments of the ten previous years, and gradually the inequalities of measurement were reduced to a common standard. About 1830 it was found that the assessments were too high and left no margin to the cultivator for improvement. Great reductions were made in the rates on irrigated lands, the rates on dry-crop lands were also reduced wherever found to be necessary, and liberal remissions were made. Still progress was slow, and no attempt was made to introduce a survey, which it was felt would be very costly, until 1852. In that year as it appeared that the rates in Khándesh were higher than in other districts it was determined to carry it out on a plan suited to a country where so much of the land was waste. Its objects were misunderstood and the military had to be called out; but on the leaders being seized, the opposition died out, and the work was carried out between the years 1852 and 1870. Since then the district has made the most marked advance. Its population has nearly doubled and the area cultivated has nearly trebled. Cultivation has been pushed to the base of the hills, and it is only in a few parts that good land can be found in any quantity, while wild beasts have been driven from the plains to the hills and the ravines. This remarkable development is, no doubt, in great measure due to the facilities offered by the railway for the export of produce to better markets and to the great demand for cotton which the district is in a position to satisfy.

Revenue.

The amount collected in 1882-83 as land revenue was Rs. 31,92,000, stamps Rs. 4,03,000, excise Rs. 4,68,000, and license tax Rs. 88,000. The local fund revenue was Rs. 2,20,483. Dhulia, the head-quarter station, is a city municipality, and 20 other towns have been constituted town municipalities. They obtain their revenue by miscellaneous taxes and octroi dues. The number of schools is 384 with 22,000 scholars. One is a high school, 4 Anglo-vernacular schools, the rest are vernacular schools. There are also 9 girls' schools.

NA'SIK.

Area, 5,940 square miles; Population (1881), 781,206; Revenue, Rs. 18,77,231.

Description.

Násik lies between 19° 33′ and 20° 53′ north latitude and 73° 16′ and 75° 6′ east longitude. On the north and east lie Khándesh, on the south Ahmadnagar, on the east the Nizám's territory and the ghats divide it from Thána on the west, the Dángs lying further to the north. The Chándor range of hills divides the valley of the Girna from the valley of the Godávari. Along the Western Ghats the country is rugged and broken, while the centre and east consist of open plains. In Peint the country partakes of the nature of the Konkan

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY. *Central Division.*

and is in part about 600 feet lower than the rest of the country, which is 2,000 to 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. The forest covers 1,600 square miles, the lines of hills at Saptashring and Peint being fairly covered with trees.

Population.

Besides Musalmáns who came in during the Muhammadan period there appears to have been an immigration from Gujarát of Tambat fugitives on the overthrow of Chámpáner in the Panch Maháls in 1484. The establishment of the Marátha power drew a large number of Bráhmans into the district, and under British rule immigrants appear to have flowed in from all sides and of all castes. The Bráhmans are largely represented, while the Márwádis are said to have come into the district during the last fifty or sixty years, and by dint of energy and enterprize have engrossed the business of money-lending. The Kunbis are the most skilled and successful of cultivators, the Konkáni Kunbis who are late arrivals from the Konkan generally occupying the west. The Kolis are found along the Sahyádri and are active and fearless, but of late years have settled down to husbandry. The Bhils have spread from the north, and are still unsettled.

Agriculture.

Agriculture supports little more than half the population, but 15 per cent. of the arable land is still unoccupied. Irrigation from wells and bandháras has been practised for a considerable time, the latter having been built across streams from 50 to 150 years ago. Of late Government have opened the Palkhed Canal and improved and extended the Vadali and Ojhar Tambat Canals, and a large scheme of irrigation from the Godávari is under consideration. Bájri is the staple food, but wheat, jowári, nágli, rice and gram are grown extensively as well as til, linseed, cotton and sugar-cane. Vineyards are to be found in Násik and Chándor, and the potato, introduced by a European, has now supplanted the ratalu, a local sweet variety.

Trade.

The Thal Pass into Násik from the coast has probably been a trade route from the time that the ancient Sopára near Bassein was a trading town. It rose into importance again when the Portuguese held Bassein, and the chief traffic with the interior now goes through this pass to Bombay. The first road made was the section of the Bombay and Agra road through the Thal Pass to Násik and Chándor, and since the levy of the local cess about 500 miles of road have been laid down. In 1861 the railway was opened and runs through the Godávari valley for 110 miles, and in 1878 the Dhond and Manmád line was opened, of which about 22 miles are in this district. There is still a considerable cart traffic down the Thal Pass to the coast, but the bulk of it passes over the railway. The exports are grain, oil-seeds, molasses, hemp, cotton cloth, silk goods, metal pots, and the value is estimated at 25 lákhs, of which 15 lákhs is the value of the silk goods of Yeola. The imports are raw silk, cotton yarn, metals, piece-goods, country cloth, sugar, groceries and salt.

The making of copper and brass vessels is one of the most important and prosperous of Násik crafts, which is chiefly carried on in the town of Násik and in Ojhar Tambat. The pots are in good demand by pilgrims and are also largely exported to Gujarát and the Nizám's country. Silk working supports 4,000 families and the industry is centred in Yeola. It was introduced in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and under the Muhammadan and Marátha rulers the weavers had a monopoly, which the High Court in 1864 refused to recognize, and since then many outsiders have taken to silk weaving. Gold and silver thread is also made as well as cotton goods, but the industry suffers from the competition of machine-made goods. Blanket weaving is in a prosperous condition, as the articles are cheap and in constant demand; but paper making, which was once a profitable industry, has almost died out.

History.

About the beginning of the Christian era Násik appears to have been under rulers who patronized Buddhism, and Násik and Anjaniri were at different times local capitals. The Rathods held Báglán and the passes into Gujarát, paying tribute to the kings of Gujarát or the Deccan whichever were the stronger. The Yádavs probably held Chándor and after them the Devgiri Yádavs held South and East Násik until subdued by the Musalmáns in 1295. The district remained under the Delhi governor of Daulatabad until 1347, when it passed under the Bahmani dynasty, and then in 1497 to the Ahmadnagar kings. On the overthrow of their power in 1637 Násik was embodied in the Moghal province of Aurangabad. About 1670 the Maráthás under Shiváji began to harass the district, and for many years the country was disorganized until the final overthow of the Moghal power. For a time Násik passed under the rule of the Nizám, but in 1760 he was forced to surrender Sinnar and make over the southern half of Násik to the Maráthás, and again in 1795 after his defeat at Kharda the Nizám ceded Khándesh and the northern parts of Násik, the latter being mostly granted to Holkar. Between 1802 and 1804 the district was subjected to the ravages of Holkar's army and to the inroads of the Pendháris during Holkar's contest with the Peshwa. But although Holkar was brought to terms the effects of the disorders were continued by the predatory incursions of the Bhils. They were treated with the most savage cruelty, but order was not restored, and Arab mercenaries had to be employed by the local chiefs and landholders for their own protection. In 1817 the Peshwa and Holkar declared against the English, but Holkar was soon defeated and ceded his possessions in Khándesh and Násik. The Peshwa was also defeated in the field, but as some of the forts in Násik were still held by his troops, operations to reduce them were promptly undertaken. Most of them surrendered without a struggle, but Rájdár near Chándor was carried by assault. Trimbak surrendered after a short siege, and Málegaon, which was held by Arabs, submitted after an obstinate fight. During the mutinies Bhagoji Náik took the field to revenge personal injuries and

excited the Bhils to join him. Meeting with a little success at the outset the disorder quickly spread. Trimbak was attacked, and Peint and Harsol were plundered. The disturbances were, however, finally suppressed by the destruction of Bhagoji's gang in 1859.

Administration of the land.

The British possessions in Násik have since 1817 been enlarged by the cession of a few villages by Holkar in exchange for others near Indor, and by the lapse of the possessions of the Begam of Peint and of the Rája Bahádur. In 1818 the Násik districts were placed partly under Khándesh and partly under Ahmadnagar. The second portion was made into a sub-collectorate in 1887, and in 1869 the first portion was added, and the whole constituted a separate collectorate. At first the old system of management was continued, but farming the revenue was put a stop to. Crop rates were changed into acre rates, and for a few years there was considerable prosperity, but with a decline in prices the poverty of the people became noticeable. Between 1833 and 1837 the rates were reduced, and between 1840 and 1847 the survey was introduced in the plain country of the Násik sub-collectorate by which the revenue was reduced by nearly one-half. In the hilly country to the west the assessment on dry-crop land was fixed at a lump sum, and made recoverable from the whole village for a period of five years,—a plan which proved to be most successful. The portion of the district transferred from Khándesh was brought under survey in 1868. The effect of the survey in the Násik sub-collectorate has been an increase of 89 per cent. in the occupied area, and as in these parts the rates have been revised after the expiry of the first guarantee, the revenue has been increased 53 per cent. above the amount collected in the period before the survey.

Revenue.

The revenue collected in 1882-83 was from land Rs. 10,98,000, stamps Rs. 1,74,000, excise Rs. 1,05,000, and license tax Rs. 31,800. The revenue from local fund was Rs. 91,705, and the 6 municipalities obtained an income of Rs. 87,951.

AHMADNAGAR.

Area, 6,666 square miles ; Population (1881), 751,228 ; Revenue, Rs. 15,04,500.

Description.

The district of Ahmadnagar lies between 20° and 18° 20′ north latitude and 73° 42′ and 75° 45′ east longitude. Násik lies on the north and the Nizám's territory on the east, to the south lies Sholápur, and on the south and west Poona. On the south-east the táluka of Jámkhed is intermixed with foreign territory. Three spurs of the Sahyádris enter the district, the valleys between them forming the beds of the Pravara and Mula rivers, and except for these spurs and the hills near the city of Ahmadnagar the country is open. The Pravara and Mula flowing parallel from the Sahyádri unite and fall into the Godávari which flows past the north-east boundary. The Sina, on which the city of Ahmadnagar is situated, flows south into the Bhíma, which forms the southern limit of the district. The chief forest land is in Akola on the Sahyádris, but a considerable area is proposed to be selected in different parts of the district and placed under forest.

Population.

The bulk of the population belongs to the Marátha race; they are generally cultivators and artificers, and besides these there are the unsettled tribes of Wadári, Kaikádi and Koláti. The hill tribes are Bhils and Thakurs, Wadali and Kolis. The Musalmáns are in poor circumstances, while the Márwádis have come in under the present rule.

Agriculture.

The district contains 1,222 Government villages, and the arable area which is still unoccupied is 9 per cent of the total area. 141 villages have been alienated. Irrigation is practised from wells, especially in the northern parts, but the Lakh and Ojar Canals and the Bhátodi Tank have been opened by Government. The chief crops are jowári and bájri, but wheat and gram are also grown to a large extent, and cotton to a small extent. There are many excellent roads in the district, and during the last great famine the Dhond and Manmád line was built and opened for traffic. Grain and gram are exported, and Nagar has become the centre of a considerable trade where cotton from the Nizám's territory is exchanged for salt brought by the railway. Weaving is an important local industry, and there are 4 steam factories at work for pressing cotton. The local manufacture of carpets has died out.

History.

The district was originally held by the Bahmani kings of the Deccan, who held their court at Daulatabad and then at Kulbarga and Bidar. The governor in charge of the district revolted and succeeded in establishing himself as an independent ruler about 1494. He founded the Nizámsháhi dynasty and built the city and fort of Ahmadnagar on the field of his victory. In the sixteenth century the kingdom was extended over the Konkan as far as Kalyán, but progress on other sides was checked by the Fáruki dynasty in Khándesh and the Bahmani and Bijápur kings whose dominions surrounded the state. The history of the state is in fact the history of the local wars in which it engaged to extend its rule or to maintain its independence until it was subdued by the Moghals in 1599, but soon after acquiring its independence under Malik Ambar it enjoyed a gleam of prosperity until it was finally subverted by Sháh Jahán in 1636. Marátha inroads commenced in the reign of Aurangzeb, who died here, and on the decay of the Moghal power the fort was surrendered to the Maráthás in 1759. The Peshwa granted it to Sindia in 1797, and in 1803 it capitulated to the British under Wellesley. It was restored at the peace, but in 1817 after the fall of the Peshwa it was ceded to the British.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY *Central Division.*

The district has been surveyed and assessed, and the original guarantee is on the eve of expiration. A few years ago the indebtedness of the population to money-lenders led to agrarian disturbances, and the district has in consequence been placed under the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, by which a more equitable procedure has been adopted for ascertaining and recovering debts. It also suffered severely during the famine from the effects of which it is now slowly recovering.

Revenue.

The amount collected in 1882-83 as land revenue was Rs. 10,09,000, stamps Rs. 93,600, excise Rs. 58,300, and license tax Rs. 35,400. The local fund revenue was Rs. 1,47,000 and the 3 municipalities raised an income of Rs. 76,300. There are 248 schools, of which 1 is a high school, 4 middle class and 224 primary schools.

POONA.

Area, 5,347 square miles; Population (1881), 900,621; Revenue, Rs. 20,12,700.

Description.

Poona lies between 17° 54′ and 19° 23′ north latitude and between 73° 24′ and 75° 13′ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Násik and Ahmadnagar, on the east by Ahmadnagar and Sholápur, on the south by the Níra River separating it from Sátára and Phaltan, and on the west by the Bhor State and the Sahyádri Hills. The country on the west is extremely rugged, and the spurs from the ghâts which enter the district are numerous. Towards the east the country opens out into plains. A considerable area is being put under forest.

History.

The district passed from the last Hindu dynasty which reigned at Devgiri to the Musalmáns between 1294 and 1312, and under the Bahmani kings the ghâts were thoroughly subdued. On the disruption of the Bahmini kingdom after the revolt of the governors of the provinces, the district of Poona fell to the share of the Ahmadnagar kings, and from them it passed to the Moghals, when the Nizámsháhi dynasty was finally overthrown in 1637; but the country south of the Bhíma was made over to Bijápur. The power of the latter was, however, declining, and gave an opportunity to the Marátha chiefs to unite and assert themselves, who in the end finally succeeded in establishing a Marátha kingdom at Sátára. Intrigues at the palace led to the supremacy of the Peshwás and the removal of the capital to Poona, where so many stirring scenes of Marátha history have been enacted. The town itself was a jághír granted by the Ahmadnagar king to the grandfather of the great Shiváji, and in the Marátha wars has more than once been taken and retaken. Holkar defeated the Peshwa under its walls, and his flight to Bassein led to the treaty by which he put himself under British protection, and was reinstated by a British force in 1802; but, unable to maintain friendly relations, he attacked the British at Kirkee in 1817, and his kingdom passed from him.

Agriculture.

Agriculture supports about half the population, and the area of arable land which is still unoccupied is 8 per cent. of the whole area, but probably much of this will be taken up as soon as the forest boundaries are settled. Jowári and bájri are the principal crops, but wheat and sugar-cane are also grown very largely. The district suffered considerably during the famine, from which, however, it is fast recovering, and the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is in force in it. The original survey guarantee has expired, and parts of the district have already been placed under a revised settlement. The railway runs through Poona and affords an outlet for its produce through the Bor Ghát to Bombay. Another railway will soon be commenced, which will put the district into communication with the Southern Marátha Country; and the Khadakvasla Canal with its head-works, not far from Poona, is one of the most important works which has yet been carried out.

Revenue.

The land revenue collected in 1882-83 was Rs. 11,17,400, the stamp revenue Rs. 1,87,900, excise Rs. 3,11,600, and the license tax Rs. 49,400. Forest proceeds amounted to Rs. 59,000. The local fund receipts were Rs. 1,04,300, and the 12 municipalities raised an income of Rs. 3,26,719. There are 307 schools with an average attendance of 13,087 scholars; they include 246 primary, 6 English schools and 1 high school, besides 5 technical schools for training in medicine, forestry, agriculture, &c. There are also 2 colleges, the Deccan College and the College of Science.

SÁTÁRA.

Area, 4,987 square miles; Population (1881), 1,062,350; Revenue, Rs. 25,91,900.

Description.

The Sátára District lies between 16° 51′ and 18° 10′ north latitude and between 73° 37′ and 74° 58′ east longitude. On the north lie the states of Bhor and Phaltan and the Níra separating it from Poona, on the east is Sholápur, on the south Belgaum and Kolhápur, and on the west the Sahyádris separate it from the Konkan districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri. The Mahadeo Hills run east from the Sahyádris and then south-east, and these ranges throw out spurs which form the valleys of the several streams which make up the head waters of the Krishna, and by throwing temporary dams across them their waters are much used for irrigation. The hill forests have a large store of timber and firewood.

Population.

About two-thirds of the Hindus consist of Maráthás and Kunbis; and the Mawalis, who formed Shiváji's best soldiers, were drawn from the hill tribes of this district. They are now quiet and orderly, living almost entirely by agriculture. On the overthrow of the Jádavs of Devgiri the district passed under the Musalmáns in 1312, and their power was

consolidated in the reign of the Bahmani kings. On the disruption of the kingdom after the revolt of the governors of the provinces, this district passed under the rule of the Bijápur kings; and during the decline of this dynasty and the breaking up of the Moghal power the Marátha chiefs found an opportunity to assert themselves and to lay the foundations of an independent kingdom with Sátára as its capital. Intrigues and dissensions in the palace led to the ascendancy of the Peshwás, who removed the capital to Poona in 1749 and degraded the Rája of Sátára into the position of a political prisoner. The war of 1817 closed the career of the Peshwás, and the British then restored the titular rája, and assigned to him the principality of Sátára; but in consequence of political intrigues with other princes, he was deposed in 1839, and his brother was placed on the throne. This prince died in 1848 without male heirs, on which the state was resumed by the British Government. Civil Divisions of British Territory *Central Division.*

Agriculture supports more than three-fourths of the people; the soil is fertile, and jowári forms the staple food, rice is grown in the western valleys, and in the south and east cotton is raised. Potatoes introduced by the English are grown to a great extent for the supply of the Bombay market. The Krishna Canal is open for 35 miles, and the Chikhli Canal, the Rewari, the Yerla Irrigation Works, the Mehr Tánk, the Upper Mán River Works, the Maini Tank, and the Mhasvad Tank are all important irrigation works more or less finished. The district suffered from the famine, and the indebtedness of the people to their money-lenders has obliged special steps to be taken to preserve their position as peasant proprietors by the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Of the total arable area 6 per cent. is unoccupied. The survey settlement was made in 1855-56, and measures are now being taken to introduce a revised settlement on the expiration of the first. Agriculture.

Besides blankets and coarse cotton cloth the chief exports are grain, tobacco, oil-seeds, chillies, molasses and a little raw cotton; the imports are piece-goods, hardware, salt, and dates. Blankets and cloth are woven as domestic industries, and brass pots and a little paper are also made. There is no railway, but the West Deccan Railway which is to be commenced at once will put the district into communication with Poona and Belgaum. In the absence of the railway there is a large traffic on the district roads and across the passes of the ghát to the Konkan. Trade.

The revenue collected in 1882-83 was Rs. 15,47,900 for land, Rs. 1,23,900 for stamps, excise Rs. 74,500, and license tax Rs. 46,200. The forest proceeds amount to Rs. 57,500 and the receipts from local funds to Rs. 1,89,800, while the 13 municipalities obtained an income of Rs. 2,03,727. There are 233 schools, including a high school, 4 middle class and 223 primary schools. Revenue.

Sholápur.

Area, 4,521 square miles; Population (1881), 582,487; Revenue, Rs. 13,99,000.

This district lies between 17° 13′ and 18° 35′ north latitude and between 74′ 39′ and 76° 11′ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by Ahmadnagar, east by the Nizám's territory and the Akalkot State, on the south by Kaládgi and some of the Patvardhan states, and on the west by Sátára and Poona and the states of Phaltan and the Pant Prathinidhi. Except in Karmála and Bársi, where there is a good deal of hilly ground, the district is generally flat or undulating. It is very bare of vegetation, and presents everywhere a bleak treeless appearance. The chief rivers are the Bhíma and its tributaries the Mán, the Níra and the Sina, all flowing towards the south-east. Description.

The district passed from the Bahmani to the Bijápur kings and from them to the Maráthás. In 1817 it was ceded to the British, and formed part of the Poona Collectorate, but in 1838 was made a separate collectorate. It suffered severely in the famine of 1877, and lying as it does in a tract of uncertain rainfall it is peculiarly liable to be exposed to seasons of scarcity deepening into famine. Much has been done by the opening of canals and ponds, such as the Ekrúk and Ashti tanks, to secure a better water-supply; but the country is still backward, and is slowly recovering from the effects of the famine—14 per cent. of the arable land being still unoccupied. Jowári is the staple crop, but a considerable area is also under pulses and oil-seeds. The survey settlement was introduced in 1839-40, and as the guarantee has expired, revised rates have been introduced into part of the district. History.

The produce of the district finds an easy outlet by the railway to Poona and Bombay, and a branch starting from Sholápur is on the eve of being opened to Bijápur and Gadag. The chief exports are, besides cotton which comes from the Nizám's dominions, oil, oil-seeds, ghi, turmeric and cotton cloth. The imports are salt, piece-goods, yarn, gunny bags and iron ware. The silks and cotton cloth locally made bear a good name; blankets are woven in large numbers, and one spinning and weaving mill has been established. Trade.

The revenue collected in 1882-83 from land was Rs. 9,89,900, from stamps Rs. 68,900, from excise Rs. 1,31,100, and by the license tax Rs. 32,100. Forest proceeds amounted to Rs. 8,200, the local fund receipts were Rs. 69,700, and the 5 municipalities raised an income of Rs. 2,46,152, the only peculiarity being a pilgrim tax in Pandharpur and a water-rate in Sholápur. There are, in all, 179 schools, of which 169 are primary and 1 is a high school. Revenue.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Southern Division.

The Southern Division contains a total area of 24,275 square miles, and a population in 1881 of 4,185,993. It yields a gross revenue of Rs. 1,14,75,105, and comprises the districts of Kolába, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Kaládgi, Dhárwár and Kanára. Kolába was transferred to this division from August 1883.

KOLÁBA.

Area, 1,496 square miles; Population (1881), 381,549; Revenue, Rs. 13,77,800.

Description.

Kolába, with a length of about 70 miles and a breadth of 15 miles, lies between 71° 55′ and 73° 43′ north latitude and 18° 50′ and 17° 50′ east longitude. On the north it touches the Bombay harbour, on the east the Sahyádris divide it from the Bhor State, Poona and Sátára, to the south is Ratnágari, while on the west the Habsán or Janjira intervenes between it and the sea as far as Revdanda and Cheul. Along the coast are rich gardens of palms, and in the interior rice lands in the valleys, while there is much wild forest to be found along the borders. The Amba which falls into the Bombay harbour is navigable as far as Nagothna, the Kundalika from Revdanda to Roha, and the Sávitri or Bánkot river as far as Mahad.

Population.

As in Thána, Chitpávan Bráhmans and Káyasth Prabhus form an influential element in the population. The Wánis are the traders, Agris are tillers of salt land and makers of salt, Kunbis are rice cultivators, Kolis are principally fishermen and sailors, Bhandáris are toddy drawers, and Kálans distillers. The Káthkaris and Thákurs are early tribes and employ themselves in inferior cultivation and collecting firewood for sale. Musalmáns are chiefly found in the towns, and claim to be descended from Arab and Persian settlers; they are known to have been a considerable community as early as the tenth century. The Beni Israels are chiefly oilmen.

A large area of salt marsh has been reclaimed for the growth of rice along the banks of tidal creeks, and is known as Khárapháṭ or salt land. Most of it was reclaimed more than a hundred years ago by shilotridárs, but the work still goes on steadily. The rice fields are manured by burning grass and brushwood on the land, and from half the cultivated area of the district; rági, vari and harik are grown on the uplands. Kunbis, Maráthás and Musalmáns are the chief husbandmen, but Musalmáns are generally fishers and sailors in the fair season and do not depend exclusively on cultivation.

Trade.

The fame of Cheul as a centre of trade from the earliest historical times till the end of the sixteenth century shows that when the political state of the country was favourable Cheul was perhaps the most convenient port of any in the Konkan. Trade still follows the old routes, although the foreign trade has long since centred in Bombay. There are 13 ports in the district, and the value of the sea trade is about 30 lákhs. The imports consist of Malabár teak for house-building, brass pots from Poona and Násik, piece-goods, dates, wheat, spices, and kerosine from Bombay, and mowra spirit from the Uran distilleries. The chief exports are rice, cocoanuts, dried fish, firewood and charcoal. The crafts and industries are only of local consequence. Palm-tapping employed more than a thousand families, but owing to the change in the excise system not more than a hundred families are now so employed. The salt-pans also have been closed since 1874, except a few in Alíbág, and the pans turned into rice fields.

History.

From the last of the Hindu dynasties the district seems to have passed under the Bahmani kings of the Deccan (1347-1489). The inland parts then appear to have been annexed by the Ahmadnagar kings, but the sea coast was held by the Gujarát kings until 1509, when they were supplanted by the Portuguese, who were allowed to build a fort (1524) at Revdanda by the king of Ahmadnagar. Their power soon grew so formidable that the Ahmadnagar king formed a coalition against them, but failed to dislodge them from Cheul and Bassein. The Moghals succeeded to the possessions of Ahmadnagar, but soon after handed Kolába over to the king of Bijápur on payment of tribute (1636), who placed it under the Sidis of Janjira. In 1662 the district was ceded to Shiváji, who established the seat of his government at Ráigad; but war breaking out with the Moghals, the country was exposed to the ravages of the Moghals and the Sidis who had been appointed their admirals, and finally by the fall of Ráigad the control of the chief part of the district passed to the Moghals (1689). Kanhoji A'ngria had by this time established himself at Kolaba, a small island fort close to Alíbág, where he supported himself by piracy, and gradually spread his power over Kolába and Thána. He defeated the Peshwa, but accepted a treaty by which he was made practically independent, and his sons held the coast from Bombay to Goa until 1756 when the stronghold of Gheria was destroyed by the English fleet. In the meantime the Maráthás had driven out the Portuguese from Thána and had obtained Cheul (1740). They also recovered the greater part of Kolába, and forced the Chief of Kolába, another descendant of A'ngria, to pay tribute. The district fell into the hands of the British on the war with the Peshwa in 1817. But they had previously obtained the fort at Bánkot and 2 villages in return for their destruction of the fort of Gheria in 1756. The state of A'ngria's Kolába lapsed to the British in 1840 on the death of the Chief without issue.

Administration of the land.

The district was first attached to Ratnágiri and then to Thána. In 1853 it was made a sub-collectorate and in 1869 a distinct collectorate. A peculiarity of the district is the

khoti tenure which exists in 485 villages. The khot was originally a mere farmer of the revenue from year to year, but his right to act as middleman became hereditary although he had no proprietary right in the villages. Under the survey the peasant proprietor can only be required to pay survey rates; but the cultivators whom the khot has introduced have to pay extra, but not more than 50 per cent. in excess of the Government demand, and this forms the profit of the khot. Most of the present khots are the representatives of the original farmers, but in some cases they have sold or mortgaged their rights. As in Thána, the reclamation of salt land is promoted, no rent being levied for the first ten years, and the full rent only after thirty years.

At first the practice of paying rents in grain was continued, and during the period of depression in prices it helped to bring the district through it with less loss than in Thána, where money payments were taken. From 1834 to 1854 the country improved, population increased, and reductions were made in the Government demand. Between 1854 and 1866 the survey rates were introduced, and as this occurred in some parts before the rapid rise of prices in that period the cultivators were made extremely prosperous. Other parts were settled under the influence of high prices, and for a time their condition was depressed during the reaction, but on the whole cultivation and revenue have both advanced.

Revenue. The revenue collected in 1882-83 was from land Rs. 7,98,960, stamps Rs. 63,237, and license tax Rs. 20,400. For local funds Rs. 50,688 were collected. There are 4 municipalities in which a revenue of Rs. 24,159 was obtained from octroi duties, house and wheel taxes.

RATNA'GIRI.

Area, 3,922 square miles; Population (1881), 997,090; Revenue, Rs. 13,07,962.

Description. This district lies between 15° 40′ and 18° 5′ north latitude and 73° 5′ and 73° 55′ east longitude. The Sávitri separates it from Janjira, and the ghâts divide it from Kolába, Sátára and Kolhápur until it touches Sávantvádi, where the district is reduced to a strip of sea coast not more than four miles wide to the frontier of Goa. On the west is the sea. The whole district is in fact a belt of land between the ghâts and the sea, and the general character is hilly and rugged, and nearly all the fertile land lies on the banks of the streams which intersect the country. The rivers and creeks are generally navigable for about twenty miles, and afford great facilities for a coasting trade; the denudation of forests has apparently tended to promote deposits of silt, but active measures have of late been taken to preserve and extend the forest area. The timber enjoyed a high reputation, and considerable quantities were exported besides being locally employed in ship-building.

Population. Ratnágiri is remarkable for the number of its people, their freedom from crime, and their readiness to leave their homes for military and other service. From the earliest times the people on the coast had an evil reputation for piracy, but, since the practice has been put down, the warlike and adventurous spirit finds an outlet in service in the native army. The district was well peopled when it came under British rule, but since then the number has increased threefold; all the land is occupied, and there is a greater population than the land can feed. Food has in consequence to be imported, and the condition of the people would be deplorable were it not their custom to move in large numbers to Bombay in search of employment, where they earn good wages and return to spend it in their homes. The pay and pensions drawn from the army and Government service also enrich the country, but the bulk of the people are very poor and the development of the city of Bombay has been partly due to the ease with which the labour market can be supplied from the teeming fields of Ratnágiri. The Konkanásth or Chitpávans and the Karháds form the major portion of the Bráhman population, the former especially being extremely acute and intelligent. The Wánis are the most numerous traders, but the Bhátiás who have come into the district within the last fifty years from Bombay and Cutch have taken the lead as the largest and most enterprizing members of the class. As husbandmen the Kunbis are hardworking, but from their numbers and the poorness of the soil they are scarcely supported by the produce of their fields, and have to eke out a subsistence by service in Bombay for a part of the year. The same remark applies to Maráthas, and the Bhandáris are chiefly to be found along the coast where they are employed as sailors, but often take service in the army or police. The Telis or oil-pressers are the most numerous craftsmen, and there is a large Musalmán population in the northern coast districts with a strong strain of Arab and Persian blood. They appear to have settled early, and during the period of Muhammadan ascendancy their numbers were recruited by fresh arrivals who were in demand for service as soldiers.

Agriculture. The chief crop is harik which forms the common food of the poorest classes, náchni is grown on the uplands, and vari and rice are cultivated to a great extent, the last forming the food of the better classes. Much of the soil is very poor, and requires long periods of fallow. The Kunbis and Maráthás are the principal cultivators; the Bhandáris also engage in toddy drawing, and the Musalmáns employ themselves in the fair season as fishers and sailors.

Trade. The trade routes converge from the ports on the coast towards the four principal passes which are carried over the ghâts and give access to the Deccan table-lands. At the beginning of British rule there were no roads, and traffic was confined to places where there was water carriage. The road from Vengúrla to Belgaum through the Rám Pass was opened as a military road, but for forty years no attempt was made to improve even the most frequented lines of traffic. Carts were unknown, and all produce was carried to market on men's heads; but since

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY. *Southern Division.*

funds have been made available by the local fund cess a net-work of roads has been made which in the last famine was of infinite service in passing food into the interior. Steamers from Bombay call regularly at the ports in the open season, bringing piece-goods and stores and taking back cotton from Vengúrla and Ratnágiri. The local shipping traffic has suffered in competition with the steamers, but a large traffic is still carried on through their agency to the Malabár Coast, Cutch, Káthiáwár and Karáchi. In the seventeenth century the district pepper and cardamom trade was the chief attraction which brought English traders to Rájápur, and there was also a trade in calicos, silk and grain. During the disorders of the Marátha kingdom the trade declined, and in 1819 when the district passed to the British there was very little trade, but salt was imported and grain exported. Of late the opening of the ghát roads to cart traffic has revolutionized the trade and concentrated it at Chiplún, Rájápur and Vengúrla, which form the gates of a considerable traffic to and from the Deccan. The exports are salt fish, shell lime and cocoanuts, and the imports are food grains, molasses, tobacco, chillies, groundnuts, turmeric, ghi, blankets, piece-goods and iron. There are no manufactures of any importance, but the School of Industry at Ratnágiri possesses steam saw mills, and undertakes wood and iron work of all descriptions.

History.

The district passed under several Hindu dynasties of whom the Chalukyas were the most powerful, and early in the fourteenth century (1312) was overrun by the Musalmáns who established themselves at Dábhol, but the rest of the country was practically unsubdued until 1470 when the Bahmani kings gained a complete ascendancy by the capture of Vishálgad and Goa. In 1500 the whole of the Konkan south of the Sávitri came under Bijápur when war with the Portuguese wrought grievous loss to Dábhol and other coast towns. The decline of the Portuguese was accompanied by the rise of the Maráthás, who under Shiváji established themselves in Ratnágiri (1658-1680), defeating the Bijápur armies, repelling the Moghals, and overcoming the Sidis and Portuguese. For some years after this the Sidis held possession of part of the district. The successes of the pirate Ángria led to his being appointed admiral of the Marátha fleet and to his obtaining part of Ratnágiri as his principality. In 1745 the English in conjunction with the Peshwa destroyed the piratical forts at Suvarndurg. In the next year Vijayadurg was taken after the destruction of the whole of Ángria's fleet. For these services the Peshwa ceded Bánkot and 9 villages to the British. In 1765 Málvan and Redi were reduced, but the former was restored to the Rája of Kolhápur on his promising to abstain from piracy, and Redi was given to the Chief of Sávántvádi. The wars between Kolhápur and Sávantvádi carried on for twenty-three years with varying success threw the country into great disorder as each party in turn became supreme. They finally entered into agreements with the British Government and ceded Málvan and Vengúrla, and arrangements were made for the cession of the Peshwa's dominions in Ratnágiri, but war breaking out in 1817 the country was occupied by a military force, and the forts were speedily reduced.

Administration of the land.

In 1819 the South Konkan was formed into a separate collectorate with Bánkot as its head-quarters, which in the next year were removed to Ratnágiri, a more central and convenient place. In 1830 the three tálukas north of Bánkot were transferred to the North Konkan, and Ratnágiri reduced to the rank of a sub-collectorate; but in 1832 it was again made a collectorate. Besides Government and alienated villages, 607 villages, or nearly one-half, are held on the khoti tenure. The khots are responsible for the payment of the village assessment, and according to the customary rates collect a grain rent from the cultivators, realizing as profit all collections in excess of the Government dues. Under the khots are dhárekari tenants from whom the khot can only collect the state demand. These were the tenants before the village was leased to the khots, but other tenants who have been introduced subsequently had to pay rents and cesses to the khots according to their different tenures. Some of the original grants date back to the time of the Bijápur kings, and were made to Musalmáns and Maráthás, but during the rule of the Peshwás Hindus obtained the same privileges. In 1829 the khots were well off, and many of them were men of capital who laid out money in bringing new land under tillage; all the arable land was under tillage and the revenue was realized with ease and without remissions.

On the other hand the tenants were deep in the khot's debt and wholly at his mercy, and the first efforts of Government were directed to ascertain the extent of the relative rights of the khots and the tenants, and gradually the position of several classes of privileged tenants came to light. The khots were therefore obliged to sign agreements not to interfere with the occupancy rights of their tenants, but not before they had contrived to be put in possession of the best lands and had transferred the privileged tenants to the worst. In 1851 it was found that the khots' tenants were extremely impoverished with no care to improve their lands for the benefit not of themselves but of the khots, and that a labour tax was exacted from them. It was decided to introduce a survey which would record the rights of occupancy tenants and would obtain information upon which legislation could be based, and in 1856 in order to relieve the overcrowded state of the district, offers were made to the people to emigrate to Khándesh with advances of money, but not a single man accepted the proposal. In 1859 it was decided that instead of an annual lease to the khots they should be given a lease for thirty years, and that their demands on their unsecured tenants should likewise be fixed for the same period at a fixed rate above the survey assessment. The terms of the settlement were embodied in the Survey Act of 1865, and the district was settled under its provisions against the strenuous opposition of the khots, and as money rates had been substituted for payments in kind, the change was also disliked by the people. In

1874 the discontent was so pronounced that a commission was appointed to investigate the subject and to endeavour to effect a compromise; but on their report it was found that the differences were irreconcilable. In 1876 it was decided to consider the khot as the survey occupant and all privileged tenants as holding under him at customary rents whose privilege he was bound to respect on pain of forfeiture of his own interest. Old tenants although without privileges were secured in their occupancies if they had been in occupation for twenty years before the passing of the Survey Act of 1865 and were required to pay customary rents,—that is, a half share of rice and a third of inferior crops. This settlement was carried out between 1877 and 1880 by personal inquiries before the whole of the assembled villagers, the khots being found very willing to register good tenants-at-will as customary tenants although not strictly entitled to the privilege. All extra cesses have been abolished, and the relations between khot and tenant have thus been placed upon a satisfactory footing. The Khot Act I of 1880 legalized the settlements which had been made. In some villages the village community as a body hold the village on khoti tenure distributing the assessment among themselves, and in several places it has been found advisable to continue to collect the revenue in kind at commutation rates which are fixed annually. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY. *Southern Division.*

The survey settlement has been introduced into 6 out of the 9 tálukás, and the land revenue collected in 1882-83 was Rs. 8,58,700, stamps Rs. 1,33,100, excise Rs. 1,22,800, and license tax Rs. 10,400. Forest proceeds amounted to Rs. 22,100. The local fund revenue was Rs. 96,400, and the 5 municipalities obtained an income of Rs. 41,124. There are 153 schools with 11,922 scholars. Revenue.

BELGAUM.

Area, 4,656 square miles; Population (1881), 864,014; Revenue, Rs. 22, 90, 475.

Belgaum lies between 15° 22′ and 16° 56′ north latitude and between 74° 4′ and 75° 35 east longitude. The country forms a large plain studded with solitary peaks, to the north and east it is open and well cultivated, but to the south it is intersected by spurs of the Sahyádri Range thickly covered with forest. The Krishna, the Ghatprabha and the Malprabha are the principal rivers. On the north of the district is the state of Miraj, on the east Jamkhandi and Mudhol, to the south is Dhárwár, and on the west Sávantvádi and Kolhápur. Description.

The history of the district is much the same as Dhárwár, and on the cession by the Peshwa in 1818 it was included as a part of Dhárwár, but in 1836 it was separated and made into a separate collectorate. History.

The people are chiefly employed as cultivators, though a considerable number support themselves by weaving. The chief products are rice, wheat, bájri, cotton and tobacco; a little coffee is also grown. 75 per cent. of the arable area is occupied, and the remaining 25 per cent. unoccupied, and on the expiration of the original survey settlements, revised rates have been introduced into a part of the district. The Gokák Canal is now under construction. Next to agriculture hand-loom weaving forms the chief industry, and the weavers are generally Lingáyats or Musalmáns. Little is exported, as the products are consumed within the district. Agriculture.

The district has no railway or navigable river, and possesses no foreign trade of importance. Cotton is the only article for which the demand is not purely local, and a little cloth is exported to neighbouring districts. The West Deccan Railway, which will now be constructed, will connect it with Poona. The revenue collected in 1882-83 from land was Rs. 12,67,500, stamps Rs. 1,25,800, excise Rs. 2,16,000, and license tax Rs. 39,000. Forest produce realized Rs. 1,42,000, the local fund revenue was Rs. 95,000, and the 7 municipalities raised an income of Rs. 76,887. There are 204 schools with 17,446 scholars. Trade.

KALA'DGI.

Area, 5,757 square miles; Population (1881), 638,493; Revenue, Rs. 27, 91, 913.

The district lies between 15° 50′ and 17° 27′ north latitude and 75° 31′ and 76° 31′ east longitude. On the north it is separated by the Bhíma from Sholápur and Akalkot, on the east lie the dominions of the Nizám, on the south the Malprabha divides it from Dhárwár, and on the west it is bounded by the states of Mudhol, Jamkhandi and Jath. The tract between the Bhíma and the Krishna forms one great treeless plain of black soil, but towards the west there are lines of hills. The Bhíma, the Don, the Krishna, the Ghatprabha and the Malprabha are important rivers which flow throughout the year, and are impassable in the rainy season except by boats. The groves of date palms are the only trees. Description.

Agriculture supports the major part of the population, and 84 per cent. of the arable land is occupied for cultivation. Jowári is the staple crop and the chief food of the people; bájri and wheat are next in importance; and cotton, which is cultivated to a large extent, is the most valuable crop. The great famine of 1876-77 was felt in this district in its greatest intensity. The Muchkundi River is now nearly ready for the purpose of irrigation, and other projects are receiving careful attention. The revised survey rates are in force in the greater part of the district, and the rates are about 25 per cent. above the old rates. Agriculture.

A large proportion of the people earn a living as weavers, and the peasants add to their income by the sale of homespun cotton thread. The chief manufactures are cotton and silk cloth, and considerable quantities are exported to Sholápur, Poona and neighbouring Trade.

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districts. Blankets are also woven to a great extent, and are in active demand. The imports are piece-goods, rice, cocoanuts and salt. There are several fair-weather roads which connect the main centres of traffic; and the railway, which will very shortly be opened from Sholápur to Bijápur and Gadag, will serve as an outlet for trade and for the protection of the people from famine.

History. The lands included in the district formed part of the Bijápur kingdom from which they passed to the Maráthás and then to the British in 1818. The head-quarter station now at Kaládgi will shortly be removed to Bijápur.

Revenue. The land revenue collected in 1882-83 was Rs. 11,96,400, stamp revenue Rs. 59,000, excise Rs. 1,10,400, and license tax Rs. 24,500. Forest produce realized Rs. 26,000. The local fund revenue was Rs. 1,38,600, and the 4 municipalities obtained an income of Rs. 23,594. There are 182 schools with 10,612 scholars.

DHARWA'R.

Area, 4,534 square miles; Population (1881), 882, 907; Revenue, Rs. 25,97,121.

Description. This district lies between 14° 17′ and 15° 50′ north latitude and between 74° 51′ and 75°57′ east longitude. To the north spread vast unbroken plains of black soil which produce abundant crops of cotton, followed by plains of red soil extending to Maisur. To the west are low hills and flat valleys to which cultivation is confined, and further west the country becomes more hilly and the trees increase in size towards the borders of Kánara. In this tract the forest reserves are to be found, and in the south there is the same formation of low hills with fertile valleys between. The number of tanks is a special feature in the landscape, but with few exceptions they are small and shallow, retaining water for not more than three or four months after the rains. The Malprabha on the north divides the district from Kaládgi, and the Tungabhadra in the south-east divides it from Maisur, Bellári and the Nizám's dominions. In the west the rainfall is abundant, and there are many suitable sites where a sufficient supply of water is retained in tanks, but in the centre and east the water-supply is scanty, and there are few places where it can be stored, and in consequence the want of drinking water is at times keenly felt. In former times gold is said to have been obtained in abundance, and iron was smelted in the hills in the west.

History. The district formed a part of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar, but the rája being defeated at Tálikot in 1565 by a confederacy of Muhammadan princes, Dhárwár was annexed to Bijápur. In 1675 the country was overrun and partially conquered by the Maráthás under Shiváji, and a century later witnessed the incursion of Haidar Ali from Maisur, but the district was retaken by the Maráthás with the help of the British in 1791. It passed to the latter on the overthrow of the Peshwa in 1817. There is a strong Musalmán element in the population, and the wandering tribes are Wadars, who move about in search of work as labourers, and Lambanis who are carriers, and correspond with the Vanjáris of northern districts. The language spoken is Kánarese and in a few places Maráthi.

Agriculture. The cultivation of cotton is the most important agricultural occupation in the district, and the efforts to improve its quality have been singularly successful, as the American varieties have established themselves and are recognized to be much superior to the native varieties. The black soil varies in depth from 2 to 20 feet, and is seldom manured; and as American cotton cannot be properly ginned by the native process, it was found necessary to introduce new machinery. Besides cotton, jowári and sugar-cane are the chief crops, and of the whole arable area 4 per cent. is still unoccupied. The people are prosperous, as they are not wanting in energy, and the soil is fertile and climate favourable. The original guarantee of thirty years has expired, and the district is now under re-settlement.

Trade. Thirty-five years ago there were neither roads nor carts in the district; now there are excellent roads and thousands of carts. The outlets for trade are by excellent roads to the ports of Kumta, Kárwár and Vengúrla, which are about 100 miles from the west of the district, and on the east there is a road to the railway station at Bellári in the Madras Presidency. The railway from Bellári to Goa, now under construction, will pass through the district, and a branch is to be made from Hubli to Bankápur, while the Southern Maratha Railway will join Gadag to Sholápur, and the West Deccan Railway will connect the western part of the district with Belgaum and Poona. The chief exports are cotton and rice, and the imports piece-goods, groceries and metals.

Revenue. The land revenue collected in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 16,45,400, stamps Rs. 1,05,300, excise Rs. 2,37,500, and license tax Rs. 51,500. The local fund revenue was Rs. 1,96,000, and the 11 municipalities raised in an income of Rs. 94,648. There are 372 schools with 30,364 scholars.

KA'NARA.

Area, 3,910 square miles; Population (1881), 421,840; Revenue, Rs. 11,09,832.

Description. This district is the southernmost part of the Bombay Presidency, and lies between 13° 55′ and 15° 31′ north latitude and 74° 9′ and 75° 10′ east longitude. It stretches along the coast from Goa to the Madras Presidency, and in the interior is a country of great variety and richness of scenery. On the coast are broad lagoons, rich plains and wooded hills which give place to the lofty Sahyádri shrouded with magnificent forests, and beyond is the table-land, bare, but rich and thickly peopled. To the south and east is Maisur which it cuts off from the sea, and further north Dhárwár and Belgaum. The larger rivers rise on the east

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of the ghâts and flow across them to the west where they form large estuaries with important trading towns on their banks. The chief rivers are the Kálinadi, the Bedti, the Donihalla and the Balanadi which in their passage over the ghâts form magnificent waterfalls, the most famed being Gersappa near Honávar. The forests are extremely valuable, and supply an abundance of good teak for ship-building; the large logs are dragged down to the rivers with the help of elephants and floated down to the coast.

Population.

The Bráhmans form 15 per cent. of the population, and chiefly belong to the Dravid or southern classes, although about a third are Gaud or Northern Bráhmans, and many are engaged in tillage, the rich Bráhmans generally owning gardens and fields and employing labourers to cultivate them. The chief classes of cultivators are Halvakki-Vakkals or white-rice-growers, Arers, and Konkan or Kale Kunbis. 5 per cent. are artisans chiefly Sonárs and Badigas or carpenters, and a large number are palm tappers, Halepaiks, Bhandáris or distillers, and fishermen.

Agriculture

Agriculture supports 61 per cent. of the population, and most of the land is in the hands of Bráhmans, who, as a rule, do not work in the fields. The lands are let to permanent or yearly tenants, but the landlords above the ghâts suffer from the want of labour, and although their gardens yield large profits they are not out of proportion to the capital and labour employed. Along the coast there are fertile plains of rice, cocoanuts, and betel-palms, and at the foot of the Sahyádris are the rich palm and spice gardens which are the special glory of Kánara. The spice gardens are very fruitful, and are managed with great skill. In extent they rarely exceed 1 to 2 acres. Kumri or wood-ash tillage used to be generally practised in the uplands, but of late efforts have been made to stop the practice, and it has been very much reduced, the latest experiment being to allow the cultivation under conditions which oblige the cultivators to re-plant the area of forest destroyed. The chief crops are rice, cocoanuts, betelnuts, pepper, cardamoms, plantains, ragi and oil-seeds. Ragi is widely grown among the hills, and is generally eaten by the poorer classes. The cultivation of coffee has been tried, but proved unprofitable. Sweet potatoes, yams, and sugar-cane are also largely grown, and the salt marshes on the coast are offered for reclamation on very favourable terms.

Trade.

In the absence of roads the traffic was confined to the rivers as far as they were navigable, but there were no passes through the hills. Since British occupation the country has been opened out, and good roads now connect Kánara and Kumta with Dhárwár and Belgaum, and there are light-houses at the former ports for the convenience of the shipping. Honávar appears to have had a foreign trade from very early times, and in the beginning of the sixteenth century the chief centres of trade were Sadáshivgad, Honávar and Bhatkal, and the import of Persian and Arab horses for the supply of the Vijayanagar armies formed a very important item of the trade. Subsequently Kárwár became the chief port in the Bijápur dominions, and the English factors were attracted there by the large pepper trade, and established a mart for the cotton cloths of Hubli, while the Dutch and Portuguese traded at Honávar for pepper. The ravages of the Maráthás and the policy of Tipu Sultán, who believed that trade impoverished a country, reduced the trade to very small dimensions. In 1799, when the district passed to the British, Honávar had not a single trading house, the country trade was harassed by pirates, and what little trade there was, was purely local. Gradually it revived and was assisted by the destruction of the piratical stronghold of Málvan in 1812. The opening of roads into the interior and the regular visits of coasting steamers have greatly revived the prosperity of the district. Cotton from Dhárwár is exported from these ports; while myrabolams, rice, spices, timber and salt are local products which are sent out in large quantities, especially spices. The imports are cotton piece-goods and twist from Bombay and Madras, the better qualities of rice, wheat, kerosine and other oils, dates and hardware. The yearly value of the sea trade amounts to 152 lákhs. Kánara is not a manufacturing district, and the only craft for which it is known is its sandalwood carving, but the demand is small. Oil-pressing from cocoanuts is an important industry, and the making of salt is now confined to the works near Kumta. They are the property of private individuals, who pay about Rs. 3 per acre for the pans. The Government steam saw mills are situated near Yellápur in the heart of the forest; they were established in 1875, but in consequence of the falling off in the demand for sawn timber, the expected profits have not been realized.

History.

Passing over its early history, Kánara was subject to the Vijayanagar kings when the Portuguese established themselves upon the coast. The country was said to be extremely rich and prosperous, and for a long period firmly withstood the efforts of the Muhammadan kings of the Deccan to spread their conquests to the south. Eventually by the crushing defeat at Tálikot (1565) and the sack of the capital city of Vijayanagar the kingdom decayed, and local chiefs assumed independence. The Musalmán confederacy then attacked the Portuguese settlements on the coast, but were unable to subdue them. The power of Bijápur, however, was generally established over the district, and continued until the Márathás obtained an ascendancy about 1675; but with the advance of Aurangzeb the country fell under the Moghals after the fall of Bijápur in 1687, and the local Chiefs of Sonda and Bednur tendered their submission and their tributes. Some time subsequent to 1700 the Maráthás again obtained an ascendancy, and in 1763 Haidar Ali captured Bednur and obtained an immense booty. Sonda and the sea coast were also subdued by him, and this brought Haidar into collision with the Maráthás, but he was able to maintain his conquests, and even to extend them as far north as the Krishna. War breaking out with the English, Tipu lost Honávar in 1784, and after the defeat and death of Tipu at Seringapatam, Sonda was

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annexed by the British in 1799. It comprised the Kánara country above the ghâts, but the district had been so desolated by war and pillage that it was said there was little to govern except trees and wild beasts.

Administration of the land.

The ancient Hindu system appears to have been to levy at least a sixth part of the gross produce of the land as the share of Government, but in practice much more than a sixth appears to have been taken under various pretexts either in kind or commuted into money. Probably in later years as much as one-third was levied; but when Haidar Ali and Tipu held the province, the district was rack-rented to such a ruinous extent that population was diminished by a third, and only half the nominal revenue could be collected When the district was taken over by the British it was at first proposed to introduce a permanent settlement, but in consideration of its desolate condition large reductions of revenue were made as a temporary measure, and a permanent settlement postponed. Before many years the opinion was expressed that the Government demand was far too high and unequal in its incidence, and operated against the spread of cultivation, and after an unsuccessful attempt to fix the revenue upon an average of past receipts a survey was begun in 1822. This was more a rough inspection than an accurate survey, but it brought to light a larger area of cultivation than was supposed to exist, and by fixing the assessments at about a third of the produce, the general rate of taxation was lowered, but the revenue was increased and settled without difficulty. Some progress was made with the survey on this principle, when it was discovered that as the rate was the same on all lands good or bad, the worst lands were being abandoned, and it was then decided to classify the lands according to their quality. In 1848 a vigorous minute was recorded by the Collector, demonstrating that it was not possible to assess the district satisfactorily without positive information as to the extent and capabilities of the land and the amount of Government as distinct from private lands, and pointed out that private owners were on all sides extending their boundaries at the expense of Government. Still it was considered that the expense of a survey could not be afforded, and nothing was done until the district was transferred from Madras to Bombay. This measure was carried out in 1862 for administrative convenience, as it was found that the Kánara ports were outlets for the trade of Belgaum and Dhárwár which were Bombay districts, and that the coasting trade was with Bombay and had no connection with Madras. On its transfer a survey was introduced, the greatest difficulty being experienced in identifying boundaries of villages and fields, and between 1864 and 1867 a survey settlement was made in 199 villages above the ghâts. As the settlement spread towards the coast the landholders showed signs of opposition, for it was found that the old assessments were far short of even a moderately fair rent, and that the revenue would be doubled. They refused to pay the new rates, and appealed to the Civil Courts for redress, carrying their suits to the High Court, which finally upheld the right of Government to revise the assessments in Kánara, and since then the opposition has died out. The survey has not been completed, but where the settlements have been introduced the revenue has been increased from 12 per cent. in Ankola to 115 per cent. in Kárwár.

Revenue.

The revenue collected from land in 1882-83 was Rs. 8,77,800, from stamps Rs. 72,600, excise Rs. 1,26,900, and by the license tax Rs. 15,600. Forest produce realized Rs. 4,77,200, the local funds revenue was Rs. 72,600, and the 6 municipalities obtained an income of Rs. 39,481. There were 121 schools with 8,351 scholars.

SIND.

Sind.

The province of Sind lies between 23° and 28° 32′ north latitude and 66° 43′ and 71° east longitude. It contains an area of 48,012 square miles exclusive of the Native State of Khairpur, and a population in 1881 of 24,13,823, and yields a revenue of Rs. 61,18,426. It comprises the districts of Karáchi, Haidarabad, Shikárpur, the Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Párkar.

KARA'CHI.

Area, 14,115 square miles; Population (1881), 478,688; Revenue, Rs. 15,63,277.

Description.

The district lies between 23° 34′ and 26° 57′ north latitude and 66° 41′ and 68° 49′ east longitude. On the north lies Shikárpur, on the east the Indus and Haidarabad, on the west is Baluchistán, and on the south is the sea. From the hilly and broken ground in the west it stretches in a broad unbroken plain to the Indus where forests of bábul fringe the river banks. The Manchhar Lake in Sehwán is the only considerable piece of water in this or any part of Sind.

History.

The first Arab invasions of this district date from 713 A.D. They were followed in 1019 to 1026 by the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni, and in 1351 the Sama tribe from Cutch usurped the kingdom and settled at Sehwán and then at Tatta. This tribe originally Hindus embraced Islám and continued wholly or partially independent until finally overthrown in 1521 by the Arghun dynasty. In 1592 Akbar reduced the kingdom and united the province to the Subáh of Multán. On the decay of the empire the Kalhoras cut their way to independence in 1701, and ruled over the country from Multán to Tatta. The victories of Nádir Sháh had the effect of transferring the country west of the Indus to Persia and the Kalhora prince had to submit to pay a large annual tribute, and remissness in paying the tribute led to frequent invasions from Kandáhár. The Tálpur chief rose in rebellion and was reconciled on being appointed chief minister; but on his being murdered his kinsmen succeeded in expelling the Kalhoras and obtaining the kingdom in 1783. Karáchi was recovered from the Khán

of Khelát in 1792 and subsequently the Tálpur Mirs divided into three branches, each ruling independently in a separate part of Sind. The British endeavoured to enter into friendly treaties with the Mirs, but their jealousy and mistrust of the motives of the Government prevented any cordial understanding, and in 1838 they offered considerable opposition to the march of British troops on their way to join in the Afghán war. After placing Sháh Suja on the throne the Mirs were required to pay the arrears of tribute due to the Afghán ruler and to permit of the establishment of a British force in Sind. Failure having being made in payment of the stipulated tribute, the Mirs were required to cede certain territory. The army, however, resisted this loss of independence, and attacking the Residency precipitated the conflict in which they were worsted at Miáni and Dabo, and Sind was annexed to the British dominions in 1843. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY. *Sind.*

Karáchi is essentially a Muhammadan district, the Hindus forming only a small proportion of the inhabitants. Cultivation depends upon wells and springs, and the chief crops are jowári, bájri and barley. Rice is grown with canal irrigation, and wheat, sugar-cane, cotton and tobacco are also grown. In the hills of Kohistán agriculture is unknown and the population devotes itself entirely to grazing cattle. The Western Nára Canal supplies the means of irrigation. Agriculture.

The traffic of the district centres in the town of Karáchi, and the exports consist of cotton, wool and grain. Salt is made at Sirganda. The Sind Punjáb and Delhi Railway runs from Karáchi to Kotri, and affords an outlet for local products and for the wheat traffic of the North-West. The Karáchi harbour can only accommodate a limited number of ships; but by constant dredging, the building of a pier and breakwater, and the improvements to the Native Jetty, accommodation has been much enlarged; and as the opening of through railway communication with the North-West has greatly increased the traffic, further schemes of improvement have been projected. Trade.

The revenue system of Sind has to accommodate itself to the manner of cultivation which depends almost altogether upon irrigation. This system is explained in the chapter on the Character of Land Tenures, and it is sufficient to say here that one of the tálukás of the Karáchi District is under a temporary settlement. The revenue collected from land in 1882-83 was Rs. 7,00,100, from stamps Rs. 1,11,000, excise Rs. 1,52,000, forest produce realized Rs. 73,300, and Rs. 48,600 were obtained from the license tax. The local fund revenue was Rs. 94,000, and the 10 municipalities raised an income of Rs. 3,50,000. There are 71 schools with 5,197 scholars. Revenue.

HAIDARABAD.

Area, 9,029 square miles; Population (1881), 754,624; Revenue, Rs. 14,14,752.

The district lies between 24° 13′ and 27° 15′ north latitude and between 67° 51′ and 69° 22′ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Khairpur State, on the east and south by Thar and Párkar, and on the west by the Indus. The country is a vast alluvial plain fertile along the course of the Indus, but stretching into sandy wastes on the east. A fringe of forest marks the course of the river, and avenues of trees indicate the lines of the irrigation canals. In the south are large hollow basins, which retain sufficient water to nourish the bábul trees on their margins. Description.

In the eighth century the Arab invaders settled at Nerankot in this district and continued in possession until supplanted by the Kalhora dynasty, who named the capital Haidarabad. Under the Tálpur Mirs it remained the leading state, and within its limits were fought the battles of Miáni and Dabo, which decided the fate of Sind and brought it under British control. The chief Muhammadan population consists of Sindis, Baluchis and Patháns, the last having the highest social status. The Baniás are the most numerous among the Hindus, who are chiefly shop-keepers and traders; the Sikhs also form a special, but not a numerous, class. The people are generally addicted to gánja and opium. History.

Agriculture is entirely dependent upon irrigation supplied by canals, and is looked upon as a lottery in which the cultivator stakes his labour and seed on the chance of getting an exactly suitable flood. If the water rises too high, or not high enough, he loses his crop. Wells are used to irrigate garden lands, but they are of great depth, and are not remunerative except when the land is very favourably situated. The chief crops are wheat, barley, jowári, bájri, rice and cotton. A great part of the land is held by jághírdárs for one or two lives, and will be resumed as they die out. Certain superior holders have under-tenants, many of whom possess occupancy rights, and the large landholders have been granted leases on very favourable terms, the assessment being levied partly with regard to the quality of the land, but chiefly with reference to the means of irrigation. The Rohri Canal serves the north of the district, the Fuleli serves the south, and the Nára valley is irrigated from the Eastern Nára Canals. A survey settlement has been made for ten years in 5 of the 7 tálukás. Agriculture.

The district is noted for its manufactures,—blankets, coarse cotton cloth, camel saddles and metal work being the most prevalent. Some good lacquered work, enamelling, and gold and silver embroidery are also made, but the demand for armour, shields and sabres has died out with the decadence of the Mirs. There is no railway, but access to it can be had by crossing the Indus at Gidu bandar near Kotri. The large canals are mostly navigable, Trade.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY. *Sind.*

Revenue.

The revenue derived from the land in 1882-83 was Rs. 13,72,430, from stamps Rs. 1,13,000, excise Rs. 1,23,900, and license tax Rs. 45,000. Forest produce realized Rs. 1,15,900. The local fund revenue was Rs. 1,08,400, and the 14 municipalities raised an income of Rs. 1,56,800. There are 109 schools with 6,298 scholars.

SHIKÁRPUR.

Area, 10,000 square miles ; Population (1881), 852,986 ; Revenue, Rs. 23,47,923.

Description.

This district lies between 27° and 29° north latitude and 67° and 70° east longitude. It is bounded on the north by Khelát and Upper Sind, east by the Native States of Bahá-walpur and Jaisalmir, south by Khairpur, and on the west by the Khirthar Mountains, which separate it from Baluchistán. The country is a vast alluvial plain broken only by the low hills which border the Indus.

History.

Passing from the dominion of the Khalifas it was overrun by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1025 A.D., and a little latter was governed by the Sumras, the Samas, and the Arghuns in succession. The Kalhora dynasty came into prominence in the eighteenth century and was followed by the Tálpur Mirs, who annexed a part of the Duráni territory and incorporated it in the district. In 1843 it passed to the British, and in 1852 the greater part of the Rohri sub-division was resumed from the Mir of Khairpur, who had acquired it by fraud.

Survey operations are in progress, and the land is partly under a revised settlement and partly under temporary rates of assessment. It is estimated that half the arable land is occupied.

Trade.

The Indus Valley State Railway runs through the district on both banks of the Indus, and the Kandáhar Railway also goes through a part of it. But these facilities for trade have not materially affected the boat traffic on the Indus. The trade through the Bolan Pass goes through the district, and the value is estimated from 25 to 30 lákhs, large quantities of wheat being sent to Karáchi. The principal manufactures are carpets and coarse cotton cloth.

Revenue.

The land revenue collected in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 18,98,678 and stamp revenue to Rs. 1,25,500, excise yielded Rs. 1,21,200, and the license tax Rs. 38,000. The local fund revenue was Rs. 1,39,195, while the 11 municipalities raised an income of Rs. 2,30,497. There are 116 schools with 8,104 scholars.

THAR AND PÁRKAR.

Area, 12,729 square miles ; Population (1881), 203,344 ; Revenue, Rs. 3,76,076.

Description.

This district lies between 24° 13′ and 26° 15′ north latitude and between 68° 51′ and 71° 8′ east longitude. On the south lies Khairpur, on the east the states of Jaisalmir, Maláni and Jodhpur. The Ran of Cutch borders the south, and to the west is Haidarabad. The western part of the district is watered by the Eastern Nára and the Mithrau Canals, and the presence of water has created a quantity of jungle and marsh ; the east is a desert tract of rolling sand hills, and in the south-east is Párkar, where there are ranges of rocky hills and open plains of stiff clay.

History.

The local dynasty of the Sodas succumbed to the Kalhoras about 1750 A.D., since which period the district has been subject more or less to Sind. The Tálpur Mirs succeeded the Kalhoras, and built a number of forts to overawe the people who were lawless and addicted to robbery. On the British conquest of Sind the district was made over to Cutch, except the western portions, which were attached to Haidarabad. But the former were again brought under Sind in 1856. In 1859 a rebellion broke out, which was quickly suppressed, and the leaders sentenced to transportation.

Population.

The Soda tribe is of Rajput origin, and the Khosás are fine martial men inured to fatigue and hard fare, but slothful and improvident. The Udejas came originally from Sind, and the Bhils rank very low and are much addicted to theft. The chief products are rice, jowári, bájri, cotton and oil-seeds. The land revenue, which was settled for five years in the divisions watered by the canals, will now be revised, and it is estimated that only 45 per cent. of the arable area is under cultivation.

Trade.

Communications are difficult owing to the loose sandy nature of the soil, but Umarkot, the chief town, is connected with Haidarabad by a good road. The exports are chiefly rice, wheat, oil-seed, cattle, goats and sheep, which are sent to Ahmadabad and the east, hides and wool are sent to Haidarabad, ghi to Cutch and Gujarát, and salt fish to Haidarabad and Karáchi. The salt is obtained from the shallow basins along the Nára Canal. The imports consist of cotton, metals, dried fruits, piece-goods, sugar and tobacco. The manufactures are chiefly blankets, camel saddles, and coarse cotton cloth.

The chief authority is vested in a Political Superintendent who is invested with the powers both of a District Magistrate and of a Civil Judge.

Revenue.

The land revenue collected in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 2,15,000, and the receipts from stamps were Rs. 4,100, from excise Rs. 62,000, and from the license-tax Rs. 4,165. The local fund revenue was Rs. 22,000, and the 3 municipalities raised an income of Rs. 11,600. There are 11 schools with 832 scholars.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER

Area, 2,139 square miles; Population (1881) 124,181; Revenue, Rs. 4,16,398.

Description. The Upper Sind Frontier forms the northernmost portion of the province of Sind. It lies between 27° 56′ and 28° 27′ north latitude and between 68° and 69° 44′ east longitude. To the north and west lies the Punjáb and Khelát, on the south is Shikárpur, and on the east is the Indus. The administrative head-quarters are at Jacobabad. The country forms a narrow strip of level plain, half of which is covered with jungle and subject to annual inundations from which it is protected by artificial embankments such as the Kashmor and Begári bunds. The land is fed by canals taken from the Indus, of which the chief is the Begári with its several branches and the Desert Canal which irrigates the country west of Kashmor.

Population. The Baluchis form the great majority of the Muhammadan population, and the Samas and Jáths are also numerous; the last live in encampments of mat tents, and are engaged in tending and rearing camels. They are addicted to the use of bháng and liquor. The habits of the frontier tribes were wholly predatory, but by disarming them and cutting roads through the jungles which gave them cover, and by constant patrolling the open country, they were reduced to order, and the major part of them have taken wholly to agricultural pursuits.

Agriculture. The principal crops of the district are wheat, jowári, bájri, rice, barley, mustard seed, and a little cotton and gram. Survey operations are in progress, and it is estimated that about 70 per cent. of the arable land is still unoccupied.

Trade. Roads have been opened out in many directions, and the Frontier Military Railway from the Indus to Sibi crosses the district from Sukkur to Jacobabad. Salt, lacquered work, leathern jars, embroidered shoes, woollen carpets and saddle bags are the principal manufactures. Grain is exported to the Punjáb; and the transit trade from Central Asia into Sind crosses this district, bringing wool and woollen goods, fruits, carpets and horses. The value of the imports is estimated at 9 lákhs and the exports at 13 lákhs.

The Political Superintendent is the commandant of the large military force stationed at Jacobabad.

Revenue. The land revenue in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 3,90,000, the stamp revenue to Rs. 10,000, excise Rs. 28,200, and license tax Rs. 7,200. Forest produce realized Rs. 1,200. The local fund collections were Rs. 20,200, and the one municipality obtained an income of Rs. 21,800. There are 17 schools with 644 scholars.

Details of the last Census.

POPULATION AND CENSUS. According to the last census, which was taken in February 1881, the population of the various territories under this Government is 23,430,523. Of this, 6,941,249* is found in the Native States, and 34,860 is contained in the small detached settlement of Aden. The remaining portion, 16,454,414, belongs to the British territory of the mainland. It is to this portion that the following remarks refer, and the two first divisions will receive notice in a separate paragraph hereafter.

For the purposes of the census the Presidency is divided into six parts, containing severally the following sub-divisions:—

1. (Gujarát)—Ahmadabad, Kaira, the Panch Maháls, Broach and Surat.
2. (The Konkan)—Thána, Kolába and Ratnágiri.
3. (The Deccan)—Kháudesh, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára.
4. (The Karnátak)—Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Kánara.
5. The city and island of Bombay.
6. Sind, with its five districts of Karáchi, Haidarabad, Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar, and the Upper Sind Frontier charge.

The first five constitute what is known in the Census Report as the Presidency Division, and contain an aggregate population of 13,267,395 persons, of whom 773,196 were enumerated in the city of Bombay. The outlying and detached province of Sind, accordingly, showed a population of 2,413,823. As regards the distribution of the inhabitants amongst the divisions of the older portion of the Presidency, the Deccan comes first in rank, with 5,315,123; next comes Gujarát, with 2,857,731; and the Karnátak is but little behind it, as it returns 2,807,254. The Konkan is the last, with 2,287,287. Thus the Deccan contains nearly one-third of the population in its six collectorates, and Gujarát and the Karnátak about 34 per cent. between them.

Area.—The area of the entire British territory on the mainland, excluding, that is, Aden, is 124,122 square miles. Sind covers 48,014, the Deccan 37,407, the Karnátak 18,860, Gujarát 10,158, the Konkan 9,661, and the island of Bombay about 22. If this last be excluded, the density of the population will be found greatest in Gujárat, where it has an

* Baroda, though connected with this Government in situation, population, language and policy, is omitted from this account, as it is at present directly under the supervision of the Government of India.

POPULATION AND CENSUS.

average of 281 to the mile, varying between 500 in the Kaira District to 158 in the Panch Maháls. It is least in Sind, in which the most thickly populated district (Shikárpur) has only 85, whilst Thar and Párkar shows only 16, and the province as a whole but 50. The comparatively thin population of Sind lowers the Presidency average from 184 to 132 per square mile. After Gujárat the Konkan shows the greatest density, and has an average of 237, whilst in two of the three districts the proportion is over 250. The average for the Deccan and Karnátak is fairly uniform, and ranges from 195 in Dhárwár, to 108 in Kánara, and 113 in Ahmadnagar. The special features of the city of Bombay with regard to density will, along with other marked peculiarities, be mentioned separately.

Town and country.—The distinction between the two great classes of rural and urban population has never yet been satisfactorily marked out at a census; but giving to the smaller towns credit for a certain amount of non-rural characteristics, the proportion of citizens to rustics is about 17 per cent. if the capital be included, and only a little above 13 per cent. if only the other towns are considered. The actual figures are 2,925,190 persons in towns containing mostly a population of more than 5,000, and including the 773,196 of Bombay. Of the 149 towns of the standard size no more than 64 are over 10,000 inhabitants; and considering that one-half the entire urban population is to be found in the towns of less than this size and in the capital, it is clear that the more important features of town life are not to be found in great relief. Taking the Presidency Division as a whole, the towns in it are about 25 miles apart. They are nearest together in Kaira (14 miles), and furthest apart in Ahmadnagar and Belgaum (33 miles). In Sind the distances are much wider; and in Shikárpur, where there are more towns than the rest of the division, the interval is no less than 44 miles, whilst in Karáchi and Haidarabad it extends to more than 70. Thus in the Presidency Division each town has to serve an area of a little more than 500 square miles; or, if it be assumed to lie in a circle of adjacent rural country, its influence may be said to have a radius of 12 miles and two-thirds. The population of the more important towns is given in the statistical tables appended to this Report: so it is enough to mention in this paragraph that after Bombay comes Ahmadabad and Surat with more than 100,000 inhabitants, Poona with more than 99,000, Karáchi with 78,000, and Sholápur with nearly 60,000. The rest are below 50,000. In the Native States the largest town is Bhávnagar, in Káthiáwár, with a population of just short of 36,000.

The village population numbers 13,529,224; and as the number of villages is returned as 24,431, the average per village will be 541, or 550 if Sind be excluded. The highest proportion of small villages is found in the forest districts of Kánara and the Panch Maháls, and the coast districts of Kolába and Thána, in all of which 78, or 80 per cent., are below 500 in population. The villages are largest in the collectorates of Kaira, Ahmadabad and Belgaum. In Sind, however, they are more scattered, and average only one in 14 square miles, instead of one in 4, as in the rest of the Presidency. The average interval between village and village is from 2 to 2½ miles, but in Kolába the villages are less than a mile apart, in Sholápur they are nearly 3, whilst in the desert portion of Sind the distance is over 14 miles. Throughout Sind, however, each *deh*, which has been taken as the unit for the census, contains several *hamlets*, which under the village system in force in the older part of the Presidency would be constituted separate colonies, independent of the central collection of houses from which they probably split off.

House-room.—Taking a house to be a tenement having an independent means of communication with a public space, the number enumerated at the census was 3,605,812, of which more than 78 per cent. were in human occupation on the night of the final operation. The proportion of unoccupied houses is larger in the trading centres and in famine districts than elsewhere. Distributing the inhabited only, and omitting Sind, there are 31 to the square mile, whilst in England there were in 1871 no less than 83. The buildings are most frequent in Kaira, Ahmadabad, Surat and the Konkan, and, except in Sind, most thinly scattered in the Karnátak and South Deccan. In Sind there is one district in which there are only 3 occupied houses to the square mile, and in the most thickly over-built collectorate the proportion is only 16.

Considering the houses in relation to the population, it will be seen that in Gujarát there is the least, and in the South Deccan the most crowding. In the former there is an average of 4·5 persons to each house, whilst in Sholápur, Sátára and Ahmadnagar there are 7, or thereabouts. In Sind and the Karnátak the average is about five and a half. The Konkan ratio is a little higher; and considering that the houses in that part of the country are of a far inferior description to those of the people above the ghát, the house-room on the coast must be held to be the most restricted of all in the Presidency. The last census of England shows a proportion of 18·6 houses per 100 persons, whilst in this Presidency the corresponding ratio will be 17·1, or 17·8, excluding Sind and the capital.

Age and Sex.—The subject of age distribution and of the relative proportions of the sexes to each other is one of technical difficulty and of but special interest. It is, however, one which cannot be altogether passed over, even in a general review of this sort. The returns under both heads are lamentably deficient in accuracy, so that at present generalizations from them can be but approximately trustworthy. Taking, in the first place, the question of the relative deficiency of females to males in the population as a whole, we may reasonably assume that at certain periods of life and amongst certain sections of the people there is still some reticence on the subject. As a rule, the period regarding which there is

most difficulty is that between ten and twenty, more especially about the twelfth and fifteenth years. Here the disproportion of females is so large that no physical disadvantages, such as undeniably exist to some extent, can account for the entire decrement in the number of girls after they have completed their tenth year. Of course the tendency to fix upon the even multiples of five in returning the age is more pronounced amongst women, and this inaccuracy is noted towards the twentieth and thirtieth years; but the error can be easily corrected, and does not account for the general want of the female sex. Another hypothesis, which has received some favour, is that where there is a considerable disproportion in the ages of the parents, the seniority of the husband tends to the diminution of the chances of the birth of female children. This question is still under investigation in Europe, and the results must be awaited before applying the theory to Indian circumstances. Again, the abnormally early age at marriage of the girls of the Hindu upper and middle classes, a custom that has spread to the Muhammadans of this Presidency, conduces to parturition before the full development is reached, and to consequent high mortality during the first confinement, or to permanently weakened health for the next. Examination of the returns for the whole of India leads one to the conclusion that not to any single one of the three main causes—concealment, disparity of age between husband and wife, or early cohabitation—is the disproportion of the two sexes to be attributed, but to a combination of all three, mingled, it may be, with such factors as climate and food.

The proportion of females to males is returned as 975 per 1,000 in the Presidency Division, and 833 in Sind. In the city of Bombay it is abnormally low, even for India, and reaches no higher than 664, which is raised by the omission of the seafaring classes to 699. The average for the whole of the Continent of India is 954; but throughout the greater portion of Madras, Maisur and Bengal the females are more numerous than the males, as is the case in most of the European countries. It is in the north and north-west that the great disparity of sexes is found.

The proportion varies greatly at different ages. In early life though more boys are born, more die in the first four years than girls, so that the latter predominate before the fifth year. The tendency seems then for the female mortality to increase, and to result in the minimum proportion of this sex at the ages of twelve and fourteen. The inaccuracy of the return of age in the next decade makes comparison difficult; but it seems probable that the female element is slightly in excess between twenty and twenty-five, though not to the extent indicated by the returns. Missing over the next few periods, it may be presumed that the predominance of females begins to re-assert itself from the forty-fifth year, or thereabouts, and to remain until the end of life.

As regards the distribution of the ages of the population, there need be said even less than about the sex proportions. The return shows clearly a deficiency of old people of both sexes, the inaccuracy being probably in an undue selection of the prime of life, or from thirty to fifty. The high ratio of the young, however, must be accepted as indicative of an unsatisfactory, but actual, state of affairs, namely, a great mortality at a comparatively early age. In this Presidency, for example, there are only 453 persons in 10,000 who have reached the age of 60, whilst in England the corresponding number would be 746, and in France 1,181. The *mean age* of the people here is 24·5 years, but in England is 26·4, whilst the death-returns compared with the return made at the census seem to indicate an expectation of life of only 27 years, whereas in England it is 43·56 years. According to the data available, which are admittedly imperfect, the rate of mortality would appear to be 37 per mille, and at the normal rate of increase of the population, to be mentioned below, would imply a birth-rate of no less than 45.

Marriage Statistics.—Returns on this subject have been required and compiled for the first time at the recent census. The results, therefore, have not yet the value that they will derive from comparison at different periods, and have not even the intrinsic merit possessed by the corresponding information when gathered for European countries. In the first place, the return of ages for the three civil conditions is no more correct, though taken in wider periods, than that mentioned just above; and, again, so much of what is set down, (and according to the custom of the country correctly so,) as *marriage* is no more than the *betrothal* ceremony of Western countries, and thus loses its value as a measure of the productive power of the community.

Taking an average of 1,000 males and an equal number of females, 478 males and 316 females will be unmarried, 470 and 505 respectively will be married, and 52 and 179 widowed. For the sake of comparison the figures for, say, Italy, are given; there the unmarried number 606 males and 550 of the other sex; there are 353 husbands and 359 wives, and 41 widowers to 91 widows. One of the first points in this Presidency that strikes the observer will be the disparity of the sexes amongst the widowed. The cause is the prohibition of re-marriage of widows amongst the better classes, and also the better life, from an insurance point of view, of the woman after she has passed the critical periods in her existence. There are here 21 wives to 10 widows, but in England there are no less than 45. But to 10 widowers there are in Bombay 83 husbands. The universal obligation of matrimony in India is curiously brought out by the tables. In 1,000 males of twenty years old and upwards there are here only 117 single, against 271 in England. The widowers are 95 as compared with 68, so that the husbands are 788 to 661. But in the case of the other sex the difference between the two countries is most striking. In 1,000 females of this Presidency of twenty years old and over, there are but 15 spinsters, whilst in England there would be 258. The married women are in not widely different proportions, but the widows are 320 here, against 136 in England.

POPULATION AND CENSUS.

The local differences are very marked in some respects, but do not call for mention in this place. All that need be said is, that the famine in the Karnátak seems to have materially affected the proportions of the younger members of a family to the elder, so that it might be supposed from the figures, what is not the case, that early marriages were more prevalent here than even in Gujarát, where they are the rule amongst both sexes and for nearly the whole of the community. The widowed, too, of both sexes bear an abnormally high proportion to the rest. In the Konkan, where the Aboriginal element is stronger than usual, the age of the married is far higher than elsewhere, and widowhood, accordingly, more concentrated towards the later periods of life. There appear, too, great diversities in the different religious communities as regards the relative ages of the married. On the whole, the Jains, especially those in Gujarát, show, along with the orthodox Hindus, the strongest tendency towards the early marriage of both sexes; whilst the Forest tribes defer that ceremony till far later, as do the Christians of both the main races. Widowhood, which necessarily varies according to the marriage custom, is much more frequent amongst the Jains and Hindus than in the races with whom re-marriage is the rule. Amongst most of the chief religious bodies there will be found 79 per cent., if not more, of widows amongst the women of over 60 years old; but the proportion of widowers amongst men of the same period of life is rarely above 30, and never in excess of 34. The analysis of these returns in the general report on the results of the census brings to light a good deal of interesting information of a nature that it will be superfluous to reproduce in this summary.

Occupation.—The complexity of the information on this branch of statistics that has been collected by Government renders it impracticable to treat within the limits of this work of the industrial organization of the population otherwise than in wide classes. Taking, to begin with, the relative proportions of the occupied and the unoccupied persons, we find in the Presidency Division that 53·37 per cent. of the population are engaged in some sort of task, leaving a residue of 46·63 unoccupied. In Sind the occupations of females in towns were omitted from the tabulation by an oversight; but the error is not of much importance, as it turns out, though it renders it necessary to take the details of this division apart from those of the rest of the Presidency. In other respects, too, there are advantages in this separation, as the employment of women in Sind seems to vary considerably from that in the southern districts.

Returning, then, to the Home Division we find that the children under fifteen years old bear a ratio of 38·81 per cent. on the population, and that persons of sixty and over are in the proportion of 4·35 per cent. Generally speaking, the period between these two limits may be assumed to comprise the Indian *working age*, and by comparing the sum of the two extremes with the ratio of the non-working population just mentioned, it will be seen that about 3·47 per cent. of those of working age are returned as unemployed. A further examination of the tables shows that this deficiency of productive agency is due to the female element alone, as the male workers are 8·23 per cent. above the proportion of the persons of the standard working age. Of this excess most are boys engaged in home occupations such as cattle-tending and bird-scaring, so that about 3·5 per cent. of the possible male workers are without an occupation, or, to put it more correctly, without a definite means of livelihood. We may also add to this class those engaged in an employment not practically productive, such as mendicancy, or the disreputable occupations, making a total of 48·43 thus set aside. In the case of males only this proportion sinks to somewhat below 37 per cent. The ratio of the occupied varies with the three factors—the proportion of children, the proportion of agriculture to all labour, and the custom of the district as regards the employment of women. In some cases one of these factors is neutralized in its operation by one of the others, as, for instance, in the Panch Maháls, Ratnágiri and Kaládgi. The inclusion of Bombay City in the returns makes a great difference in the ratio of female workers, as so many of the women of the place are wives of merchants and other well-to-do classes, or have accompanied their husbands merely to look after the family, and not to add to their income. The highest proportions of working females to workers of the other sex is found in the occupations of field labour and spinning cotton and wool, where the males are in the minority, and next to these employments there are more females engaged in assisting their husbands in tillage, but not for wages, and in selling firewood and fuel, in silk-weaving, grain-pounding and grinding, and a few domestic occupations.

The relative proportion of workers under the age of fifteen is also a point of interest, and information on this point has been compiled for Gujarát and the city of Bombay. It appears that, in the former, a little below 9 per cent. of the males and 7 of the females returning occupations are of this age, and that of the entire number of boys 14 and of the girls 8 per cent. are occupied. To each girl engaged in an occupation of some sort or another, there are nearly two boys. In the case of both sexes, agriculture and the subsidiary occupation of cattle-minding are the main employments. Next to these come the sale of firewood and fuel, and general labour. Amongst the girls domestic service is more prominent, and the boys are largely engaged in carpentry. Cane and basket-weaving are also favourite occupations for those of the age in question of both sexes. As a rule, the proportion of children-workers seems to increase with the proportion of agriculture, and to decrease through the manufacturing classes to the commercial, where it is at its lowest. One of the main features about the Bombay City industry is the large comparative employment of children, especially girls.

The distinction between town and country industry is chiefly perceptible in the far higher percentage of female workers in the latter, where the adults of this sex are so largely supported by cultivation. The minimum employment of females in the part of the Presi-

dency Division outside the capital will be found in the city of Poona, where there is a large well-to-do and literate population. As regards the *class* of occupation, the general distinction may be stated in brief to be the relatively higher proportion in the urban centres of industrial enterprize, and of general or unskilled labour, and is due to the absence of agriculturists and pastoral tribes.

The classification of occupations is a long subject, and one which can only be treated superficially in this place. The Imperial Tables dispose of all occupations returned in the schedules under six main headings, comprising 18 orders and 80 suborders. In considering this arrangement it is better to disregard the portion of the last class which contains the unoccupied, and to take the proportions of the rest of the classified population to the total of the occupied alone. Thus taken, the table shows that of the males 62 per cent. are agriculturists, 17·3 artisans, nearly 10 per cent. labourers, and about 3·5 per cent. mercantile in their pursuit. The distribution of the other sex gives 65 per cent. agriculturists, 21 per cent. artisans, chiefly workers in textiles, 12·45 per cent. labourers, and somewhat over 1 per cent. engaged in domestic duties as a fixed and remunerated occupation.

Thus about a third of the total occupied population, or a little above, is engaged in cultivation, and with those dependent upon them reach a total of more than 10,015,000 persons, or 65 per cent. of the whole community. This is, accordingly, the class to which most attention is due. There are 55 per cent. of workers amongst the agricultural population, taking the Presidency Division only, and of these 61 per cent. are males and 39 females. The proportion of workers amongst the males of all ages is about 66 per cent., and 43 per cent. in the case of the other sex. Owing to the wider employment of women in the north, the ratio of workers is higher in Gujarát, and lower in the Karnátak than elsewhere in the Presidency, save in Sind, where, in fact, the women are hardly engaged in agriculture at all. They bear the highest ratio to the total of workers in Surat, the Panch Mahál and Ratnágiri, and the lowest in Dhárwár and Belgaum.

The economic distribution of the agricultural population is too important a matter to be omitted from this account. The census shows for the Home Division 55 per cent. of occupants who cultivate, 1·3 of landlords who let out their estates, 11·81 per cent. of tenants, and nearly 32 per cent. of field-labourers. There is no doubt that the last item is swelled by the inclusion of a good many females belonging to the families of the males returned as occupants, and who are practically engaged in assisting their relatives, not in labouring for the wages of other landholders. The distribution varies a good deal, too, in different parts of the division. For instance, the tenant class is far more frequent along the coast than elsewhere, and more so in Gujarát than in the Deccan. The field-labourer is most numerous relatively to the rest in the famine districts of the Marátha Country and the Karnátak, and most scarce in the Konkan and North Gujarát, where there is minute sub-division of the land. In Sind the tenants are proportionately the most numerous of all agriculturists, and number over 61 per cent. These returns are unfortunately not parallel with those collected yearly by the village accountant where there is one: so their details, which cannot be checked, are liable to err in some of the particulars included. As now recorded, they show that of the male agriculturists 68·86 per cent. live on wages and profit—the wages being self-paid, 1·53 enjoy profits only, and 29·61 live on wages paid by others. Put otherwise, 70·39 per cent. have some title to the soil they use, 18·72 holding under the other 51·67. It is also necessary to note the extent to which persons having a special occupation other than agriculture combine it with cultivation, the latter in a subsidiary degree. This return, taken now for the first time, is not as full as it might be, but shows that the class of village servants are agriculturists to the number of more than one-half their community. Then come the village occupations of cart-letting and tanning, followed by money-lending and temple-service. On the whole, about 5 per cent. of those engaged in other occupations eke out their livelihood by cultivation. Lastly, in connection with this occupation, it may be mentioned that about 7 acres in Kaira and 33 acres of the dryer soil of the Deccan is the average extent of an occupancy, whilst the extremes of fallow customary are found in Kaira, where only 4 per cent. is allowed, and Thána, where the land requires a proportion of no less than 46 per cent. of the entire area of cultivable land to be out of cultivation at once. The average assessment or state charge per acre in different parts of the country gives a fair idea of the relative fertility of the arable area. For example, in Kaira it is Rs. 4-14-8, or Rs. 2-15-6 on khálsa land only; in Broach, Rs. 4-3-6; but in five of the six Deccan districts, less than one rupee, and in Sholápur, Kaládgi, Poona and Ahmadnagar, less than nine and a half annas. Thus the average landholder has to pay in Kaira about Rs. 23, in Broach more than Rs. 65, in Dhárwár Rs. 30, in Surat 37, and in the Deccan from 15 to Rs. 20. The lowest average payments are found in the Konkan and Panch Mahál, where they are not more than Rs. 12 to Rs. 14. The above statistics refer to the land under direct rayatwari tenure, without including the inám or other favoured land.

Next to the agricultural class comes the industrial, which contains more of an urban population. There is, however, a small artisan community in almost every village, consisting of the carpenter, potter, blacksmith, goldsmith (who is more commonly found than would be expected amongst so rural a community), and the tanner, who is also the cobbler in the Marátha districts. By far the most numerous class of non-agricultural artisans is that of the workers in cotton, including spinners, weavers and dyers. Of these the weavers and dyers are the workers most specialized into a separate caste of their own, and three-fourths of the manufacture of the ordinary coarse cotton cloth used by the agriculturists is in the hands of the weaver caste. On the other hand, spinning is carried on by a large number of women of

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all the middle classes, and it is only amongst the mercantile and literary castes that this is rarely returned as a productive occupation on the part of their female workers. Tailors and barbers are also numerous, but almost exclusively of certain castes. It is the same with the washing of clothes. The weaving of blankets and rugs is an occupation that seems of some importance, especially in the Deccan and Bombay City.

The commercial class is not strongly represented in the returns, but practically this presidency is better furnished than the clasification system allows to appear on paper. The large and ubiquitous class of grain-dealers, for instance, is entered, when not solely engaged in wholesale transactions, under the head of "workers in vegetable food". The cloth and piece-goods dealer is similarly included in the "workers in dress". Hence, the class of commercials comprises mostly the money-lenders, the large traders and their brokers. In another portion of the returns come the persons engaged in transport by rail, road and boat. Of these the most numerous are the cart-drivers and cart-letters, who are mostly of the cultivating classes, and utilize their stock in this way when it is not needed for work on the farm. The boating and sailor class show more numerously in the tables, but with them are taken a very considerable proportion of the fishermen and persons engaged on smacks not used for traffic. The proportion of urban population to the whole class thus engaged in commercial pursuits and transport is about 66 per cent.

There is, lastly, to be mentioned the local distribution of the main classes of occupations. In the high proportion borne to the total industry by agriculture, Kaládgi is pre-eminent; whilst the Panch Mahál, coming next in this respect, is, with the exception of the Konkan, the most barren in manufactures. The latter flourish most in Ahmadabad and Dhárwár, with Surat and Sholápur very little behind. The commercial element has not advanced far, comparatively speaking, from the seaports; and next to Bombay and Karáchi the old settlement of Surat and the Frontier District of Upper Sind have the strongest staff of resident merchants. Taking into consideration the women only, the number employed in spinning in the Karnátak is enough to give that division the first place in point of manufactures, whilst it holds, next to Sind, the lowest grade as regards agriculturists of this sex. In conclusion, there is to be noted the entry of the hereditary village officials amongst the Government servants when so returned,—a fact which tends to materially raise the proportion of this class, especially in the Deccan and Karnátak, where the offices are divided amongst several families, and regarded as ones of considerable honour by the members of those families. Apart from this peculiarity of the tabulation, the ratio of the professional class is largely dependent on the garrisons and the head-quarters of civil establishments.

Instruction.—The information under this head that was collected at the census is confined to the knowledge of reading and writing in combination with each other, and to that of undergoing instruction either at home or at school. Including all institutions formally recognized by the state, the distance between school and school in this Presidency is about 4·2 miles, and the area of which the school may be said to be the centre contains about 973 children of school-going age. As, however, there are large tracts of uninhabited land, it is clearer to distribute the schools over the towns and villages, by which a result is obtained of one school to five and a half villages, or, allowing for the greater concentration in towns, one in seven. Taking the proportion to the gross population, there is one person not wholly illiterate in 16: or, otherwise put, there are in 1,000 persons of both sexes and all ages no less than 939 unable to read and write. The difference between the sexes is very great, for out of 886,026 persons returned as either knowing or learning how to read and write, the females number no more than 46,059. Thus, the illiterate amount to 889 per mille amongst the males, but to 994 amongst the females. In the latter case, in fact, only one person in 156 is not illiterate. The addition of the figures of the capital city, too, have a great effect on the proportion, low as it is even thus supplemented; for more than 55 per cent. of the not quite illiterate females are found in that city. If we look elsewhere, we find in Gujarát, where the spread of instruction has been most marked, one district only (Surat) where there are fewer than 99 females in a hundred illiterate. In Bombay the corresponding ratio is 90·80. The returns seem to indicate that the progress of instruction amongst the females is now improving, as the proportion of pupils to literates is over 56 per cent. in the case of women and only 40 per cent. amongst the other sex. The districts in which the education of males has been most diffused numerically are Surat and Broach, and next to these, Ahmadabad, Kánara, Poona, and Dhárwár and Kaira. Elsewhere there are more than 90 in the hundred illiterate. As regards whole divisions, Gujarát is far ahead of the others, but contains the district (Panch Mahál) in which the illiterate males bear the highest proportion of any in the Presidency.

The statistics of instruction must, however, to be of use, be taken in connection with those of age. About 84 per cent. of those returned as under instruction are under fifteen years old, and of those returned at early ages, most, if not all, are about five: on the interval, accordingly, the following calculations have been based. In the Presidency Division, for which alone are the data available, the proportion of boys learning or knowing how to read and write is 12·04 per cent. on the total boys under between five and fifteen, and of men 13·90 per cent. on the total males above that age. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 1·20 per cent. on the total of school-going age, and only 0·60 amongst those of maturer years. The number of boys of school-going age is, in the Presidency Division, 1,948,548, and of these 88 per cent. are illiterate. The number of girls of the same period of life is returned as 1,710,881, and of these 90·80 per cent. are illiterate. The highest proportions of the instructed in the case of both males and females of school-going age are to be found in Bombay,

where 41·6 of the boys and 18·39 of the girls are not illiterate. The next district is for boys Broach, and for girls Surat. No other districts come near the latter in respect to the advance of female studies.

Taking the above figures as a basis, and comparing them with the occupation returns, there appear to be about 25 pupils to each person returned as a teacher.

In a community which presents such sharp social divisions as the Hindu and semi-Hindu of this Presidency it is useful to briefly denote the class of society to which education of the sort that can be returned at a census has extended. Out of 36 castes in which the proportion of pupils and literate amongst the males is one-half or nearly so, 21 are Bráhmans; 9 are Wániás, or traders; 4 are writers, and 2 are artisans. Seventeen are located in Gujarát, and it is peculiar with regard to them that the most advanced Bráhman caste is only sixth in order. Of the other Bráhman castes some are but branches of a single tribe located in different divisions, and of the 21, 8 come from Gujarát, 6 are variations of the two great Marátha tribes of the Deshasth and Konkanasth, and 7 are Gaud tribes of the coast. The order of the selected castes with regard to relative instruction of females is very different from that of the males. Only 2 castes, a Bráhman and a writer of Gujarát, show over 10 per cent. not illiterate, and the Marátha Bráhmans fall far down the list.

As female education has not yet reached to an appreciable extent more than the highest classes of a single corner of the Presidency, it is as well to rank the rest of the classes according to their care for the other sex in point of instruction. Thus, amongst the craftsmen come the two Gujarát castes of goldsmith and coppersmith, the tailors of the Deccan, and a few minor Gujarát sub-divisions. The great agricultural community is represented by the Kanbis of Gujarát, and the Jangams, who are also traders of the South Marátha Country. Here there are nearly one-fifth more or less educated; but the Maráthás, who are one of the most important tribes in the Presidency, return only from 3 to 4 per cent. thus advanced. Amongst the Depressed or Unclean castes, which are the last that need be mentioned here, there are signs of some regard for instruction in Gujarát; but in the greater part of the country this class shows less than one in a hundred of any learning, and very great social difficulties are experienced in organizing any efficient remedy for this ignorance.

Movement of the Population.

The admitted inaccuracy at present of the registration of births and deaths precludes an exact appreciation of the rate of the movement of the population. The last census was taken in 1872, or 3,284 days before that under review; and the results show a decrease of 24,300 males, with an increase of 193,000 females, or a net increase of 1·03 per cent. If Sind be excluded from the calculation, the rest of the Presidency will show a decrease of over 33,100.

During the interval between the two enumerations the whole of the central and southern part of the Deccan table-land and the Karnátak has been devastated by famine; and in Gujarát, Broach was severely visited by epidemic in 1878, and the Panch Maháls also suffered, along with the western portion of Ahmadabad, from failure of the autumn crops during one season. On the other hand, the development of Khándesh and the increase of the North Konkan has been rapid, and even the one bad season in the Panch Maháls has not effaced entirely the advance of that fertile district in population. The decrease in Ratnágiri, again, may be in great measure set off against the increase of the labouring classes, especially females, in the capital city. In Sind, too, some considerable portion of the very large increase must be set down to more accurate enumeration, rendered possible by the care taken before the census to explain its object clearly to the people, as well as to the larger staff employed in the collection of the schedules. This cause of undue increase on paper is not absent from the returns of the rest of the Presidency, and may be held to be confined mainly to the statements of the number of females.

On these considerations it has been thought advisable to select for the necessary calculations the districts which have been the least disturbed by influences such as those mentioned above. These districts are Kaira, the Panch Maháls, Surat, Thána, Kolába, Násik, Khándesh, and Kánara. The aggregate population of this approaches a third of the Presidency total, and is thus a fair basis for what is admittedly but conjecture. The rate of increase in this group amounts to 8·7978 per mille annually, if both sexes are taken together; but, looking at the considerably larger increase of the females relatively to the other sex as evidence of a certain amount of merely nominal development, it is advisable to take the proportion of the males only. The annual rate of increase will thus be reduced to 8·0073 per mille. According to this the population will, under normal conditions, double itself in 86·9 years, and should have been in 1881 nearly 1,211,996 in excess of that enumerated nine years (within a few days) previously. But the actual increase is only 168,778, and this entirely amongst the females, so that the deficiency amounts to no less than 1,043,218, of whom 658,554 are males and 384,664 females. The famine of 1876-77 is, no doubt, the main cause to which this deficiency is attributable, as the application of the normal rate to the districts of Broach, and those of the Karnátak and South Deccan most severely affected, shows a deficiency of 599,572 males and 462,681 females. It is also plain from this calculation that there must have been in other parts of the country a considerable concealment of the latter sex in 1872, and, moreover, that the famine affected the female life less severely than the male; for, taking the Presidency as a whole, the difference between the enumerated deficiency and that which would have been found, had the rate been the same as in the case of the males, is 36 per cent., whereas in the aggregate of famine districts it is no more than 19 per cent. This last fact is corroborated by the mortuary returns for the famine years, which indicate that in 1877, which was the most fatal season, the male deaths rose 97 per cent. above the average of the seven adjacent years, whilst the variation in the case of the other sex was only 79 per cent.

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Next to the death returns and their influence in reducing the population, compared with a normal rate of progression, some consideration is due to the birth statistics, which unfortunately are more defective than the others. They show, however, that a considerable part of the deficiency is traceable to the decrease in the prolificity of the famine-affected population, not only owing to the death or emigration of adults, but to actual weakened procreative power. It must not be overlooked, in estimating the results of these figures, that the year above mentioned was a thoroughly unhealthy one throughout the Presidency, so that it is not only in the famine tract that the number of deaths was abnormal, but in Gujarát and the Konkan also.

How much of the increase amongst the females is to be attributed to better enumeration is very doubtful; but as there is no reason for supposing this sex to have a normally superior vitality to the males, save at three periods of life, and, as has been said above, during times of hardship, it has been conjectured that out of the gross increase of 432,400, some 45,000 in Sind, 52,000 in the eight selected districts, and about 7,000 elsewhere may most probably be set down as having been in existence, but not enumerated, in 1872. The very wide extent of the difference between the advance of this sex as compared with that of the males in the districts where there has been any increase at all, seems to indicate here, as in other provinces of the Empire, that social, not physical, causes are accountable for some of the otherwise remarkable deficiency of females that, as was remarked in a former paragraph, is tending to decrease at every successive enumeration.

The last fact to be mentioned with regard to the changes that have taken place in the physical constitution of the population since 1872 is the decrease in the number of children under five years, and of girls of twelve to twenty, with the large increase of people of both sexes after thirty. These features are almost universal, but it is in the famine districts that the deficiency is most marked up to the age of fifty, and especially amongst the young. On the whole, there is a difference of no less than two and a half years in the mean age of females, and of nearly two years in the case of males, owing to the changes just mentioned, which tend to raise the mean.

From the above calculations it seems that the result of the abnormal occurrences that have taken place during the last nine years has been to put back the advance of the population about seven years and eight months, so that the population that under what may be taken to be ordinary conditions in this Presidency would have been enumerated in February 1881, will not be attained until October 1888. With, however, the experience already gained of the uncertainty of Indian seasons, it is not advisable to predict that such a result will ensue. Not only may the next enumeration be more correct, and thus show a still larger proportion of females concealed in 1881 in Sind and elsewhere, but a few prosperous harvests may tend to bring the general level of development nearer to what has been found to be prevalent in the prospering district of Khándesh, where the population showed in 1881 an increase of more than 20 per cent. over that returned in 1872. On the other hand, circumstances may arise to retard the rate of progress below the 8 per mille assumed to be the average.

Birth-place.—It will be noted that in the foregoing remarks the movement of the population has been considered exclusively with reference to natural influences, and without considering the question of immigration or emigration. From the following statement it will be seen that there is practically very little interchange of inhabitants between the different parts of the Empire, as far as this Presidency is concerned, and the emigration beyond India seems to have been only to the Mauritius, and has now ceased for many years. In fact, the returns show that in 10,000 persons of this Presidency no less than 9,302 were born in the British districts included in it, and 357 in the adjacent Tributary States, and of the rest only 55 were natives of countries outside India, and of these, even, 45 are from the contiguous tract of Baluchistán, and 11 did not return their place of birth at all, and are not, therefore, to be considered in the rank of foreigners.

	Provinces.	Immigration.		Emigration.	
		Enumerated in Bombay.	Percentage of Females.	Born in Bombay.	Percentage of Females.
British India ...	Ajmir	9	.....	708	.....
	Assam	22	.....	35	.....
	Bengal	12,012	.....	4,312	.....
	Berár	9,454	52·5	77,481	47·0
	Burmah	225	.....	2,077	.....
	Central Provinces	10,529	41·3	26,510	45·6
	Madras	31,861	39·0	14,293	33·0
	North-West Provinces and Oudh.	32,720	.....	5,255	.....
	Punjáb	22,175	.....	4,780	.....
Native States ...	Haidarabad	161,267	55·0	108,180	53·0
	Maisur	16,307	50·5	23,664	48·2
	Central India	21,082	.....	42,566	.....
	Total ...	317,663	.....	309,861	.....
Native States ...	Baroda	149,870	60·0	277,487	54·0
	Other Feudatories	437,930	50·9	561,340	55·9
	Rájputána	80,701	.....	.....	.....
	Cochin and Travancore... ...	761	.....	.....	.....
	Coorg	.....	.....	593	.....

In this table are given the returns for all the main provinces and states in India, and in the case of those contiguous to this Presidency the proportion of females in the two classes is also entered. As Baroda and the feudatories of the Presidency are much intermixed with British ground, they have been separated from the rest. Omitting them, there is not much difference between the numbers of those born out of the Presidency and enumerated in it, and those born in the Presidency, but enumerated out of it. A few remarks will serve to explain some of the more apparent features of the table. In Baroda and the other Marátha states of Sindia and Holkar, the field open to men from British territory is wider than in their native districts, and this probably accounts for the preponderance of males amongst the emigrants from Bombay. In Berár, on the other side of the country, it seems that the large preponderance of emigrants is due to the famine, or the attractions in other respects of a large field for agricultural labour on new soil. It will be noted that Bombay sends out more than are sent to it from Baroda, the other feudatories, Berár, Maisur, the Central Provinces, Central India, Burmah, and Ajmir; whilst it receives more than it sends from Haidarabad, the north of India, Bengal and Madras. The subordinate columns, showing the percentage of females, give a fair idea of the nature of the movement. For instance, in nearly all the most intimately related provinces and states the female element predominates, as in the feudatories Baroda and Haidarabad, showing the interchange of the daughters of neighbours in marriage. On the other hand, the movement to and from more distant parts of the Empire comprises a good many more men than women.

An interesting branch of the census record is that relating to the movement between the different districts of the Presidency itself. Thus though, on the whole, 87 per cent. of the people were enumerated in the district of their birth, there are considerable variations in different parts of the country in the proportion. The districts in which there is least immigration are Ratnágiri, Sátára and Khándesh, of which the two first send a comparatively high proportion of their population to other parts of the country. Next to Ratnágiri, Poona is the greatest exporter of those born in it, but all the rest keep at home more than 90 per cent. of their indigenous inhabitants. Of the districts which show the most foreigners, those which are surrounded by Native States are pre-eminent, as in Gujarát and the East Deccan. Only 8 persons in 10,000 were born in the United Kingdom.

In other respects the variations between this and the last census need not be noted here, save with regard to instruction. The returns of occupation and infirmities are, no doubt, of value; but diversity of instructions to enumerators and of classification render them less available than they otherwise would be, or than they will probably be on the next occasion. As regards education, the departmental tables furnish a more trustworthy basis for comparison than those obtained at a general inquiry like a census; but as the latter reaches some classes to which the action of the educational authorities have no access, it is worth while to enter a few words on the subject in this abstract. The census tables show an increase of about 16 per cent. in the number of males under instruction, and a nearly similar increase in the case of those of this sex who know how to read and write. In the case of the females the improvement is more marked, as the pupils have increased by over 76 per cent., whilst the literates show an increase of more than 85. Next to the capital city, the males show the most progress in Sind, Kaira and Khándesh. The other sex seems to have improved most in the Deccan and Konkan, as well as in the outlying division. In the Gujarát Division, which, as was seen above, is the most advanced in this respect, the improvement has been slower; but in Kaira and Surat the increase is, respectively, of 71 and 59 per cent. In no less than six districts has the increase been more than double the number returned in 1872.

Religious Divisions.—The comprehensiveness and want of definition of some of the main titles under which it is necessary to classify the population according to their religious professions is likely to give rise to misconceptions in some directions: so in the detailed report on the census the returns as tabulated have been in few cases re-distributed. The chief difficulty lies with regard to the sects that have seceded to a greater or less extent from the orthodox or Brahmanical Hinduism of the Puráns, amongst which may be counted the Jains, Sikhs, Bráhmos, and many of what are otherwise known as Aboriginals. Even with regard to so different a persuasion as Christianity the danger of confusion is apparently not altogether absent, as inquiry subsequent to the enumeration has shown that in certain cases the Bráhman enumerator, finding a convert to Christianity still resident in his own village, and pursuing his former and hereditary occupation, returned him under the denomination of his caste, and, therefore, as still a member of the Hindu community. As regards the Aboriginals the distinction has been less difficult to trace, and the Tribe has been used as an indication of religion, though there is probably but little difference between the worship of the more civilized forest tribes and that of the lower class of the orthodox Hindus. The Sikhs, who are almost confined to Sind, no doubt regard themselves as a sect of Hindus, but have luckily been tabulated under a distinct heading. The Jain is a schism far more intimately connected in this Presidency with Bráhmanism, especially in Gujarát, where the main section of this religion is found.

Making due allowance for the above-mentioned lack of definiteness in the titles used, it will be seen that in 1,000 of the population of this Presidency there will be found 734 Hindus, 184 Muhammadans, 48 Aboriginals or Forest Tribes, 13 Jains, 8 Sikhs, the same number of Christians, 4 Párs, and one, either a Jew, Buddhist, Unitarian, or belonging to some unspecified form of belief. As to the relative proportions of the Hindus and Muhammadans, it must be noted that in Sind the masses are of the latter faith, so that if this division

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be taken from the rest in the distribution, the proportion of Hindus will rise to nearly 840 and that of the others fall to a trifle over 80 per mille. The sects of orthodox Hinduism have not been tabulated, as it was fully shown on the last occasion that the mass of the population know little about them. In the case of the Muhammadans it seems that 97 per cent. are of the Sunni sect, and most of the rest Shiáhs, with a very few Wáhábis. The majority of the Shiáhs are merchants and traders in the capital city and in Surat. They are divided, as a rule, into the Khojás and the Bohoráhs, though these classes are by no means coterminous with the sectarian name. The Khojás follow the spiritual leadership of the descendant of Agha Khán, a Persian prince, now deceased. The High Priest, or Mulláh, of the Bohoráhs resides in Surat, and though nominally an elective officer, is practically almost always selected from the family of the late incumbent. Though the Jains do not return any distinct sects, there are in this Presidency two separate classes professing this faith. One is the trading community of Gujarát; the other, a southern development of the schism, which has spread amongst the cultivators and middle classes of the Karnátak.

Amongst the Pársis there are two main sects, basing their difference, however, on merely a question of dates. The Kadimis, or conservatives, number but 8 per cent., the rest belonging to the Rasimi sect. The head-quarters of the Parsis are in Bombay and Surat, but there are considerable numbers of this race in Broach and at Navsári, in the Baroda State, where they maintain a very renowned fire-temple. In nearly every town of importance there are a few families to be found, as they are enterprizing and shrewd traders, and often leave their native place to return only after their business days have come to a fortunate conclusion. The Jews belong to three divisions,—one indigenous to the Presidency, called the Beni-Isráel of the Konkan, located chiefly in Kolába; the second, a tribe from Cochin, on the Malabár Coast; and the third, the European traders of the capital. The Buddhists, with whom the Jains are sometimes confounded, are represented in this Presidency by a few isolated Chinese and Malays, formerly convicts, but now settled as carpenters or gardeners in some of the towns. The Bráhmo-Samáj is but poorly shown in the returns, since the members of the local sect of that offshoot of Hinduism have returned themselves under the general title, and also given their Hindu caste, so that they have not been distinguished. There are, accordingly, a good many more in the cities, such as Bombay and Poona, than are thus set down. The Aboriginals may be treated of under their tribal distinctions, as their religion admits of no sect properly so called. The Christians, therefore, are the next and sole remaining class to receive mention. Of them there are three *Races*, in addition to the numerous sects recorded. The most numerous of the races is the *Native Christian*, the major portion of which belongs to the Roman Catholic persuasion, and is descended from the converts made by the Portuguese missionaries headed by St. Francis Xavier, and continued by his successors under the approval of the ecclesiastical authorities at Goa. Of the Roman Catholics there are two bodies: the Christians of Salsette and Máhím, near Bombay and Thána, who comprise all sorts of classes, and retain a great deal of the Hindu caste system, and an educated body of better family, and probably European blood. From beyond the limits of the Presidency come a large number of Native Christians from Goa, who are to be distinguished from those of equally Portuguese names, but resident near Bombay. The former are almost invariably domestic servants; the latter never. Only 7·3 per cent. of the Native Christians are non-Roman, though, as mentioned above, there is no doubt but that a good many of this class have been returned under the designation of the caste of Hindus to which they belonged before conversion. The remaining Christians are either *Eurasian* or *European;* but the two are considerably intermixed in the returns, especially in the city of Bombay. The former are understated in favour, probably, of the latter. The relative proportions are 2·10 and 17·05 per cent of the total body of Christians.

The sects of Christianity are given in the census forms according to races. The Roman Catholic is by far the most prevalent, and 94 per cent. of its votaries are Natives. About 76 per cent. of the Episcopalians are Europeans, and of the Europeans 53 per cent. are Episcopalians. Considerably behind these two sects comes the Presbyterian, half of which is manned by the Native converts. Of the latter there are numerous settlements of recent growth as compared with the old Portuguese colonies. The most largely populated are in Kaira, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Dhárwár and Karáchi; but the aggregate of this class does not exceed 8,150, of whom 1,449 do not return their sect.

As compared with the return of 1872, the Christians show an increase of about 18 per cent., the Muhammadans of 5·8, the Jains of 12·5, and the Pársis of 8. The small community of the Jews has increased by nearly 25 per cent. As to the territorial distribution of the various communities, the first point to note is that over 62 per cent. of the Muhammadans are found in Sind, where, too, are almost all the Sikhs. In no other part of the Presidency do the Muhammadans rise to above 20 per cent., and even this is only found in Broach, where there is a large number of cultivating Bohoráhs. The Jains are indigenous in the north and south of the Presidency; but the foreign trading classes from Rájputána and Cutch are spread all over the Deccan, as well as being numerous in Bombay itself. The Jews are only found as a community in Kolába, Thána and Poona, besides the foreigners of this race in Bombay. The distribution of the forest tribes is more varied, and they may be classed into the Gujaráti, the Konkani, and the Northern Deccan Aboriginals. Of the first, the Panch Maháls and Surat are the principal homes. The second are confined more to Thána, and the third to Khándesh and Násik. In the forest tract of Kánara there seem to be few left of the original wild tribes, and cultivation has been largely carried on in the very middle of the most

rugged and hilly parts of the district. In the Deccan the Berads and Rámoshis, who are of probable aboriginal descent, have become cultivators and settled inhabitants of the plain villages of the eastern table-land.

Castes.

If the Presidency proper be alone considered, the number of castes, or separate social divisions, seems to be about 830, omitting the most prevalent synonyms of a single caste. This distribution includes not only the Bráhmanical Hindus, but the forest tribes and the Jains who are also sub-divided in almost exactly the same manner as the orthodox. The Muhammadans, too, most of whom are local converts, have also preserved to a great extent their former Hindu divisions. Under these circumstances the term has been applied to all well-defined and recognized sub-divisions of all four races. Such sub-divisions sometimes take the name of the place where they first separated from their parent stock, as amongst the Gujarát Bráhmans and traders; sometimes from the trade, as the Sonárs, Sutárs, and so on; sometimes, again, when the separation is merely on account of an internal dispute, the name of the caste is preserved, but the separating families take the designation of a *fraction*, as the tenth, twentieth, fourth, or fifth, prefixing this title to the caste name. Of the four main divisions of the Bráhmanic community, according to the current tradition, only the Bráhman and Kshatria are preserved. There are strong grounds for thinking that the other two, the Vaishia and Shudra, never had any recognized existence in fact, and, as far as this Presidency is concerned, have most certainly no place in the social system of the present day. The Bráhmans are returned under nearly 150 sub-divisions, but most of them come under one or the other of 14 main tribes. The most minute sub-division of this class is found in Gujarát; but the Marátha section is the widest spread, and probably the most true to the ancient traditions of the order. The Kshatria or Rajput element is far more numerous in Gujarát, where it has a settled position as the chief landholding race; but the Marátha chiefs and some of the older cultivating families of the Deccan have an undoubted strain of the warrior blood; and it is curious, too, to find that almost the only other races that can reasonably lay claim to the same honour are the forest tribes of a portion of the ghát range, and two or three classes of educated writers settled in Broach and other parts of Gujarát, and the well-known Prabhus, who occupy a similar position in Bombay and Thána. Apart from the indigenous Kshatria clans, there are considerable numbers of this class from the Northern Provinces of India who have settled in the Presidency from some generations back, or are merely sojourners in the capacity of soldiers and messengers, or guards. In the south of the Presidency there are traces of an immigration from the south and south-east, as well as from the north, but the caste definition of that tract is less known and studied than that of the Marátha and Gujaráti districts.

Regarding the numerical distribution of the different castes, it is first to be noticed that of the 830 sub-divisions 24 contain no less than 73 per cent. of the population now under consideration, and which comprises 98 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Presidency Division. By far the largest caste is that of the Marátha, or Kunbi, of the Deccan and Konkan, which returns over 3,403,000, and of whom 61 per cent. reside in the Deccan, 25 per cent. in the Konkan, 8 in the Karnátak, and 5 in Bombay, with a few representatives in Gujarát. The village menials, called Mahárs in the Maráthi-speaking districts, and Dheds in Gujarát, form the next caste in point of number, and show more than 850,000, more equally distributed according to the entire population of the five divisions. There are four other castes in addition to these that number more than 250,000, of which the first is the Koli of Gujarát; the next, the shepherd or Dhangar of the Deccan; with the cultivating caste of the Karnátak returned probably in deficient numbers at 288,000, under the denomination of Panchamsáli, as the rest of the class are probably included in the indefinite title of Lingáyat. Lastly, come the Máli, or gardeners. Of the Bráhmans the most numerous caste is the Deshasth, indigenous to the table-land, but found in the Konkan also. Its strength is given at 242,800, but it doubtless includes some sub-divisions known in the North Deccan and Konkan under special names, as Maitráyani, Pálse, and the like. There are no less than seven other castes numbering over 100,000, which belong to the village community, and the first of these is the oilman, or *Teli*. After this come, in order, the *Chámbhar* (which is, it may be mentioned, by far the most numerous caste in the whole of India); the *Máng*, a depressed caste; the *Hajám*, or barber; the *Sonár*, or goldsmith; and the *Sutár*, or carpenter. The *Darji* (tailor) with the *Weaver*, *Blacksmith* and *Washerman* come in the next class, numbering between 50,000 and 100,000. The *Kumbhár* (potter) is also the brick and tile maker, and though his occupation of making almost the only household vessels prescribed as pure by Hindu tradition is on the wane, owing to the introduction amongst most classes of the more expensive and durable metal ware, it is comforting to him to find that the increased well-being that thus deprives him of one branch of his hereditary occupation works to his benefit in the increased demand for materials of his handiwork for a better style of building: so his caste is still amongst the first in numbers amongst the artisans. The weavers, too, might be expected to be a decreasing caste, owing to the spread of the use of European textiles; but it must be remembered that though spinning cotton yarn was always a home industry amongst several castes, if not the majority, weaving has been always specialized amongst the three of four castes named after their occupation, so that the whole of the demand for coarse strong cotton fabrics of a sort which has hitherto defied European competition passes through the hands of the *Koshti*, *Sáli*, and *Khatri*, which in the aggregate number over 150,000 souls. Amongst the artisans that show less prominently in the returns are the *Masons* (29,000), the *Brass* and *Coppersmiths* (27,600), the *Shoemakers*, who do not also tan or make leather articles used in agriculture, and are mostly of Hindustáni origin (21,600).

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The caste that is chiefly engaged in preparing hides for water-bags and the leather ropes for wells numbers but 12,800, whilst the last of the established village artisans are the *dyers* and *calico-printers*, which number 13,000 and 11,750 respectively.

Of the Bráhmans next to the Deshasths in number is an equally Marátha caste, known as *Chitpávan*, or Konkanasth, comprising 79,000 persons. There is then a wide gap, and Kánara supplies the next in order with the *Haviks*, a cultivating tribe of Bráhmans settled exclusively in that district. There are no tribes of Bráhmans in Gujarát which number over 38,000, the most numerous being the *Audich* and the *Anáwala*, of which there are, respectively, 37,900 and 24,700. The remainder of the Bráhman classes are comprised mainly in the following:—*Sáraswat* and Shenvi, for the Gauds; *Modh*, *Khedáwal* and *Mewáda*, for Gujarát; and the *Karhádé* for the Maráthas. There are also about 39,000 unclassed further than the above four great family divisions, and these are mostly in the capital city.

The commercial classes are the next that invite attention. There is with respect to these a similar confusion of the major clans as has just been noticed in regard to the Bráhmans. The general term *Wániá* is returned with a qualification almost equally indefinite of *Vaid*, *Lingáyat*, *Gujar*, *Marátha* and the like. Of those that have shown themselves in a recognizable form the chief are the *Lohánas* of Bombay (22,377), and the *Lád* of the Deccan and Gujarát (19,600). There are then the *Bhátiás*, or enterprizing merchants of Cutch, most of whom are settled in Bombay and Gujarát, and number about 13,200; the great, but indefinite, tribe of traders from *Márwád* is rendered more than usually difficult to trace, owing to the number of this title that are Jains, but return the same caste as Hindus of similar origin. There are settlements of Márwádis, both orthodox and Shráwak, in most districts of the North Deccan, in Gujarát and in the capital. They are few in the Konkan and in the Southern Karnátak, where the Maráthi and Vaish, combined with the Lingáyat, monopolize all the business, save what is done at large centres, such as Hubli, by agents from Bombay. In Gujarát the largest indigenous castes are Wániás of the *Khedáyata* (15,500) and *Modh* (13,000) divisions.

Passing on to the cultivators, which comprise more than 55 per cent. of the Hindus of the Presidency, the next caste in number to the *Marátha* is the *Talabda Koli* of Gujarát, then the *Panchamsáli* of the Karnátak, and the *Mali* of the Deccan. Of less numerical strength than these, but still containing more than 100,000, are seven other agricultural communities, not counting the large, but indefinite, body returned as cultivating *Lingáyats* in the Karnátak. The *Jangam*, a caste which originally priests of the Lingáyats, has now taken to both agriculture and trade, numbers about 96,400 in the Karnátak and South Deccan. There is also a body of Kolis in Gujarát coming under various denominations such as *Chunwália*, *Pátanwádia*, and so on, with an aggregate of over 70,000. The semi-aboriginal tribe in the same division, called *Dubla* in the south and *Talávia* further north, has strayed into the adjacent district of Thána, and has a total strength of 106,000. In the south there is the similar tribe of the *Berad*, which has come into Kaládgi and the neighbourhood from the east, and the *Raddi*, a superior class from further south.

Without entering into further detail regarding numerical strength it will suffice if it be stated that, of the total Hindus, 72·91 per cent. are contained in castes of 100,000 and over; 5·85 per cent. in those of from 50,000 to 99,000; 8·33 in those from 20,000 to 49,000; and 3·76 in the castes containing from 10,000 to 19,000. The indefinite caste names comprise 4·19 per cent.; whilst the remaining part of the community, amounting to 4·96 per cent., is found in the smaller castes of not more than 10,000 in number each.

The classification of the castes of Hindus for the census return has been based on the generally accepted caste occupation. In accordance with this view of the structure of Hindu society, the relative numerical proportions of the different classes will be as noted in the margin.

I.—Brahmans, per cent. 5·53.
II.—Rajputs, per cent. 1·82.
III.—Writers, per cent. 0·21.
IV.—Traders, per cent. 3·70.
V.—Artisans, per cent. 10·87.
VI.—Cultivators, per cent. 55·25.
VII.—Graziers, &c., per cent. 5·85.
VIII.—Seafarers, per cent. 1·25.
IX.—Service, &c., per cent. 1·76.
X.—Minor professions, per cent. 0·84.
XI.—Devotees, per cent. 0·58.
XII.—Depressed, &c., per cent. 9·31.
XIII.—Labouring, &c., per cent. 3·03.

Next come the castes of the Jains. It has been already mentioned that there are two main branches of this sect in Bombay, the trader of Gujarát and the cultivating Jain of the Karnátak table-land. In both cases there is a very large preponderance of indefinite entries in the return. The favourite title given is that of Shráwak, which is simply equivalent to *Lay*-Jain, as opposed to the priests. Of the definite castes there are the *Shrimáli*, of Gujarát; the *Oswál*, returned mostly by the Márwádi trader in the Deccan; the *Porwál*, also of Central Indian origin, but located in Gujarát; and the *Humbad*. All these are sub-divisions of the trading community. The agricultural Jain returns for the most part, *Chaturth*, or the fourth, or *Pancham*, the fifth. A smaller number of Jains than are in the above castes is returned by the artisan community as by *Bhausárs*, *Kásars*, and by the temple servants or *Gurao*.

The tribes of the Aboriginals are now to be noticed. One-half of this class belongs to the once powerful *Bhil* clan, which is now in retreat in the forests of North Khándesh, in the Dángs, and the ghát range of Násik, with a branch in the Panch Maháls. One-fourth are of the Konkan tribes of the *Wárli* and *Thákur*, and 8 per cent. more of the allied tribe of *Káthodi*, perhaps the lowest in type of the races enumerated throughout the Presidency. The rest are almost entirely of Gujaráti extraction, and few were found far from Surat and the Panch Maháls, which are now their chief strongholds. The quasi-aboriginal tribe of the

Rámoshis and the *Kolis* of the Marátha ghâts are returned amongst the Hindus, as they have adopted the life and caste system of their neighbours.

The Muhammadans are classed roughly according to their origin; whether foreign in title, that is, or evidently of local extraction. This plan, however, does not give full weight to the importance of the local converts, who, no doubt, adopted the race-name of the chief who converted them. Thus, over 55 per cent. of the Muhammadans are known as *Shaikhs*, 7·96 per cent. as *Patháns*, and 6·28 as *Saiads*. In Sind most of the people of this faith are entered simply as *Sindi*. In Gujarát there are several important sub-divisions which are entirely engaged in agriculture, and some of these differ but slightly from the surrounding Hindus of middle classes. Such are the *Bohoráhs* of Broach, in number 63,100, including the residents of this class in Surat and the northern districts. Allied to them are the *Máleks*, *Molesaláms*, *Chohán*, and others, found mostly in Kaira and Ahmadabad, and showing signs of Rajput origin. Of this class of cultivators there are about 110,000 in Gujarát. Other classes of some note are the *Konkani*, who are traders, fishermen and domestic servants along the coast, with their head-quarters in Bombay. The *Memans*, too, are traders from Cutch and Sind found chiefly in Bombay, but with a cultivating offshoot in Gujarát. In this division there are Muhammadan artisans, weavers, cotton-cleaners and oilmen, who are also carriers and grain merchants. Lastly, come the *Móghals*, partly indigenous, and these are Sunni and merchants, partly foreigners, from Persia, and Shiáhs by sect. The trading *Bohoráhs*, also a large Shiáh community, number about 32,000, but the others just named do not respectively come above 10,000, or so.

The above is all that is called for regarding caste and race in this abstract; but for details with respect to caste peculiarities in occupation, marriage relations and education, reference can be made to the general returns, in which such subjects are treated in as much detail as is allowed by the scope of the inquiry made at the census.

Languages.

A return of the "*Language ordinarily spoken in the household of the parents*" was required at the enumeration with the view of supplementing the information regarding nationality and race that was to be got from the return of birth-place already treated of. As it turned out, however, such additional information was superfluous in the case of nearly nine-tenths of the population; and the most interesting fact to be gleaned from the return of language is that, deducting the residents of Continental Europe, there were nearly 9,600 Europeans returned who were born in places in which the vernacular was not English, and it seems probable that most of these cases are to be attributed to the birth in India of children of British parents.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, it appears that out of an average selection of 10,000 persons there will be found 4,711 who speak *Maráthi*, 1,886 *Gujaráti*, 1,277 *Kánarese*, 1,247 *Sindi*, 530 *Hindustáni*, or *Urdu* in its local varieties. This completes the tale of current vernaculars, and the following are returned by foreigners:—*Baluchi* 91, *Márwádi* 86, *Telugu* 67, *Konkani-Portuguese* 28, *English* 16, *Brahui* 15, *Punjábi* 14, *Hindi* 9, whilst 23 return some other language, and a few do not return at all. Maráthi is spoken by 98 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Konkan, by 89 per cent. of those of the Deccan, by half the population of Bombay City, and by 16 per cent. in the Karnátak. Its wide territorial distribution is only approached by Hindustáni, the vernacular of the Muhammadans of the Presidency Division, and by Márwádi, the home-tongue of the immigrant merchants from the Indian Desert. Sindi and Kánarese are the tongues that have the most restricted field. Gujaráti, though confined mostly to its division as the vernacular of any large portion of the people, has large foreign currency owing to the enterprize of the traders from its large cities and the native State of Cutch, and to its being the vernacular of the ubiquitous Pársi. Each of the main vernaculars, however, shows at the edges of its territorial field very marked signs of mixture with the language of its neighbouring district. For instance, in Khándesh the upper tribes of the Sátpudas begin to speak a dialect mixed with Hindi, and to the west the mixture takes place with Gujaráti. So in the south the Maráthi line is crossed several times towards Belgaum and the Kolhápur State by the Kánarese, which, in its turn, yields to the Telugu in the south-east of Dhárwár. In the north, Gujaráti, Márwádi and Sindi meet just to the east of the Ran of Cutch. Hindustáni, which, besides its use by a majority of the Muhammadans elsewhere than in Sind, is a sort of *lingua franca* for other classes, is by no means a pure or uniform dialect, but is mixed in each division with the idiom and even with the vocabulary of the Hindu vernacular. In Gujarát it is not used by the cultivating Muhammadans, save in a few cases where it has been studied as a literary task, and amongst the traders of this faith the home tongue is almost invariably Gujaráti, Sindi, or Cutchi, a dialect of Gujaráti. The boatmen of the coast have a special tongue of their own, consisting partly of Hindustáni, partly of Konkani Maráthi. The Hindi speakers seem to be of two main classes: the traders and domestic servants from the north, and the wandering Lamáns in the extreme south. It is probable that it is nowhere a pure dialect, and amongst the Lamáns is said to resemble Gujaráti more than the vernacular of Upper India. In addition to the above-mentioned languages many others have been returned in varying proportions. Tamil is more or less frequent in the south, and Maláyálim in the south-west, where it comes in with Tulu and Kurgi. In Bombay City there is a good deal of Arabic and east-African spoken, besides most of the European tongues. Punjábi and Pashtu are not entirely confined to Sind, like Brahui, but with Persian are found in Gujarát and the capital. Hebrew, Irish, Welsh, Sanskrit, Malay, Turki, Kashmiri, Nipáli, Bengáli, Chinese, Javan, Maltese, Uriya and Burmese are also represented in the schedules, though, as may be supposed, to a very small extent.

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This completes the review of the main statistics of population collected in 1881, as far as they can be compressed into a mere sketch such as this. It remains to show a few of the most striking features of the capital city with respect to its population, and to conclude with a few lines on the census of the Native States.

Bombay City.

The most remarkable features about this city are its size as compared with the other urban centres of the Presidency, the density of its population, the extraordinary extent to which it is continuously replenished by immigration, its deficiency of females consequent on the above immigration, and its accompanying superabundance of males of the ages between fifteen and fifty. There is also to be noticed the comparatively high proportion of its educated classes, and the extent to which it mingles manufacture with commerce. These points can be touched on but lightly here, but fuller accounts are available without trouble: so the want of space is not of great consequence.

The island is, roughly speaking, 22 square miles in extent, but only about 12 are included in the city proper; and there are about 7,000 acres of suburb, with nearly 900 acres of reclamation. Even if the whole area be taken as a base for the distribution of the population, and from the latter we deduct the seamen enumerated in the Harbour, the density is 52·58 per acre, or about 33,362 per square mile. The most crowded sections are one of 45 acres and 777 persons per acre, one of 51 acres and 726 per acre, one of 41 acres and a density of 653. The highest density in London is 222, and this is surpassed by 14 wards out of 22 in Bombay. The aggregate population of the above fourteen wards, too, amounts to over 39 per cent. of the total, whilst the area bears a ratio of only 3·5 per cent. As to buildings, too, the density is very marked, for the average per acre is nearly two, though this includes the open fields of the north of the island, and in the real city the density reaches 34, and in nine wards is more than double the London average. In the latter city the thickest ward is that of Bethnal Green, with 22. The number of persons per house in Bombay is nearly 26·4, and in London nearly 8. The maximum in the latter, however, is 11·5, but in the former nearly 68. Lastly, there are about 12 persons per floor and 5·3 families per house, the family consisting, on an average, of five persons. In some parts of the city the average rises to over 15 families in each house, but it is most likely that here the number of persons in the family is not above three at most, as there are included the large lodging-houses for labourers who have not in many cases their female relations with them, and in most are without their children. The next point to bring to notice with regard to Bombay is the extraordinary extent to which it is inhabited by immigrants from other places. The return of birth-places shows that only about 27·8 per cent. of the population were born within the city and island. Of the rest most were from other parts of the Presidency, and 13 per cent. from more distant countries. The largest contributary is Ratnagiri, from whence come more than 16 per cent. of the inhabitants. Next is Poona, and then come Cutch and Sátára, which show about equal proportions. Amongst the rest may be mentioned specially Surat, Káthiáwár, Thána and Kolába, and Portuguese India, chiefly Goa. Some of the Deccan districts, also, contribute in considerable quantities, and about 6 per cent. come from the north and east of India. Rájputána and Oudh, in particular, furnish a large quota. There is considerable diversity in the general quality and pursuits of the immigrants from different parts of the country. For instance, to begin with the most numerous body, the Ratnágiri worker is usually engaged in cotton and other factories, and in unskilled labour in the docks, with a sprinkling of Bráhman clerks; whilst the Cutch sojourner is nearly always in trade, and the Surati is either a domestic servant, a merchant, or a priest or writer. Almost all who come from Goa are servants; and of the Native Christian community there, Sátára, the rest of the Deccan (save Poona), Káthiáwár, and some of the other states in that direction supply labourers mostly, probably remnants of those who sought their livelihood in the capital during the bad seasons of 1877 and 1878. The natives of Rájputána and Central India are chiefly merchants and traders, and those from the north, messengers and private watchmen, and guards of warehouses. It is interesting to compare this return with that furnished by the enumeration of 1872, and to note that a large part of the increase of the immigrants seems to be due to one of three main causes: the increase of trade, witness the influx from Cutch and Rájputána; the increase of industry, as shown by the number of mill hands from Ratnágiri, the regular labour market for the capital; and the famine, which has increased throughout the community the supply of hands available for the increasing dock and factory labour of a general class. The indigenous community has grown in the nine years by 7 per cent. only, whilst the entire population shows an increase of nearly 20 per cent. There is no class but the Pársi which shows anything over half their numbers born in the city, and of them only 70 per cent. are indigenous. The Eurasians (49 per cent.) come next, whilst the Jains and Bráhmans are the most foreign in their constitution. On the other hand, the inhabitants of Bombay do not seem to be settled in large quantities in other districts, as out of all those born in the city only 12 per cent. were out of it at the time of the census, and these mostly in Karáchi and Poona.

From the above details it can be seen that it is almost out of the question to ascertain the normal growth of the population in this city. It is, however, certain that of the total increase in the nine years, a very considerable proportion entered the island suddenly in 1877 and the following year, so that the increase of 19·98 per cent. cannot by any means be held to represent an annual increment *spread over the whole interval*. An approximate estimate of the relative proportions of immigrants and residents can be got from the age-tables; but without a census in the month of July or August, when the Ratnágiri labourers have departed to their native rice-fields till the next open season, no trustworthy record will be available, and the mortuary returns must continue to be adjusted by an imaginary standard. The following cal-

culations will afford a rough notion of the case. The age-tables of the normal districts, from which the average increase-rate has been deduced, as mentioned earlier in this abstract, may be taken as representative of the usual distribution of the population between the ages of one and sixty, assuming that the very apparent errors are constant throughout the Presidency. With this as a standard, it is possible to recast the city population of 773,196 in accordance with the normal distribution of a Mofussil community, or with that which Bombay would show if it were situated in, say, Gujarát or the Deccan. The result will be that an excess of over 68,400 males will be found, and these at certain periods of life. The birth-place and caste returns show the large proportion of persons coming to the capital for trade and labour, and it is known that there are numbers of boys employed in the mills, and brought up to finish their education at the higher schools and the colleges. The average age of the wives of the community in a normal condition is also known; hence a comparison of the two tables will show that about 24 per cent. of the males in the city, or 112,677, and 5 per cent. or 17,600 of the other sex are in excess, and that the males are of the ages of from fifteen to fifty, and the females are between fifteen and twenty-five. The rest of those borne outside the city may be surmised to be settled residents, and the ratio of females to males will thus rise to about 830, instead of, as now, 664 per mille. As at present returned, there are but 592 females per mille of males amongst the immigrants, and 882 of this sex to 1,000 males in the city-born population. The calculated distribution strikes a fair mean between the two. In default of better data this estimate of 642,900 may be taken as the permanent or *monsoon* population, so to speak, of the city in 1881; but owing to the influx of strangers in 1877 there is no datum, even as slender as this, for the calculation of the rate at which the city is really increasing year by year. The utmost that can be said is that it is not likely that the rate during the next decade will be without some extraordinary stimulus, equal to that (2·045 per annum) recorded between 1872 and 1881.

Little need be said of the age and sex distribution of the city population, as the more prominent features have been mentioned just now. There is throughout life a deficiency of females, but the great preponderance of the other sex appears during the working age, or twenty and forty. In a selection of 1,000 males of that period there will be found an excess of 126·6 as compared with the average of the rest of the Presidency Division, whilst in the same number of females the excess will be only 86·9. Temporary residence for labour or commerce seems to be the main cause of this discrepancy. The returns by race show that the Jains have relatively to the males the fewest females, and next to them the Europeans. All other classes have more than half the number of females compared to the other sex; though the Bráhmans, many of whom are clerks and domestic or temple priests, only exceed that proportion by 4 in a thousand. The Pársis are the only people that in this respect show anything like a settlement in the city. This is borne out by the marriage returns, into which it is not advisable to enter in this place.

The religious component parts of the population are necessarily very various. Hindus bear a proportion of 650 per mille; Muhammadans, 205; Europeans, 15; Native Christians, 40; Pársis, 63; Jains, 22; the remainder consisting chiefly of Jews, Eurasians, Buddhists and unspecified. A comparison with the results of preceding enumerations shows that amongst Hindus the greatest growth has been at the top and the bottom of the social scale, that is, in the Bráhman and the depressed, or unclean community. Both Native and European Christians have increased above the average; as, too, the small Jewish colony; but the Muhammadans, Pársis and Jains, though evidently growing in numbers, have not quite kept pace with the rest of the main branches of the population. As to castes, the circumstances of a large and shifting community, apart from the high pressure of commercial life in co-operation and competition with Europeans, tend to render the distinctions in a social point of view less strongly marked, and less important than in the rest of the Presidency. The castes that are relatively more than usually strong in numbers in the city are the Bráhmans, Writers, Traders, Fishermen, Servants, and Labourers. The Marátha, who is here as much of a labourer as an agriculturist, still heads the list, and the Mahár and Dhed, too, follows him. But then the relative order changes, and some Wániás of Gujarát and Cutch, with two classes of Bráhmans, appear high in rank, and the artisans are also in comparative prominence. The chief agricultural caste is that of the Bhandáris, who till the rice fields near the capital, and are also largely engaged in cultivating and tapping the palm-trees from which the raw toddy for distillation is collected. The classification of the Muhammadans is not satisfactory, and only 46 per cent. are tabulated under specific headings. The trading and artisan classes can, however, be traced clearly enough, whilst a large number of the unclassed belong, no doubt, to the uneducated masses, who would, if pushed, assume the title of Shaikh. The greatest expansion is to be found in the foreign trading communities of the Khoja and Meman, but the allied class of the Bohoráhs shows but a moderate increase.

Occupations.—The main features of the industrial distribution of Bombay are the low proportion of its female adult workers, the extended employment of boys and girls, and, in general, the relatively high proportion of its commercial and manufacturing classes. More than 80 per cent. of the females are unoccupied, which lowers the ratio of the productive class to 51, as compared with 47 in the rest of the division. Classed according to the general system adopted, there are of the males 4·63 per cent. in the professional, 9·69 in the domestic, 13·24 in the commercial, 1·84 in the agricultural, 22·86 in the industrial, and 47·74 in the labouring and indefinite class. The relative proportions of the females are different, as no less than 86·83 per cent. are found in the sixth and last class, which, besides the unoccupied, contains also the general labourers, a large class in Bombay. If this last be omitted as far as the

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Bombay City.

non-workers are concerned, of the men 33 per cent. will fall into the industrial, 23·6 into the labouring, and 19 per cent. into the commercial. Amongst the women there will be 50 per cent. artisans, 33 per cent. labourers, and 10·5 per cent. domestics. As regards the labour performed by children, most of it seems to be either mill-work in the cotton and other textile factories, or general labour, in which is probably included a good deal of miscellaneous factory work. Boys are also a good deal employed in domestic service and by boatmen; whilst in the case of girls the commoner tasks, besides those just named above, are the preparation of wool and assisting in shops of one or two sorts. The relative numbers of males employed seem to be in accordance with what has been said above with regard to the indigenous and foreign character of the respective classes. For instance, the highest proportion of workers is amongst the Jains and Europeans, who contain the highest proportion, also, of adults, and the fewest women. The Párs, on the other hand, show comparatively few workers, as so many of their class are in the city only for instruction, or at even an earlier age. It is the same with the Eurasians. Amongst the females the proportion of workers is relatively insignificant, save in the case of the lower orders of Hindus, the Native Christians and the Muhammadans. To the last named, indeed, belong nearly half the working women of the city, if the Maráthás and the like be omitted, as being mostly immigrants.

Education.—Lastly, there remains the position of the inhabitants with respect to instruction. This, as has been mentioned cursorily already, is far above that of any other part of the Presidency. Of the total male population 32·5 is *not* illiterate; and of the other sex the corresponding proportion is 9·20. If only the younger members of the community be taken, it will appear that 42 per cent. of the boys and 18·4 per cent. of the girls are either instructed or learning. As compared with 1872 the census shows an increase in the number of instructed and pupils amounting to 67 per cent. amongst the males, and no less than 95·4 amongst the females.

The classes that show the best proportions of the literate are Europeans, Párs, Eurasians and Jains; and the Párs, Jains and Muhammadans, too, show the most progress since last census. In regard to the instruction of females, apart from the European and Eurasian communities, the Párs are in the van, both in the relative proportion of the instructed and the progress made in the nine years.

The Feudatory States.

The entire area of the territory administered by this Government is 197,875 square miles, of which 73,753, or over 37 per cent., is contained in the states feudatory to the British Government. In other parts of this work will be found the relative sizes, along with full administrative details. The extent to which these states are intermixed with British territory render the information relating to all such matters as age, sex, caste and occupation, applicable to both territories alike. It is sufficient, therefore, to briefly mention the movement of the population since the last census, with one or two special facts of interest in other respects.

For the purposes of the census the feudatories have been arranged in the following territorial groups. First, Gujarát, comprising Káthiáwár and Cutch, in addition to smaller charges. Then, the Konkan in which come the three states of Jawhár, Janjira and Sávantvádi. Thirdly, the Marátha states, including, however, the Dángs, which belong to Bhils or Kolis. Of the rest the most important is Kolhápur, and in addition to it are the two groups known as the Sátára feudatories and the Southern Marátha jághírs, and also the small Muhammadan state of the Nawáb of Sávanúr, near Dhárwár. Last of all comes the state of Khairpur in Sind, under a descendant of the Tálpura Amirs. The relative proportions to the total area of the several divisions are thus:—The Gujarát group, 71·34 per cent.; the Konkan group, 2·38; the Deccan group, 18·00; and Khairpur, 8·28. It is by no means certain that these measurements are in all cases quite accurate, but they represent the latest data communicated to this Government.

The density of population is greatest in Cambay, which is surrounded by the district of Kaira, also of remarkable density. In the census return, however, the average per square mile in Cambay is stated to be only 245, which is probably too little. Kolhápur, on the other hand, which is surrounded by the Deccan, shows an abnormally high density (284), much above that of the adjacent British territory. The smallest relative population is in the forest tract of the Dángs (15), and in the semi-desert of Khairpur (21); and in the hilly states of the Mahi Kántha, too, it is no more than 47.

The variations that seem to have taken place since the census of 1872 are in many cases evidently nominal, and due to the greater pains taken in 1881 to ensure a correct enumeration. For instance, the Dángs show an increase of more than 54 per cent., Jawhár of 30, the hilly states of Surat 22, and those in the Mahi Kántha of 16. The normal progress of Cutch, Káthiáwár, Sávantvádi, and the South Deccan states and feudatories has been from time to time checked by famine, which they shared with their neighbours in British territory, or by exceptional epidemic, either fever or cholera. In Akalkot, for example, the population has fallen off by 28 per cent., and in the South Marátha jághírs by 14 per cent. The same general feature noted with regard to the census of Crown districts is also found in the case of feudatories, and affords a strong proof of the superior accuracy of the last enumeration. It is the comparatively higher increase of females, where there is any increase at all, with the comparatively smaller decrease in the opposite case. The exceptions to this rule are Kolhápur, Sávantvádi and Khairpur, regarding which no explanation is available. On the whole, the entire feudatory territory has increased during the nine years by 2·05 per cent.; but the males show only 0·53 of this, and the females bring up the total by their increase of 3·72. Thus, taking the whole administration in one total, the males have decreased by 0·04, and the other sex has increased (nominally) by 2·85.

Changes in the Administration.

There were none of any importance except the abolition of the customs duties, which was effected a few days before the beginning of the year, and the consequent reduction in the staff of the Customs Department. This change will be referred to more at length in the section on the customs revenue, and its effects will be noticed in the chapter on Trade. Other minor changes will also be referred to under the chapters treating of the departments to which they relate.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

In this section an account is attempted to be given of the moral and material progress of each Native State within the Presidency of Bombay. It includes an account of Aden, as the relations with the Arab tribes on its frontier may be conveniently noticed in this place. The Native States collectively have an area of 67,623 square miles and a population of 6,941,249. They comprise about a third of the area of the Presidency, and 29 per cent. of the whole population lives within their borders. Their revenue is estimated to amount to 26½ lákhs. Baroda is not included, as it is under the political superintendency of the Government of India.

GUJARA'T STATES.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population (1881), 512,084; Revenue, Rs. 18,04,000.

Cutch.

Cutch is a large peninsula in the north of the Presidency governed by a Jádejá Rajput prince styled the Ráv. The modern history of Cutch may be said to date from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Sama Rajputs which took place or at least was completed during the fourteenth century. The Samas it appears fled to Cutch from the oppression of the Sumrás, who in their turn were being hunted down by the invading Musalmáns. The Chávdá Rajputs, who then ruled over Cutch, granted the Samas a tract of land, but in time the latter subverted the rule of the Chávdás, and reigned in their stead. The ruling tribe of Jádejás, or children of Jádá, appear to have been converted to a form of Muhámmadanism early in their history, and retained their religion when in later years other branches embraced the orthodox form of Islám. The names of their rulers continue Hindu, while those of the Tatta Jáms are Musalmán; and in their isolation the difficulty of obtaining suitable husbands for their daughters led, it is supposed, to the practice of female infanticide.

In the fifteenth century the Jádejás were subdued by the Muhammadan king of Ahmadabad, but their tribute was remitted by the Emperor Jahángir on condition of giving pilgrims a passage to Mecca. As a province of the Moghal Empire Cutch remained free from attack, and the condition of the country was prosperous, but after 1718 the Viceroy being pressed for money sent expeditions into Cutch, which were defeated, and the fort of Bhúj was built to repel their attacks. Subsequently a rebellion ensued, and the Amir of Sind taking advantage of the disorders of the kingdom twice invaded the country with some success (1762-65). The disorder became intensified by the insanity of the king and the struggles of rival factions, until in 1809 the help of the British Government was sought to reduce the country to order. But it was not considered expedient to interfere with the internal affairs of Cutch, and the treaty then made was chiefly directed to the suppression of piracy and the prevention of raids into Káthiáwár. The treaty was little regarded; and all remonstrances failing, the British army moved into Cutch in 1815, and a new treaty was made by which the British undertook to retore order, and Cutch to pay compensation and cede the fort of Anjar and 23 other villages. Order was immediately enforced, and Government then remitted the tribute and all arrears due by Cutch, in return for which the Ráv continued faithful to his alliance. But his debaucheries and cruelty excited the discontent of the Jádejá Chiefs, who in 1818 applied for the help of the British Government, and, as the Ráv had made preparation for war, a force was moved against him, and Bhúj was captured. The Ráv was deposed, and the Jádejás nominated a minor his successor, with the British Resident and a few Chiefs as a Regency. The Government agreed to maintain order, but not to introduce any civil or criminal jurisdiction, and guaranteed the Jádejá Chiefs their possessions. In 1822 the district of Anjar formerly ceded was restored to Cutch for a yearly payment of money, and after ten years, as it appeared that the payment was felt as a burden, it was remitted. The Regency was dissolved in 1834 on the young Ráv coming of age, who on his death in 1860 was succeeded by his son Ráv Prágmalji, an enlightened ruler whose efforts at good government were recognized by the title of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India conferred by the Supreme Government. Ráv Prágmalji died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, a boy of ten years of age.

The Ráv is now seventeen years of age, and has just been admitted to a share in the administration after having been privately educated. He succeeded to the state on the death of his father, but during his minority the administration has been conducted by a council. His kinsmen, or bháyád as they are collectively called, exercise almost independent jurisdiction, and their relations with each other and the Ráv being unsatisfactory, the Jádejá Court

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch.*

was established for the settlement of questions arising among them, and Government in many instances have guaranteed the rights of the Jádejás. Cutch has certain rights over the ports of Wawánia in Morvi and Jinjhuda in Navánagar, both in Káthiáwár, and also a certain jurisdiction over the waters of the gulf. These rights create disputes, and foster a feeling of antagonism between these states, and although proposals have often been made for settlement, they have been without effect. The Thákor of Morvi, on the other hand, possesses the independent táluka of Adhoi in Cutch, and a separation of joint interests is, therefore, desirable. The state pays 2 lákhs a year to Government for the expenses of a British force. A Political Agent, with an Assistant, resides at Bhúj, the capital of the state.

The regularity with which the young Ráv attended the meetings of council as a spectator and the intelligent interest evinced by him in the work transacted, induced Government to admit him to a share in the active administration of the state. He is anxious to devote more time to acquiring a practical knowledge of revenue management, and sits with the Diván to hear appeals. His private studies have, therefore, suffered, but it is reported that he has acquired more information than is usually found in young men of his age. Disputes with the state of Navánagar regarding the rights over the bandar of Jinjhuda and the claim of that state to the jurisdiction over the waters of the Hansthal passage, which connects the inner with the outer Gulf of Cutch, will probably be settled amicably, but the disputes with Morvi have not approached any nearer to a satisfactory termination. The latter state has offered to compensate Cutch by a payment in cash to extinguish all rights in the port of Wawánia, and to exchange a part of its lands in Cutch territory held under service tenure, but the Cutch Darbár presses for a complete separation of joint interests in Cutch and the Machu Kántha. Other questions, too, regarding the rights of Cutch to flotsam and jetsam in the gulf have also been discussed in a hostile spirit by the two states.

The Bháyád.

Government have decided that collaterals can inherit the privilege of guarantee attached to jághírs on failure of direct heirs, and the Darbár have resolved to levy a nazarána, or succession duty, from girásiás succeeding to their estates on the death of the last holder. In the case of direct heirs, as sons and grandsons, the nazarána is nominal; for brothers, nephews and cousins of the first and second degree the duty is higher; and for remote heirs it is fixed at a year's revenue of the jághír inherited. In accordance with these rules several girásiás paid their nazars and obtained the usual dress of honour and swords as tokens of vassalage. The state of education among the bháyád is deplorable, but the majority have neither the means nor the inclinations to impart any private tuition to their sons. Still the numbers at school are slowly increasing, and a great stride was made during the year from 93 to 148 boys under instruction. As an encouragement, prizes in the shape of decorative dresses were distributed to the more advanced.

Estates under management.

The estate of the Girásia of Vinjan being heavily encumbered with debt, the Darbár endeavoured to exercise some control over the thákor by requiring him to submit a budget of receipts and charges for annual inspection; but as this has not had any appreciable effect, the Darbár has declined to interfere any further. The debts of the Thákor of Roha have been guaranteed by the Darbár, and while the estate was under management two-thirds of the amount was cleared; but since the thákor has taken over the management, little has been paid. Palanswa was attached to determine the succession in default of direct heirs. The civil and criminal jurisdiction over Lakádiá and Náliyá is conducted by the Darbár, while 3 other estates are in charge of the Darbár during the minority of the Chiefs. The state also administers the endowment of the shrine of Sha Murad, the guardian saint of vessels at sea, during the minority of the Khalifa.

During the Mohoram the Muhammadans carried their tábut past the temple of the Lohánás in Anjar; the Máhájans took offence at the indignity suffered by the temple, and were on the point of closing their shops, but were induced to abstain from this demonstration.

Revenue.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 18,04,000, and the expenditure to Rs. 14,22,000, showing a surplus of Rs. 3,81,000. The expenditure includes Rs. 3,97,000 classed as extraordinary, and the most noticeable item is the outlay of nearly 3 lákhs on the Mándvi harbour works. 21 villages were taken from the Anjar Táluka and created into a separate charge under a thánádár to relieve the pressure from heavy work. The land revenue is collected in kind; the crops are gathered or stored in the village grain-yard, where they are divided into two parts—one for the Darbár and the other for the cultivator. The system is tedious, and the operation of storing and measuring afford many opportunities for fraud and theft; but as many persons are interested in the abuses of the system, any change would be strongly resisted. The experiment of fixed money rátes has been tried in a few villages in Anjar for five years, but the people are said to be hankering after a return to the old plan. A large proportion of the land revenue is known to be unauthorizedly alienated, and rules have been framed to assess these lands to the revenue. An experiment was tried with a pulsometer to raise water for irrigation, but without success; and an artesian well sunk at Gudhshisa has not been found to pay, owing to the cost of subsidiary works for leading the water to the land. 68 wells were sunk, and endeavours have been made to induce cultivators to sink others by advances of money.

Surveys,

9 villages were surveyed by the Revenue Survey, and in 12 others the work was well forward. A party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey was also engaged in surveying the Great Northern Ran and the adjacent districts; and the Darbár, besides placing several officials exclusively at its service, provided the party with food and water.

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6,152 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation, and some increase in irrigation has been effected. There is still a large extent of arable waste land; but the sparse population and the cost of sinking wells, which alone can render cultivation profitable here, are the great drawbacks in the way of enlarging the area under tillage. Waste Lands.

There are 17 forest reserves scattered over different parts of the province, in which the principal produce is grass, the trees growing in them being for the most part thorny, stunted, and of no value for building purposes. The receipts from grass amounted to Rs. 5,900. Great efforts have been made to plant trees on road-sides and pasture lands, and rewards have been offered for the rearing of trees. Forests.

An attempt has been made to register the holders of arms among the dangerous classes of the community. 1,146 offences were reported to the police, and 1,867 persons were arrested, of whom 1,228 were convicted. Highway robberies declined, but there has been a considerable increase in thefts and burglaries, which is attributed to the local distress in the north-west of Cutch. The value of property stolen was reported at Rs. 26,800, of which Rs. 14,200 was recovered The practice of keeping under trial prisoners and convicts in stocks has been done away with, and the stocks have been destroyed. The strength of the police was 603, of whom 202 were mounted men. Their dress and arms have been improved, and the Arab Sibandi is now paid direct in place of the former plan of giving a lump sum to the jamádár, who employed men on miserable salaries, and kept the difference for himself. Police.

The Jádejás are under observation for infanticide for which they have acquired an unenviable notoriety. 2,868 girls had to be accounted for, of whom 157 died and 214 married. The births were greater in number and the deaths fewer than in the previous year. Rs. 8,126 were paid in aid of the marriage expenses of 77 girls. There were 29 cases of infraction of the rules, in most of which the parties were fined; and the conduct of the chief Jádeja of Tramban having been brought to notice, the Government guarantee of the Tilat has been suspended for seven years as a mark of displeasure. Infanticide.

2,603 cases were tried by the Criminal Courts, and only 3 were left in arrears. 2,228 persons were convicted, but 56 persons only were sentenced to be imprisoned for more than six months. The Diván decided 90 appeals, and left no arrears. Appeals also lie from the Varisht Court and the Jádejá Court to the Diván in criminal cases. Criminal Justice.

In 1869 the Diván compiled a short penal code and civil and criminal procedure codes, which being found defective were amended in 1874 on the models of the British-Indian codes and approved by Government. The Diván has now again revised the penal and criminal procedure codes, and has taken the opportunity to confer a petty jurisdiction upon the smaller girásiás. Rules have also been laid down for the examination of pleaders; and it has been decided not to assist in the recovery of time-barred debts outstanding for thirty-five years, even when they have been assigned to others by the original creditors.

The average number of convicts in the Bhúj Central Jail was 140; the cost of this and the subsidiary jails amounted to Rs. 10,400. Prisons.

3,159 suits were disposed of and 290 were left in arrears, the average value of a suit being Rs. 193. The court fees received amounted to Rs. 56,000, and the judicial expenditure to Rs. 49,000. The Diván disposed of 367 appeals. The Varisht Court decided 627 appeals, leaving 7 on hand. There are 5 Small Cause Courts,—that is, the Judges at 5 stations have the powers of a Small Cause Court, and they decided 2,261 suits at a cost of Rs. 4,110. Civil Justice.

The Stamp Act introduced in 1880 was revised, and the total sales of stamps amounted to Rs. 50,700. The Registration Act in force from the same time has also been revised. 1,198 documents were registered, and the system is said to be appreciated. 121 sales of land were effected, valued at Rs. 62,200. Stamps and Registration.

There are 6 municipalities; Bhúj has an income of Rs. 10,700 and Mándvi of Rs. 9,100. This is the principal town in the province, and as its income is not equal to its wants, the Darbár has remitted the contribution of Rs. 3,400 payable to the hospital and the vaccinators. A large piece of ground outside the town has been advertized for sale for building sites with a view to check the overcrowding which now exists, and a local bázár will be built for the convenience of the people. The other municipalities suffer from a small and insufficient revenue. At Náliyá a house tax has been imposed, but direct taxes appear to be unpopular; and as the customs duties levied by the Darbár are heavy, there are objections to the levy of octroi dues. Municipalities.

The collection of customs duties at Mándvi, Anjar and Mundra is farmed, and at Bhúj and Khadva and at the bandars of Jakhau and Lakhpat are managed departmentally; the collections amounted to Rs. 7,72,700. The value of imports was returned at Rs. 53 lákhs and of exports at 39 lákhs, and the latter has doubled owing to the large quantity of cotton, 31 lákhs, sent out.[1] The trade with Zanzibar in blue-dyed cloth continues to decline. The difference of weights and measures in different places was a constant source of inconvenience and of loss to the country people. A *máp* (measure) of 27 sers in Bhúj is 22 to 14 sers in girásia villages, a ser of 40 new dokdas in Bhúj is equal to 32 to 40 old dokdas in other places, and there is a similar difference in the maund. The Darbár have ventured to correct these differences, and have assimilated the weights in Cutch to those in Bombay, with which it is closely connected by trade. Much-needed changes have also been made in levying dues on grain, which was heavily taxed—first with an import duty of 4 per cent., and next with a duty of 6 per Trade.

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cent. every time it changed hands; it thus paid 10 or 20 per cent. before it reached the consumer. In the interior grain paid a duty of 11 per cent.—4 per cent. import, 4 per cent. land duty, and 3 per cent. town duty where sold. The 4 per cent. land duty has been abolished, as well as the 6 per cent. on sales at sea-port towns. At Mándvi the duty on vegetables has been reduced from 50 to 25 per cent. The dues collected by gate-keepers at sea-port towns have been abolished, and the farming of the meat supply has been discontinued, which will help to lower the price of this article of food. On the other hand, the import duty on some articles has been raised from 5 to 7 per cent., and the export duty on all goods not manufactured in Cutch was increased from 4 to 6 per cent. to cover any loss which might follow on the reforms above mentioned. The poll tax on passengers at sea-port towns, which brought in Rs. 16,000, has also been abolished, and 2 screw presses have been set up in Mándvi for pressing cotton, which is now shipped in loose dokras. The boats conveying passengers to the steamers have also been registered, and their fares have been regulated, as it was found that a good deal of extortion was practised by unscrupulous boatmen. 3,028 vessels arrived at and 3,145 left Cutch, showing a small increase over the previous year.

Mines and Manufactures.

The building stones of Cutch are admired all over Gujarát, and the palace at Baroda has been furnished with the Khavda yellow marble. Clay is in much demand, and a large quantity is exported to Bombay for the use of the School of Art. Rs. 6,600 were derived from the manufacture of alum. A mixture of cotton and silk of a striped pattern called masrue and another called chaddi, a spotted pattern, are made at Mándvi. The chief cotton fabrics are dungry cloth and canvas for ships. Cloth is imported and dyed blue for export chiefly to Zanzibar, but the trade is declining.

Public Works.

A large sum of 3 lákhs has been spent on public works, which is 16 per cent. of the revenue. The improvement of the Mándvi harbour works cost nearly a lakh; the pier has been partly constructed, and has afforded great convenience to the shipping. The break-water designed by Mr. Ormiston has been finished, and it has been suggested that, if the end of the pier and the break-water were joined, it would serve as a wet dock. The Tuna channel has been dredged, and the bank of the river at Sarya has been pitched with stone to prevent erosion. The road to connect Bhúj with Káthiáwár is being pushed on, a part is finished, the other sections are well advanced, and the steam ferry already established between Wawania and Rohar completes the communication. The Alfred High School at Bhúj will shortly be finished, and Mr. Jumábhái Lálji has given the money for a dispensary at Mundra. The Bhúj market is a handsome building, and is now partly occupied. Stalls for the sale of vegetables, and the Mándvi custom-house and clock-tower have been commenced. The cost of the establishment was 5 per cent. of the expenditure.

Vital.

The number of births registered was 5,185 and deaths 4,735. Cholera prevailed, and 715 cases proved fatal. There was an average attendance of 866 persons at the 5 hospitals and dispensaries, and the Mándvi Dispensary will now be transferred to a more suitable building. A foundling hospital has been started at Bhúj for the care of illegitimate children of Hindu parents who do not wish to support them; but it is found that the state is soon relieved of this charge, as rich widows and others who have no children of their own apply to adopt them. The total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations was 21,112; the outbreak of small-pox caused greater attention to be paid to re-vaccination, and the Ráv set an example by having himself vaccinated. 2 students who were educated at state expense at the Medical School at Ahmadabad have now been appointed to hospital work in the state. 6 others are still under instruction.

Instruction.

5 new schools have been opened and 411 scholars have been added to the roll; the total number of schools is now 91 with 5,753 scholars. 11 of these were private schools and 7 girls' schools. The late Chief Judge of the Varisht Court has given Rs. 1,500 for a scholarship at Bhúj. The Poshal is an ancient institution maintained by the state, where the students who come from all parts of Gujarát and Rájputána are taught the art of improvising in verse. The number of indigenous schools has been computed at 118 with an average of 28 pupils to each, and they serve to impart elementary instruction in places and among people whom the state does not reach.

There are 6 libraries at the most important towns which are supported by the municipalities; but the attendance at the reading rooms is very occasional, and the subscribers are few. The Darbár has offered a prize of Rs. 300 for the best Gujaráti essay on hygiene as applicable to native conditions. There is a Cutch Darbár gazette which is published at the state printing press; the latter paid its expenses and earned a small profit. The Bhúj School of Art has 47 pupils; they have made considerable progress, and their modelling is highly spoken of.

Mint.

The local mint, which was re-opened in 1881-82, has been working with a considerable profit, which after deducting all expenses amounts to Rs. 1,86,800.

Stud.

In the Darbár stables there are 6 elephants, 280 horses and mares, 47 camels, 83 bullocks, a wild ass, 16 fighting rams and a donkey stallion. The late Ráv paid much attention, and derived some profit from the breeding of horses for sale to the Irregular Horse. In 1878 the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon was invited to inspect the stud, and his recommendations have been more or less followed. 2 Government stallions and a donkey stallion have been lent to the state, and 185 acres of good grass land have been laid out as a paddock with stables and loose boxes. The Darbár have arranged to keep 3 stallions at selected towns to serve the mares of the country.

11 new post offices were opened, making a total of 44, and since the close of the year 4 others have been opened. 33 offices exchange mails daily and 15 alternately. A private company has started a tonga dâk to run daily between Bhúj and Mándvi, which has been subsidized by the Postal Department. Post.

PA'LANPUR.

Area, 7,775 square miles; Population (1881), 576, 478; Revenue about Rs.12,70,000.

Pálanpur.

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur is a collection of 13 states situated in the extreme north of the Presidency, and bounded on the west by the Ran of Cutch. It is for the most part a sandy, treeless plain, except in the north and east, where the hills are covered with dense jungle. The political connection with the State of Pálanpur dates from 1809; but in 1817 it was necessary on account of his mismanagement to coerce the Diván, and Pálanpur was assaulted and taken. A Political Superintendent was appointed, whose sanction was required to all important expenditure, and a local levy of 150 horse and 100 foot was raised; but in 1874, in consideration of the better management of the state, the financial control was relaxed.

Rádhanpur.

In 1819 the Nawáb of Rádhanpur applied for the help of the British Government to drive out the Khosás and other marauders, to repel whose incursions he was powerless, and after the country had been cleared he signed a treaty in 1820, agreeing to assist the Government in maintaining order and to pay a tribute, which was fixed at Rs. 17,000 a year; but in 1825 the tribute was foregone in consideration of the poverty of the state. The minor states of Pálanpur had also agreed to pay a share of the expenses of the expedition against the Khosás by whom they had been severely harassed, and also to pay a tribute, which was foregone in 1825, as in the case of Rádhánpur. Other agreements were then entered into by which they bound themselves to maintain order and to surrender outlaws and criminals. The country was at that period the haunt of freebooters, and the work of suppressing disorder has been difficult and prolonged. Minor States.

Courts of Justice.

The Chiefs of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur are invested with full criminal and civil powers, and even in matters of revenue are almost independent. Over them the Political Superintendent exercises only a general supervision; but over the remaining 13 petty states, whose Chiefs are much reduced owing to the excessive sub-division of their estates by the law of inheritance, it was necessary to appoint karkúns, now called thánádárs, six in number, who are invested with power to try petty criminal suits and to decide civil suits up to Rs. 250 in value. There are, besides, two Political Assistants who have higher powers, and the Political Superintendent who is the highest executive and appellate authority; but appeals in important cases lie to the Commissioner N. D. In Pálanpur and Rádhánpur there are local Courts from whose decision a final appeal lies to the Chief in person, and they follow codes of their own, based on the British-Indian laws. The Thákor of Tharád has been appointed a Magistrate of the first class, and has powers to decide civil suits up to Rs. 1,000 in value. The Rána of Váv has also been invested with lesser civil and criminal powers and a few of the minor Chiefs have been invested with powers suitable to their rank and intelligence.

Survey.

A revenue survey has been in progress in Pálanpur since 1878, and the Darbár proposes to introduce the system as an experiment in a few villages, which might be extended if it proves satisfactory. The land revenue is usually collected on the "bhagbatai" system by which the Darbár share is limited from ½ to ⅙ of the produce, but in a few villages the tax is levied on the plough at a fixed money rate.

People.

The Rajputs form a large class among the people, and are chiefly landholders, which may also be said of the Koli Thakurdárs who have a strain of Rajput blood. The Kunbis are few in number, but the landlords make great efforts to induce these good husbandmen to settle on their estates. The Kolis form the bulk of the population; they are poor and much given to cattle-stealing. The language generally spoken is Gujaráti.

Chief events.

The Sarais of Rájputána, who had been assisting in certain robberies in that state, were driven into the Váv Táluka, where the Jodhpur force attacked them, killing and wounding 17 men and taking 15 prisoners and all their cattle. This invasion of his territory was resented by the Rána of Váv, but after inquiry it was found that the commander of the Jodhpur troops was acting in good faith, and the Darbár agreed to grant a small charitable allowance to the families of the men who had been killed. It was then arranged, with the consent of the Chiefs, that the police of each state shall be allowed to cross the border in hot pursuit of criminals, reporting immediately their movements to the nearest police station of the state they enter, and make over the criminals apprehended to the police of that state for safe custody, pending a formal demand for their surrender.

Pálanpur.

This state has an area of 3,150 square miles and a population of 236,461. The only son and heir of the Chief died in September. The boundary disputes regarding two villages were settled, but Government did not approve of the decision respecting the village of Joita, and suggested that, if the Chiefs of Pálanpur and Dánta could be induced to concur in an exchange, it would be regarded as the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The boundaries of two other villages have been settled amicably by the two Chiefs; and in the case of Nandotri, which was in dispute between Baroda and Pálanpur, the jurisdiction has been awarded to the latter.

TRIBUTARY STATES, *Pálanpur.*

The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,45,600 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,50,400, which includes Rs. 42,600 spent on improvements and education. The Chief has not accepted the compensation for opium to be paid to him, and has submitted a memorial praying that the prohibition regarding the cultivation of the poppy may be rescinded.

The revenue survey is progressing slowly, and 7 villages were surveyed, and one has been classified. The arrears of civil and criminal cases are considerable, as no real effort has been made to fill the vacancy of the office of Judge under the Darbár. For education a large and spacious building has been finished and opened with great ceremony; it will contain accommodation for an English school, a Gujaráti school, a Persian school, and a public library. Street lamps have been introduced into the town of Pálanpur, some of the roads have been repaired, and arrangements are in progress to water them in the hot season.

Rádhanpur.

The Nawáb takes a great interest in his schools, where the teaching appears to be superior to that in other schools in the Agency. Rs. 17,800 were spent on improvements, chiefly in municipal charges and education.

Other States.

The Darbár has been energetic in the disposal of judicial business and in improvements in the town of Váv, such as widening streets and in constructing a new jail and cattle-pound. After long litigation the jurisdiction over 5 villages, which had hitherto been exercised by the Tharád Thánádár, was transferred to the Pálanpur Darbár. The Thánádár at Kánkrej is overworked, and to relieve him the shareholders in Thurra have agreed to appoint a Kámdár with an establishment for their own villages, 18 in number. The proposal has been sanctioned; but, as there are disputes as to their exclusive right to some of the villages, it will not be carried out until the dispute is settled. A school is to be opened at Uru.

Attachments.

6 estates were released from attachment in settlement of the disputes on payment of the debts for which they were attached, and 3 other estates were brought under attachment on account of disputes and debt. The affairs of the estate of Varahi were inquired into, and debts to the extent of Rs. 46,300 were admitted, while claims to the extent of Rs. 67,700 were rejected.

Criminal.

The number of offences reported to the police was 1,506, and 2,431 persons were arrested. 2,432 persons were tried, 1,093 convicted, and 1,339 acquitted or discharged. The sawárs sometimes leave their posts without leave; but, on the whole, the conduct of the men has been good, and they have done their duty with vigilance and care. 1,073 cases were tried. The offences of theft, causing hurt, and offences relating to marriage show a considerable increase; but offences of grievous hurt, rape and robbery decreased. The Sessions Judge decided 53 appeals and confirmed 27 decisions, reversing 24.

Prisons.

481 prisoners were admitted into the Superintendency Jail, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,895. The diet for adult male prisoners was raised from 1 lb. 5 ozs. of bájri flour to 1 lb. 8 ozs., and at the same time their daily ration of fresh vegetable was reduced from 6 to 4 ozs. In the Darbár jails 927 prisoners were admitted, and the dieting charges amounted to Rs. 5,954.

Civil Justice.

The Political Officers decided 1,311 civil suits and 61 appeals, besides 215 political suits and 10 appeals, the whole amount included in litigation being valued at Rs. 1¼ lakhs. 65 boundary disputes were settled. 696 civil suits and 179 political cases remained in arrears.

The Darbár Courts tried 2,245 cases and convicted 1,842 persons, acquitting 2,064. Compared with the previous year there is a general increase of crime. They decided 2,101 civil suits, involving Rs. 1,08,200, and 105 appeals, besides 306 political cases.

Weather.

The deficiency of rain caused a scarcity of forage, and cattle had to be driven to distant parts of the country. This, combined with earthquakes, cholera and cattle-disease, made the lot of the poorer classes a hard one during the year.

Public Works.

In all, Rs. 18,900 were spent on public works, of which Rs.11,900 were spent in Pálanpur. The individual items are small, a large portion of the expenditure being on repairs, wells and dharmsháláš. The school-houses at Pálanpur and Deesa, temples at Assera, Deesa and Bhabher, and the jail at Váv are the most noticeable.

The receipts of the Superintendency and other funds amounted to Rs. 1,36,400 and the charges to Rs. 1,53,000, the excess being met from the opening balances which have been reduced to Rs. 48,700.

Vital.

The 7 vaccinators vaccinated 16,240 persons at a cost of Rs. 17,700: the work has not been considered satisfactory, and changes have been made to ensure better work. 224 persons are reported to have died of small-pox. 11,677 persons were treated at the 3 dispensaries. A great deal of cholera was prevalent, especially in Diodar, where 167 died.

Instruction.

The average daily attendance at the 29 schools was 1,354 pupils, and the amount spent on education was Rs. 9,224. The states have decided to defray all educational expenses, receiving in return all school fees, and have agreed that the expenditure shall be regulated by proposals of the Education Department, to be submitted annually to a meeting of the representatives of the states. The present fund of Rs. 3,000 is to be invested and kept apart until Rs. 10,000 will be collected, when steps will be taken to establish a tálukdári school at Pálanpur for the education of young Chiefs.

MAHI KA'NTHA.

Area, 5,000 square miles; Population (1881), 517,485; Revenue about Rs. 7,50,000.

Mahi Kántha.

The Mahi Kántha (banks of the Mahi) District comprises a group of 59 states in the north-east of the Presidency bordering on Mewár, the largest and most important of which is I'dar, which covers more than half of the whole territory. 11 other states are of some consequence, and the remainder are petty tracts belonging to Rajput or Koli thákors, once unruly feudatories of the Baroda Darbár, and now requiring the constant supervision of the Political Agent.

The earliest settlers were Bhils and Kolis who were subdued by the Rajputs driven from Sind on the Musalmán invasion. By intermarriage with the Kolis many of these Rajputs lost caste, only keeping the names of their clans. In the fifteenth century the Rajputs fell under the dominion of the Ahmadabad kings, and on their decline were absorbed by the Moghal Empire, although tribute was rarely collected except by the display of an overpowering force. The Maráthás followed the Moghals, and every two or three years the Baroda Government collected tribute by means of a military force; but losing strength in the beginning of the present century it was arranged in 1811 that the British Government should collect the tribute, and pay it over to the Gáikwár, thus freeing the Baroda Government from the expense of maintaining a large force and freeing the province from the loss caused by its periodical progresses. But on the Peshwa's share of Gujarát falling to the British Government by right of conquest it became evident from the general lawlessness that some one power should become responsible for the maintenance of order. As the Gáikwár's Government was unable to take this position, the management of the Mahi Kántha was, by an agreement concluded in 1820, made over to the British Government; the latter undertaking to collect and pay the tribute free of expense, and the former pledging itself not to send troops or in any way to interfere with the districts.

From 1833 to 1836 there were local disturbances which had to be suppressed by force, and in 1857-58 a display of force was again required, when measures were taken for registering arms and disarming a part of the population, a smart action being fought at the Taringa Hill and the town of Mondeti being carried by assault. In 1867 a partial disturbance at Posina was soon put down, and since then the peace has been unbroken, except in the past year, when the Bhils of Pol rose against their Chief and extorted an agreement from him.

The Chief of I'dar administers his own affairs, subject only to general supervision and advice. In the other states the management of police and the administration of justice rest more or less entirely with the Political Officers. The several Chiefs have been divided into 7 classes according to their position and wealth, and are allowed to exercise the judicial powers which have been fixed upon as appropriate to each class. Chiefs of the first class,—that is, I'dar alone,—have full civil and criminal powers, and the powers decrease by a graduated scale to the power to imprison for one month, to fine up to Rs. 50, and to hear civil suits of less than Rs. 250 in value, which is exercised by Chiefs of the lowest class. A few Chiefs have not been considered of sufficient consequence to be entrusted with any powers; and in their states all matters are referred to the Political Agent, who also exercises the residuary jurisdiction which is not within the cognizance of the several Chiefs.

I'dar.

The largest state in this Agency is I'dar, which had been under British management from 1869 to 1882, when it was handed over to Mahárája Kesrisingji on his attaining his majority. A slight sketch of the progress made in that period may be attempted. On the death of the late Chief his debts were found to amount to Rs. 1,63,500, which have been fully paid off with interest. But against the debt he held shares in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and there were outstandings of revenue which have been gradually realized. If these two items are set off against the debt, it may be said that the late Chief died free from incumbrances. During British management the revenue has remained somewhat stationary, and has been slightly exceeded by the expenditure; but this is explained by heavy and exceptional charges for marriages and funeral ceremonies, the ambitious alliances with the Chiefs of Udepur and Kotah having consumed large sums of money. The minor Chief himself was married to Salumbár, and for a long time was educated by a private tutor; but it was finally arranged that he should be entered as a student at the Rájkumár College, where he remained two years, to his great benefit.

Survey.

The state villages have been surveyed and assessed; but the late assessments being considered too moderate, the Darbár remonstrated against the loss of revenue, on which the Survey Department re-assessed the lands and raised the rates considerably. Its effect, however, has been that land paying Rs. 12,500 has been thrown out of cultivation, and the Chief has found it necessary to reduce Colonel Anderson's rates by one-third as a tentative measure.

Forests.

Proposals have been matured, and are now before the Chiefs, to constitute 40 forest reserves covering 54 square miles. The forests might be made valuable; but the primitive inhabitants resent any interference with their hereditary practices, and the measure must be carefully introduced.

Establishment.

In 1879 the duties of the establishment were revised, by which, without increasing the cost, the duties were more sub-divided. Till then it had been the custom to concentrate work with the Assistant Political Agent, and but little authority was given to any other official. A

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Mahi Kántha.

reform was made by dividing the state into 3 divisions, with a Mámlatdár over each, the Darbár Kárbhári was appointed a first class Magistrate, and the duties of the Assistant Political Agent were made less executive and more supervising. These changes were beneficial, and gave the establishment an opportunity to gain experience, so that the Mahárája has found a trained staff of officials ready to hand. 2 Civil Courts were also added to the previous number, and police pátels were appointed to all villages in 1875.

Infanticide.

An infanticide establishment has been kept up for the supervision of the Márwádi Rajput population. It is maintained by subscriptions received from the Mahárája, by a moiety of mohsuls imposed on Chiefs, and by fines inflicted for infringement of the rules. In twelve years the receipts amounted to Rs. 20,700 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,400. Of this, Rs. 7,100 were paid to parents to assist them in defraying the expenses of their daughters' marriages, and the balance was paid for charges of the establishment. The results show that in twelve years 977 children were born: 491 were boys and 486 girls. The deaths, on the other hand, of children under one year of age have been 84 boys to 124 girls. In the past six years, however, 48 male children have died and 52 female children, which affords good ground for believing that the practice of female infanticide has now died out.

Boundary settlements.

No less than 51 external and 210 internal boundaries have been laid down and demarcated during the attachment. This will be a permanent mark of great benefit effected under British management.

Excise.

In connection with the excise on salt, a preventive line was established on the frontier to exclude Márwár salt, and in consideration the state was compensated by a payment of Rs. 1,600 per annum for loss of transit duty, and was allowed to receive 31,000 maunds of salt at a nominal rate of one anna per maund. Subsequently, however, arrangements were made regarding the Márwár salt, which made it unnecessary to maintain the preventive line, and in consequence the privilege of getting salt at a nominal rate has also lapsed. The state has also agreed to suppress the cultivation of the poppy and to prevent smuggling. In return it receives opium duty-free, and makes a profit by its sale. It has not been found practicable or expedient to abolish the transit duties upon which the state puts a high value irrespective of the income of about Rs. 30,000 which is received from them.

Public Works.

About Rs. 76,000 were spent on public works, including Rs. 29,000 on the bund across the Hathmati River in connection with the canal project. The first bund was unfortunately swept away by a flood, and a large amount of money was wasted. The remaining expenditure was chiefly on repairs to tanks and dharmsháláš. 350 masonry and 1,000 kacha wells have been sunk by the rayats on favourable terms as regards revenue, and the town of I'dar has been lighted, and its roads regularly watered.

Education.

Considerable progress has been effected in education to which little attention had previously been paid. Now there are 23 boys' and 2 girls' schools under inspection, and several fine buildings have been erected. All the more important villages possess a school, but cultivators rarely avail themselves of the advantages offered, and no success has been met with in any attempts to induce Bhils to send their children to school. They laughingly say their sons must learn to drive cattle and use the bow.

Exchange of villages.

The I'dar Government has been finally induced to cede its rights in the villages of Morápa, Harsol, Gambhirpur, Umedni-muadi, Gulabni-muada, Sultánpur and Punsei, in exchange for the cession, by the British Government, of the villages of Gábut, Vaniad, Bayár and Choila. This has been brought about through the good sense of the young Mahárája, and the agreement was signed in November, 1881.

States under management.

The Mahárája of I'dar was installed on the 7th July, 1882, amid festivities which lasted for some days. In commemoration of the event he is constructing a building for a library and clock-tower in the chief street of his capital. A new Diván has been appointed, and there appears to be more energy in the administration than formerly. Dipsingji of Málpur has also attained his majority, and has been put in charge of his táluka. His state is much involved in consequence of his father's extravagance; and unless a settlement is made, there is little chance of the debts being paid for many years to come. The Thákor of Mohanpur has died, and the succession falls to his son, a boy of six years of age. This state is also involved to the extent of Rs. 30,000. The Thákor of Ghodásan has also died. He was a good ruler, and much respected by all. His son has been sent to the Rájkumár College to complete his education. An attachment for three years has been placed on the Amliyara Táluka on account of the misconduct of the young thákor.

There has been a marked improvement this year in the behaviour of the hill Bhils, more especially so in those of Pol. The settlement of the Mahi Kántha girás vánta claims against the Baroda State has been conducted by a special settlement officer, who disposed of 1,086 of these claims.

2 estates were released from attachment and 5 others brought under management, making a total of 16. The officers in charge have been directed to prepare annual budgets, which have been found useful in affording a clear idea of what has been done in the past, and can be effected in the future. The estate of Ilol was in debt to the extent of three years' revenue, which has been paid off, and it is about to be released with a year's revenue in hand besides a considerable expenditure on useful public works.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Mahi Kántha.

The troublesome Deshi Bhils have been controlled by the plan of having a special police officer and 20 mounted constables to prevent crime and to hunt down offenders, regardless of jurisdiction, which is necessary amongst small and much intermixed states. The experiment has been very successful, but there is a difficulty about its cost. In the Katosan district the crime of arson is extremely common. It is perpetrated generally on account of some domestic grudge, and often an unsigned letter of warning is previously affixed. Among the hill Bhils there has been a marked decrease in cases of cattle-stealing. Production.

2,210 cases were reported to the police concerning 1,437 accused persons. 821 persons were convicted and 534 released.

Crimes of violence have decreased. Dacoities have numbered 84, in which 8 persons were killed and 51 wounded. A Wániá, out of revenge, hired a band of robbers to plunder the house of his relative, and carried off Rs. 10,000; but four-fifths of the property have been recovered, and Government signified their approval of the action of the I'dar Police in this case. Property of the reputed value of Rs. 85,300 was stolen, and Rs. 26,600 were recovered. The Criminal Courts convicted 1,835 persons and released 1,477, leaving 53 persons still to be tried at the close of the year. The Sessions Court disposed of 24 cases in which it convicted 47 persons and acquitted 11. Fine is the customary mode of punishment; it fills the treasury, and does away with the inconvenience and expense of guarding and feeding the prisoners. One of the conditions the Pol Bhils exacted from their Chief in 1881 was that on no account should he imprison any of them,—confinement to these people accustomed to an out of door life being specially obnoxious. Out of 33 appeals 21 sentences were modified or reversed, 588 prisoners were sent to jail, and the daily average in confinement was 161, the cost for diet being only 1½ anna per head. The prisoners wear a prison dress with distinguishing numbers, and the scale of diet has been amended. The total Márwádi population under surveillance to check infanticide is now 983 males and 1,179 females; of the latter, 298 are children under fifteen years of age. 2 boys and 4 girls died during the year. Rs. 415 were granted to assist in the marriages of 16 girls. No case of infanticide is known to have occurred, and the annually increasing excess number of females would appear to show that there is no reason to believe that the Márwádi population is now more addicted to this crime than any other class of the community; neither does the proportion of unmarried females of a marriageable age seem especially large. Criminal Justice.

The Civil Courts disposed of 1,685 suits of the average value of Rs. 68, and left 329 suits in arrears; but the Political Agent complains of the vast number of useless and repeated petitions. 17 appeals were disposed of, leaving 16 in arrears in the Political Agent's Court; besides these, 222 political cases were decided. Civil Justice.

The I'dar State has engaged an experienced agent to import farmers as cultivators, as well as to take measures calculated to increase the prosperity of the cultivators and the revenue. Two new hamlets have been established, each with 30 Kunbi cultivators, and in other villages the number of cultivators has been increased by importation. Attention has been drawn to the cultivation of indigo, and it is intended to experiment on 50 bighás this year. Leases have been granted on favourable terms to those who will dig masonry wells, and 51 have in consequence been sunk. Protection.

Rs. 22,000 have been spent on public works, among which the hospital at Ilol, and irrigational work on the Várávashi River, and 5 school-houses at I'dar may be mentioned. The earthquake has shaken the house of the Political Agent so much that it has had to be condemned. Public Works.

11,078 births and 7,752 deaths were reported, the number being less than in the previous two years. Two new dispensaries were opened at Ilol and Bramhákhed, and in the older dispensaries the average daily attendance was from 43 to 62. The hospital at I'dar has been much improved, and quarters for 10 in-patients have been erected. Except among the Bhils, the people take kindly to vaccination, and there is now no trouble in persuading them to present their children. 11,402 operations were performed. Vital.

There are 65 schools attended by 3,668 scholars. Kolis and Kunbis rarely attend; still their number has increased by 80 to 329. Bhils have not yet been induced to attend. The Mahárája of I'dar takes a healthy interest in education, and generally examines the schools at villages he may pass through; he has also induced one of his sardárs to send his son to the Rájkumár College. The school at Sadra for the sons of tálukdárs is fairly prosperous. Instruction.

KÁTHIÁWÁR.

Area, 20,879 square miles; Population (1881), 2,343,899; Revenue, Rs. 1,23,00,000.

Káthiáwár.

The peninsula of Káthiáwár, the ancient Surásht[illegible] lies on the north-west coast of the Presidency, and the old divisions into Jhálávád north, So[illegible]h south, Gohelvád east, and Hálár west are still retained for administrative purposes. The fou[illegible] leading states are Dhrángadra, Navánagar, Junágad and Bhávnagar, and many of the other states are offshoots from these four, but in parting with land each parent state has been careful to reserve to itself the coast and harbours. Thus Bhávnagar has all the eastern and Navánagar all the western ports, while Junágad has a majority on the south. Under the ruling houses there are numerous petty Rajput lairds and yeomen, representatives of old houses long ruined and supplanted, or of the younger brothers of Chiefs who have received their girás, or portion, from the estate.

Internal warfare and resistance to the Supreme Power were both ended in 1807-8 by the settlements effected by Colonel Walker. The Chiefs were thenceforward bound to pay their tribute regularly, to respect each other's possessions, and to make the highways safe within their own limits. But no definite measures were pressed on them for the due performance of the latter duty, nor were sufficient or effective remedies provided for civil wrongs. There was an infinite number of unsettled claims and rights to property, jurisdiction, rank and independence in dispute among those who possessed and those who had possessed political power, which the British Agency when first established in 1822 did not attempt to treat in a way to ensure finality. The British Agent generally confined himself to mediation, and irreversible decrees were seldom issued. In 1860 the Agent reported that the country seemed to have stood still since 1808, and that nothing conclusive had been done with a mass of civil business, of which part might properly be settled by diplomatic means, while the rest might best be dealt with under ordinary civil procedure.

Before 1863, except for the Criminal Court of the Political Agent established in 1831 to aid the Darbárs in the trial of great crimes, the whole interference of the Political Agent with the judicial administration of the territories under the several Chiefs was exercised diplomatically, no magisterial action being ever taken. The criminal jurisdiction of the first and second class Chiefs only was defined.

Since 1863 the country has undergone a great change. The jurisdiction of all the Chiefs was then classified and defined. That of Chiefs of the first and second classes, civil and criminal, is plenary; that of the lesser Chiefs graded in diminishing scale. The residuary jurisdiction is exercised by the four Political Assistants, each resident in his division, who have the civil powers of District Judges and the criminal powers of District Magistrates. They commit to the sessions of the Political Agent's Court of criminal justice. Civil and criminal appeals lie from the Political Assistants to the Political Agent. Each Political Assistant in charge of a pránt has a subordinate Assistant, who resides at the head-quarters of the pránt, and has civil and criminal powers up to a fixed limit; and in each pránt there are a certain number of sub-divisional thánádárs, each invested with lower civil and criminal powers over a knot of villages contiguous to his thána. It is a noteworthy fact that of 187 territorial divisions, large and small, into which Káthiáwár is now divided, 134 separate tálukás are administered under the thanás. Interspersed among the larger principalities are clusters of small properties so subdivided and attenuated that the owners are no longer fit to hold civil or criminal jurisdiction, and are often glad to surrender it. *These petty proprietors are described as miserably poor and ignorant, and steeped in debt, they do not possess even the semblance of authority, and have not the means to undertake* any works of improvement. The thánádár undertakes the civil and criminal business up to his powers and the general administration, but not, it is to be noted, any responsibility for police. It is clear that the area directly administered is destined to increase; for wherever a "Gádi", and therewith the strict right of primogeniture, is not maintained, wherever the estate is sub-divided anew among each successive generation, the landholders must in time subside to the level of ordinary subjects. On the other hand, as the principalities, which are impartible, comprise upwards of 15,000 square miles out of 20,000, the Agency can never be called upon to administer more than one-fourth part of the total area of the province.

At the base of the political scale are the territorial circles administered under the thánás. It has already been said that the thánádár is a Civil Judge and Magistrate of small powers, who administers justice and ordinary affairs for a group of small and generally poor tálukás. 20 thánás have been established at different stations in the province; and the administration of the officers in charge, supported and controlled as it is by the superior Political Officers, secures a well-ordered peace in place of lawless anarchy, and is a benefit and security to the country.

The Káthiáwár Chiefs exercise a jurisdiction graded according to their territorial importance, from the plenary jurisdiction of the first class Chief to the petty magisterial power of a tálukdár of the seventh class. The jurisdiction of the Agency Officers is complementary of that of the Chiefs.

The law administered by the Darbári Courts is the customary law of the province, the Hindu and Muhammadan religious laws as modified by local or tribal usage. The procedure tends to become like that of the Agency Courts. The large states have procedure codes and penal codes based upon those used in British India. In cases falling within the proper jurisdiction of a Darbár, the Agency does not interfere as a Court having jurisdiction, but only in a diplomatic or executive manner, where there may be good reason. A special class of cases, viz. complaints of mulgirásiás and bháyáds against Chiefs, are to be heard under certain rules by the Rájasthánik Court, of which the President is a British Officer. The law administered in the Agency Courts is comprised in two local codes based on the British-Indian codes, such Acts of Parliament or of the Government of India as are applicable, local rules issued by the Political Agent, treaties and engagements, and custom or usage of country, tribe or family. The criminal jurisdiction, original and residuary, is based on the same scheme as the civil,—the Political or Special Assistant being invested with powers like those of a District Magistrate. The Penal Code in its spirit is the substantive criminal law, and, being explicit, it works well. It is a curious fact that for many years the only jurisdiction of the Agency was that of a Sessions Court for trial of great crimes, in which the Agent sat with the Chiefs or with their representatives as President. There was no development of magisterial jurisdiction in the

Agency until Colonel Keating's time. In the Political Agent's Court of criminal justice for Káthiáwár, committals from the Agency Officers or Darbári Magistrates are tried by the President associated with four Native Judges, of whom one is usually a girásia, and the others are Chiefs or their agents or judicial officers. Judgment and sentence go by a majority of votes. The Native Judges are said not only to put useful questions throughout the trial, but to be valuable assistants in coming to a decision.

Rájasthánik Court.

The Rájasthánik Court was established in 1873. The special character of this tribunal is, that it has been constituted, with the assent and at the cost of the Chiefs, for the decision of disputes as to girás, or hereditary landed estate, between them and the class of bháyád and mulgirásiás. These men, whether they be the Chiefs' collaterals, or the remnant of earlier holders, are the principal subjects, and have often been the victims of jealousy or aggression. The Chiefs in referring this class of cases from their own Courts, where they are at once judge and defendant, to a common Court with an English President for all Káthiáwár, have made the first advance towards an independent judicature, obviously a matter of very great importance.

The Rájasthánik Court is a sequel of the definition and settlement of jurisdictions in Káthiáwár in 1863. After that date all suitors were referred for justice to their Chiefs, and this principle of non-interference was applied to the subordinate landholders as well as to other subjects. This was in some sense a change of policy; for although the girásiás were never guaranteed diplomatic interposition in their behalf by any treaty or engagement, yet in practice the Political Officers had constantly mediated in disputes between the girásiás and their Chiefs; and this practice, while it inspired the girásiás with a belief that they enjoyed a political status above that of ordinary subjects, also prevented any final settlement of their claims; for a Chief was neither able openly to reject the advice of the Agency, nor often willing to close a case by adopting it. Thus the two parties fell into an attitude of natural hostility, the Chief being tempted to extinguish the petty girásia who was always invoking the interference of the Agency, and the girásia refusing to admit the Chief's jurisdiction, or to undertake any share of municipal duties or charges. If there was aggression on the one side, there was obstinate recusancy on the other. The refusal of the girásias to take the position of subjects became more sensibly injurious to the peace of the province after jurisdictions were defined in 1863, and events showed that against a weak Darbár armed resistance would be attempted and required to be suppressed by bloodshed. The business of the Rájasthánik Court is to survey and map the girásia's landed estates, to fix his miscellaneous dues, and also to define his relation to his Chief by laying down, on a reasonable principle, the extent of his municipal and political obligations. The term of three years for which the Court was first established expired some years ago, but at the request of the Chiefs themselves it has twice been extended, and is now fixed to expire in 1884. Apparently this is an indication that they value the work that has been done in the peaceable establishment of definite rights and principles of action in place of the never-ending disputes and disorders which in past times convulsed the country, although their absolute powers over their vassals have been circumscribed.

The Rájasthánik Court disposed of 193 cases, involving 716 items of dispute. 58 per cent. were decided in favour of the girásiás, and 365 suits were left in arrear. Besides these, 22 amicable settlements between Chiefs and vassals were recorded during the year. 52 villages were surveyed. The survey work is drawing to a close in the Gohelvád and Jhálávád, but much remains to be done in Junágad. Work is proceeding satisfactorily in the Barári villages in Navánagar, where trouble was anticipated two years ago.

Police.

The preservation of order is a duty which the landholders are under special engagements to perform, and which it is expedient that they should undertake for themselves without the intervention of Government. The agreement passed in 1807-8 is in these terms:—"Thieves shall not be entertained within our limits; if they are permitted to remain, it shall be under proper arrangements to prevent them from committing theft in other tálukás, or on the highways. We will do no wrong to merchants and wayfarers passing to and fro, but set them safe as far as our borders. If loss befall any merchant or traveller, in whatsoever land or village the loss befalls, the owner of the village shall answer for it. Such satisfaction as the Sarkár shall demand in the case in point shall be given." These stipulations give the Political Agent very great powers to exact an efficient police system and to visit defaults with fine, and under them he exercises a general supervision over the police establishments of the several states, some being maintained by Government.

Káthiáwár has no general police. Each state has its own, the larger ones possessing a more or less organized force, but every petty landholder being responsible for the preservation of order in his own estate. To make these fragmentary forces work together, a special officer was appointed in 1873 at the cost and with the consent of the states, and empowered to move through all jurisdictions in the pursuit of offenders. It was also arranged that the police of any state may enter the territory of another to effect a capture. The village police was also re-organized, and police pátels appointed in every village. These measures had an immediate effect, and the peace and order of the country were so effectually secured that in 1876 the special police force was abolished, and Government conceded that the absolute liability of the states to pay compensation for robberies under their agreements should be enforced with reasonable regard to the efforts they made to organize an efficient police.

The police force in Káthiáwár numbers 5,819 foot and 1,022 mounted men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,31,294. In some states which are under Agency management, notably

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár.*

Vánkáner and Vála, the police are much improving in efficiency. The Thákor of Bhávnagar takes a personal interest in his force by occasionally inspecting them and witnessing their manœuvres. As a rule, the police are deficient in detective ability; and unless a criminal is caught red-handed, or property connected with the offence is found in his possession, the almost invariable system pursued is to get hold of some man who is rightly or wrongly supposed to be an accomplice, and endeavour to get him to turn informer, failing which no further attempt is made to discover the offenders. The Jats of Bajána are a troublesome set of people who committed great ravages in former times, but the Darbár has kept them in better order by depriving suspected men of the horses which they used in their raids. Cattle-lifting seems to have died out.

The number of offences reported was 11,639, and the police arrested 12,836 persons, of whom 6,641 were convicted and 5,272 acquitted. 93 robberies and 46 dacoities or gang robberies were committed in which 4 persons were killed and 37 wounded, and the money damage reported was Rs. 15,458. The number of persons concerned in these robberies was 463, of whom 159 were captured, 64 convicted and 304 were at large; but a majority of these are the Máiyás, who were charged with taking food and clothes from the people during the recent disturbances, and it has not been thought necessary to proceed against them. The Amran post office was broken into, and Rs. 61 stolen; but the authorities, having failed to trace the thieves, paid full compensation.

Jails.

The number of prisoners was 147, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,23,300. The daily average confined in the Rájkot Jail was 76.

Justice.

There appears to have been a diminution in litigation during the year, the number of civil cases decided by the Agency Courts having fallen to 2,753 of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,38,800, and the Courts of the several Chiefs decided 24,497 cases valued at Rs. 25,60,300. The Agency Criminal Courts disposed of 1,373 cases and appeals. The tálukdárs convicted 11,423 persons and acquitted 11,038, the number of offences being 13,044,—an increase of 1,422 over the number committed in the previous year. The Sessions Court tried 42 cases. 10 offences againt the opium laws and 11 cases regarding salt were also tried.

220 documents were registered affecting Rs. 2,73,000, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 5,085. 175 game licenses were issued.

Trade.

The exports were valued at Rs. 3,71,12,300 and the imports at Rs. 2,17,90,900. The latter increased by a little more than 2¾ lákhs compared with the previous year, but the exports showed an increase of no less than 92¼ lákhs. The export of cotton was valued at more than 3⅓ lákhs, and has doubled in two years, while the export of grain owing to a bad season declined by one-half to less than 4½ lákhs. The import of rice increased by more than 5 lákhs and that of grain increased from 9½ lákhs to 28½ lákhs. The import of metals has increased in value by about 3⅓ lákhs, of timber about 12½ lákhs, and of sugar by 3¼ lákhs. It appears that the value of exports, due to the favourable cotton season, has increased by nearly a million of money, and that the railway has absorbed a great portion of the export trade from the smaller ports on the coast line and concentrated it at Wadhwán in the north-east and Bhávnagar in the south-east of the province, while the import trade on the contrary is drawn towards the minor ports.

The net value of bullion imported amounts to nearly 10 lákhs of rupees, but this by no means represents the amount of money that has flowed into the country in consequence of a favourable cotton season and increased facilities for transit and exportation, not to mention nearly 30 lákhs' worth of grain and rice that have been imported in excess of exports.

Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.

The average length of line open during the year was 193 miles; the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 8,76,800, the working expenses to Rs. 5,22,200, and the net earnings to Rs. 3,54,600, or 3½ per cent. on the capital cost of the line, which is 88½ lákhs. The traffic shows a satisfactory increase, the receipts from coaching traffic being Rs. 4,63,600 and from goods Rs. 3,99,000. Permanent stations are now being built in lieu of the temporary ones originally run up, and several goods' platforms and sidings have been constructed. The workshops turned out 1¾ lákhs of work; but as the line is nearly complete, the establishment has been largely reduced.

The construction of several new lines of railway has been projected, and it is proposed that the metre gauge should be substituted for the broad gauge between Wadhwán and Viramgám and carried into Meysána on the Rájputána Railway. The following projects are under consideration:—a line from Wadhwán to Rájkot and Navánagar, extension from Jetpur to Junágad and Verával, and lines from Dhoráji to Upleta and Kátiyána, from Chital to Amreli and Pipávar, and from Surgád to Pálitána.

Public Works.

The main roads of the province converging on Rájkot, which are within the limits of the smaller Chiefs, have all been constructed from the common fund to which Rs. 63,150 are allotted every year. Rs. 42,000 were spent on original works, the principal one being the bridge over the Lálpuri stream, which is the last work on the Rájkot-Wadhwán road, now completely bridged throughout its length. The Junágad and other states contributed Rs. 34,300 for original works on the trunk roads, and a further sum of Rs. 36,700 was spent on minor works. Several feeder roads to the trunk roads or to the railway are under construction by different states, some of which have been mentioned in referring to the administration of those states.

Chuda has been connected with the railway by a first-class road four miles in length, and Vála by a road twelve miles long. The important town of Amreli is now in communication with the railway at Chital, and Bágasra and Junágad will shortly be joined to the railway by good roads.

The several states spent no less than 24½ lákhs on works of public improvement during the year. Bhávnagar leads the way with over 9 lákhs, Gondal and Junágad with over 3½ lákhs each, Morvi spent nearly 3 lákhs, Navánagar 1¼ lakhs, Vánkáner nearly a lákh, Manávadár half a lákh, and other states spent smaller sums.

Forests.

There are important forest tracts in Káthiáwár besides the Gir with its 1,500 square miles of forest, but they hardly receive the attention they deserve. Promises are made, but there is little visible sign of improvement; yet in Vánkáner and in the Panchál lands have been set aside for the growth of timber, and in Bhávnagar, Morvi, Gondal, Mánávadár and some smaller states bábul plantations have been formed. Arboriculture, however, has received a decided impetus; large plantations, of palms, mangoes and casuarinas have been successfully cultivated in Bhávnagar, and many states have been active in planting road-side trees. The trunk and feeder roads are gradually being planted along their entire lengths, and several minor estates and villages have become interested in the matter.

Post Office.

The total number of post offices in the province is 132, and all the larger villages are supplied with letter-boxes.

Horse-breeding.

The practice of branding mares before they are put to a Government stallion is not liked by the petty tálukdárs, who are the principal breeders. In fact, they consider the pure Kathi colt to be far superior to the stud-bred, and it appears that they receive better prices for pure Kathi than for the stud-bred progeny. The Government stallions are, therefore, neglected, except by the Chiefs and managers of wards' estates, who are anxious to meet the wishes of Government. Some few Chiefs possess private Arab stallions, and 2 donkey stallions have been introduced, but without much result at present. The horse-show at Rájkot attracted 280 entries, but the general results were less satisfactory than those of previous shows. The improvements made at Bhávnagar in the stud arrangements have been already mentioned.

Tribute.

Tribute to the amount of Rs. 10,73,800 was collected during the year, leaving Rs. 47,500 outstanding, most of which has since been received.

Vital.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries is now 62 The Darbárs are generally liberal in their supplies of medicines and instruments, and the buildings are, for the most part, well adapted as dispensaries, though few of them have sufficient accommodation for in-patients. The handsome building for the new hospital at Bhávnagar is being proceeded with, and when finished will be a very imposing structure. A new dispensary has been opened at Jhinjhúváda, and is much appreciated, though at first the tálukdárs objected on the ground that in Jhinjhúváda people are never sick and rarely die. The Chief of Dhrángadra has built a new dispensary at Sitha, one has been opened at Láthi and 2 in the Junágad State. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent for a part of the year.

Vaccination.

Vaccine operations increased, and 78,743 cases were successful; the cost was Rs. 27,400, which is somewhat less than in the previous year.

Education.

The number of Government schools has risen from 495 to 551 and of scholars from 33,654 to 36,419, showing an increase of 56 schools and 2,765 scholars. The number of private schools has increased by 4 and of scholars by 98,—in all a satisfactory increase of 60 schools and 2,863 scholars. Their efficiency has also increased, as 29 boys passed the Matriculation Examination and 199 boys and girls passed the highest standard examination in primary schools. The expenditure on inspection was Rs. 16,395; while the amount spent by the Chiefs, exclusive of the cost of the Rájkumár College and the girásia school, was Rs. 2,31,000. 6 female schools were brought on the roll of fund schools, and the Navanagar girls' school continues to turn out most excellent needle-work.

Rájkumár College.

6 boys joined the Rájkumár College, which had 35 students on its rolls at the close of the year. The attendance has been regular, and the general progress steady and satisfactory. The examiners recorded their opinion that the Rájkumárs appeared to be a bright, promising, gentlemanlike set of boys with frank and pleasant manners, most of them being fairly advanced in most branches of learning.

The girásia school opened in June, 1881, with 12 scholars, who have now risen to 34, the boys being principally sons of petty tálukdárs in Jhálávád. This class of landholders objected strongly to the education of their children; but these prejudices, if not overcome, are dormant, and the attendance is now quite regular. The buildings when completely finished will accommodate 52 boys. The institution is self-supporting, and its influence upon the class for which it is designed cannot be over-estimated.

Mention might now be made of the progress during the year in some of the more important states and those under management.

Navánagar.

Navánagar with a population of 316,147 and a revenue of 20 lákhs is still in debt. 3½ lákhs were paid, and satisfactory arrangements have been made to pay off the balance by instalments. More might have been done, but for the badness of the season. Rs. 1,26,000 were spent on public works, chiefly on buildings and roads. A clock-tower, the Saláya light-house

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár.*

and the new high school were the principal works executed. The conduct of business by the Girásia Court is very highly spoken of, and a trained officer has been appointed to conserve the forest tracts in the state.

Morvi.

The Chief of Morvi left on a visit to England at the close of the year. He takes a great personal interest in the improvement of his capital and district, and spent nearly 3 lákhs out of a revenue of 8 lákhs on public works, the principal object being the bridge over the Machhu, which is expected to be finished in September, 1883. The road to Rájkot is being pushed on, and another important road is projected in association with a neighbouring state to join Morvi and Vánkáner with the trunk road from Wadhwán to Rájkot. It will also serve as an outlet for the trade of the country by affording an easy route to the railway. At present the outlet is by sea from the port of Wawánia in which both Cutch and Morvi have an interest which leads to frequent misunderstandings. Negotiations are in progress for a complete severance of these interests; and as both states have made offers for a settlement, an agreement will probably be arranged.

Bhávnagar.

The development of the resources and trade of this district is continuously progressing under the personal care and supervision of the enlightened Chief and his able minister. In September the Thákor Sáheb visited Bombay, and was accorded a public reception on his arrival by the leading citizens. He marked his visit by several liberal donations to objects of public utility, amongst others by a gift of Rs. 5,000 towards the establishment of a spectroscopic laboratory in the Elphinstone College, and he paid Rs. 21,000 in settlement of an equitable claim of certain Pársis who had been deprived of some land near Bhávnagar by the Thákor's father. This claim had been rejected by the Secretary of State; but at the suggestion of Government the claimants made an appeal to the generosity of the Thákor, which was successful. The Chief has also acted up to the best Rajput traditions by making a suitable assignment of 3 villages, yielding Rs. 15,000 a year, to his brother Juvansinghji, who on his return from Cambridge was married at Bhávnagar with all due ceremony.

The estate of Bhimrád was attached by the Darbár on the death of the proprietor in 1872 in consequence of the indebtedness of the family and the minority of the heirs. The boys have been carefully educated; the eldest has been married, and has now been put in charge of his estate free from debt and in a prosperous condition. This example has induced the heir of the Mulgirásia of Gádháda, who is heavily in debt, to apply to the Darbár to take charge of his estate and free it from incumbrances.

The permanant way of the Bhávnagar Railway is now complete, and 6 lákhs were spent on the line this year. It is fully answering the anticipations of the Darbár when embarking on what at the time was considered a hazardous enterprize, for the exports from Bhávnagar have risen in four years from 49 lákhs to 142 lákhs,—an increase which is mainly due to the railway. On other public works over 3 lákhs were spent. Certain important towns have been connected with the nearest railway stations by good roads. Mangalore tiles have been manufactured, pumping engines have been erected to distribute water through the town and at the wharf to the shipping, and a new dam is to be built at the Gavrishankar Lake whence water will be conveyed to the town by iron pipes instead of by the open canal now in use. The Chief's stables have been removed from the town, and a new paddock has been erected outside the town where the young stock have greater freedom and have developed bone and muscle. It is expected that the state will be able to furnish serviceable cavalry remounts at reasonable prices. The Thákor received the horse-show medal from the Government of India during the year in recognition of his exertions in the cause of horse-breeding.

The revenue survey of the state has been completed at a cost of 4 lákhs after operations extending over ten years, and the rights of the bháyád and mulgirásiás have been settled, and their holdings surveyed and demarcated.

In consequence of the confidence that has been inspired by the conduct of the administration, private enterprize is being largely developed in Bhávnagar by European and Native capitalists. There are now 5 steam cotton-press factories in the town of Bhávnagar alone, a mill has been worked for some years, the ginning factory opened last year has been enlarged, and an enterprizing Native has lately started a steam saw-mill. The trade in timber shows an increase of 35 per cent., and is distributed by the railway after being cut up in Bhávnagar.

Pálitána.

The Chief has spent Rs. 3,000 in digging wells and Rs. 7,000 on the Adpur Tánk, besides small sums on repairs and schools. He does not favour a branch railway to Pálitána, although he would only have to bear the cost of about six miles of construction, and the advantage to all classes, including pilgrims, would be undeniable. The Chief deserves credit for the amicable settlements which he has lately made with dependent girásiás.

Junágad.

The state has an area of 3,283 square miles, a population of 387,000, and an income of 20 lákhs. The late Nawáb died on the 29th September, 1882, after a long and useful reign, and was succeeded by his son, Báhádur Khánji, who was installed on the 1st October following. The young Nawáb is twenty-seven years old, and was educated at the Rájkumár College.

The death of the old Nawáb has stopped the negotiations which were in progress for a railway from Jetpur or Dhoráji to the port of Verával, but an expenditure of Rs. 3,54,000 evinces the interest of the Darbár in public works. Lines for the troops and police have been laid out in the immediate vicinity of the new jail, and the main roads running through the state have been completed with the exception of a few bridges.

The tribe of Máiyás, who hold lands in 12 villages in Junágad territory, were deprived of their arms in 1872 in consequence of their turbulence, their frequent outlawries, and a design to attack the city of Junágad and restore the dynasty of the old Rás of Sorath. They went into outlawry in the following year, and were with difficulty persuaded to return to their homes. Subsequently their lands were demarcated and their rights defined through the medium of a British officer, and in 1876 the Secretary of State ordered that they should be called upon to pay a moderate assessment in lieu of the military service which they could no longer perform to the state. After an enquiry protracted over some years, the assessment was fixed at a maximum of one rupee an acre on their lands; but they positively refused to pay any assessment whatever, and the state was ultimately obliged to levy its dues by an attachment of a third portion of the landlord's share of the crops.

The Máiyás appealed to Government, who declined to interfere, and, finally, at the end of December, 1882, deserted their villages, and betook themselves to a defensible hill in neutral territory. Here they remained for a month, declining all overtures from the state and all attempts at mediation by the Political authorities.

Their attitude being considered likely to incite the wilder tribes of the peninsula to follow their example, and as dangerous to the general peace of the country, the Junágad police were ordered to effect their disarmament and capture in the event of their declining to accept a final summons to disperse. Unfortunately the police exceeded their orders, which were deficient in precaution, the Máiyás offered resistance, and a lamentable loss of life ensued. A full enquiry was made into the conduct of the police and Junágad authorities subsequently, with the result that the dismissal of the Diván and Deputy Diván was insisted on, and a commission was appointed to enquire into all the grievances of the Máiyás, and the Junágad authorities were advised to reform their police.

Porbandar.

The administration of this state continues to be unsatisfactory, and loud complaints are made of revenue exactions and corrupt officials, which do not appear to be attended to by the Darbár. The British Government has by treaty a material interest in the port of Porbandar; and as its mismanagement had become flagrant, it became necessary to obtain the Rána's nomination of a superintendent. The effect has been marked, and in two years the trade has risen from 5½ lákhs to 16½ lákhs, while the customs and port dues have increased from Rs. 16,700 to Rs. 61,700. The duties, which used to be levied, varied from 5 to 18 per cent., and have been reduced to a uniform rate of 3½ per cent. Rs. 24,300 were spent on public works, the most useful outlay being Rs. 6,900 on the Porbandar trunk road.

Dhrángadra.

The relations of the Rája Sáheb with many of the subordinate landholders, who claim the status of girásiás, are not satisfactory, and the intervention of the Political Agent becomes necessary to prevent complications. The finances also have been strained by the ambitious alliances the Chief has contracted for members of his family with some of the most considerable Rájputána houses, and he is, therefore, unable to devote much money to improvements. Rs. 21,200 were spent on the bridge across the Phalker near the capital, and several new schools have been opened. The Mahájan community of Dhrángadra as well as of other villages and towns left the state in a body last March, being aggrieved at the Rája Sáheb having allowed a horse to be used in a marriage procession of some Bohoráhs, and at his imprisoning some Wániás who stoned the procession. The Rája Sáheb behaved with firmness on the occasion, and the Mahájans returned to their homes.

Wadhwán.

The Thákor of Wadhwán takes a great interest in the affairs of his táluka, and with more experience will doubtless develop into a good ruler. Rs. 17,200 were spent, chiefly on tanks and wells and repairs to roads. Since the year closed he has started for a tour in Europe.

Limbdi.

The intelligent Chief of this state conducts his administration in a thoroughly efficient manner. The state is much broken up and intermixed with villages of other jurisdictions, which makes it difficult to organize an efficient police service; but he does as much as can be expected of him, and has spent Rs. 9,500 on improvements, chiefly on improved water-supply.

Other States.

The Chief of Thán Lákhtar manages his scattered districts intelligently, and is personally most courteous and obliging. He has spent Rs. 7,200 on roads and school-houses. Sayla is very much involved. Chuda is now free from debt and in a prosperous condition, and has been able to spend Rs. 22,300 on much-wanted improvements. In Bajána the Jats have been kept in better order than formerly.

States under management.

The states under the management of the Agency, either for debt or minority, are Gondal and Kotda Sangani, Gadhka, Sháipur, Manávadár, Vádia, Luni, Bagasra, Vála and Láthi, Vánkáner and Jhinjhuvádá. In addition to these a number of minor estates of petty Chiefs and tributaries are also under protection.

Gondal.

The young Chief is highly spoken of, and has gone on a tour in Europe. The finances are in a sound condition, and the railway earnings amounted to Rs. 1,58,000. A total of Rs. 3,62,000 was spent on public works, including Rs. 2,58,000 on railway construction. The main roads are in a very forward state and maintained in a thoroughly efficient manner; and Gondal with its environs, its picturesque buildings, and tasteful gardens will compare favourably with other capitals. The new girls' school is well frequented.

The old animosity between the Mahájans and the Muhammadans broke out with renewed force during the year, and displayed itself in a number of criminal charges against the chief

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Káthiáwár.

Muhammadan officials. These charges were carefully investigated by the Judicial Assistant, who pronounced the greater part of them to be entirely devoid of foundation.

Manávadár.

The old Chief died at the commencement of the year, and has been succeeded by his grandson, Gajáffarkhán. The estate has been under management since 1879, and a debt of nearly 3 lákhs has been paid off. It is now free of debt, and has been restored to the proprietor, who gives promise of becoming an intelligent ruler. Over Rs. 50,000 were spent on public works; tree-planting has been attended to, and 150 acres have been turned into a bábul reserve.

Láthi.

This little state had sunk to a very low ebb in 1879 when the late Thákor died, leaving an infant son and his affairs in great confusion. Since then the railway has been built, a station has been opened at Láthi, commerce and trade have revived, the criminal, civil and revenue administration has been re-organized, the finances have improved, and the young Chief has been sent to the Rájkumár College for his education. Rs. 24,000 have been spent on public improvements during the year. A new post office and library have been built, and the principal street of the town has been widened by setting back the houses to the satisfaction of the householders. The finances are satisfactory, and a substantial balance is invested in Government securities.

Vánkáner.

This state is favourably situated for irrigation from the rivers, which flow through it, and advantage has been taken to construct dams at small expense by which 6,350 bighás of land have been irrigated. 25 wells have also been sunk for agricultural purposes, and water is also raised by a centrifugal pump worked by a small engine. The state dues are now levied by a fixed share of the crop in lieu of all demands, and thus all unauthorized exactions are put a stop to. In the late Chief's time patels of villages were allowed to assess the cultivators as they pleased, and when this was stopped, they were affronted, and induced some 700 cultivators to migrate into neighbouring territory, but soon returned to their homes.

Rs. 97,900 were spent on public works. As the town and district were in an utterly neglected state, it was necessary to start the construction of roads and buildings of every description. Those have been undertaken first which were indispensably necessary; others will follow, and in a few years the state will be unrecognizable by those who knew it only in the time of the late Rája Sáheb. Vánkáner has been connected by a good road with Rájkot, and another is projected to join the Wádhwán road, which will eventually be carried to Morvi. Forest reserves have been marked off, and trees have been planted along road-sides and in villages. A stud farm has been established, and, finally, judicial procedure has been reformed, and is now conducted on the British model.

Jhinjhuvádá.

Jhinjhuvádá has been under management since 1874, in which time Rs. 3½ lákhs of debt have been paid off and 2¾ lákhs have yet to be repaid. The land required by the Salt Department for the railway to Udu has been given gratis by the tálukdárs. The reservoir at the hot springs at Jalandar, which must formerly have been a very fine work, is being thoroughly cleaned and repaired.

Tháná Estates.

The estates under the thána system are 155 in number, and cover an area of 2,609 square miles. Under this system the civil and criminal jurisdiction, with some exceptions, is conducted by an Agency official, while the collection of the revenue is left in the hands of the tálukdárs. They were made independent of their parent states at the time of the first settlement by Colonel Walker in 1807, but the evils of excessive sub-division have made themselves felt. The tálukdárs have become extremely numerous, extremely poor, extremely ignorant, and greatly in debt, and they have lost all semblance of authority. The Drapha estate is divided amongst a number of shareholders, who are steeped in debt and are constantly quarrelling, and their condition yearly becomes worse in consequence of the frequent sub-division of shares amongst their families on the death of a proprietor. In Lodhika they are impoverished, and in Bagasra they are heavily in debt. In Lákhápádar they are wretchedly poor, in Songad they are declining, and in Chok they are impoverished. The tálukás of Chotila, Bhimora and A'nandpur contain, respectively, 35, 12 and 33 villages; and were each táluka in the hands of one proprietor, they would be important estates, but they are split up among a number of ignorant Káthi landholders, jealous and distrustful of one another. Individually the proprietors are miserably poor and unable to inaugurate any works of improvement. In Páliyád 2 of the estates contain only one village each: one has 17 and another 26 villages. It is the same story with the proprietors of these estates: miserable squabbles, petty jealousies and constant sub-division prevent all real progress.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1881), 86,074; Revenue, Rs. 4,60,000.

Cambay.

The Musalmán state of Cambay lies at the head of the gulf of that name. The Collector of Kaira is the Political Superintendent, but the Nawáb is almost uncontrolled in the management of his affairs.

The history of the state is the history of the town of Cambay, which as early as the tenth century was famous for its trade and its riches. In that century it fell under the power of the Anhilwáda dynasty, and in 1290 Marco Polo described it as the chief city of a large country and the centre of a great trade. Almost immediately afterwards the Musalmáns captured and plundered the city, but it soon recovered, and in 1345 was known as the seat of a great foreign trade. On passing under the rule of the Ahmadabad kings it reached its greatest

prosperity in the beginning of the sixteenth century, but with the advent of the Portuguese its commerce declined, and it was sacked and plundered by them in 1538. The country then fell into disorder until reduced by the Emperor Akbár in 1573; but although free from pillage in the seventeenth century the trade was gradually passing to Surat, and at its close all European factories had been withdrawn except the English.

As the power of the Moghals declined, the country was exposed to the ravages of the Maráthás, who exacted large contributions from Cambay. About 1730 the local governor with the help of the Maráthás was able to defy the authority of the viceroys of Gujarát, but was compelled to pay large sums to the Maráthás besides a yearly tribute, and being defeated by the Maráthás the tribute was raised to one-half of the revenue. These payments forced him to make exactions from the city which ruined it. For many years the Nawáb struggled to maintain himself against the Gáikwár and the Peshwa, until by the treaty of Bassein in 1802 the Peshwa's rights in Cambay were ceded to the British. Since then the position of the Nawáb has been secure and unchanged. There are no treaty engagements, and the Nawáb is almost uncontrolled in the management of his state. Over his own people he has the power of life and death. There is no appeal from any of his awards, and the Political Agent, exercising no direct authority, is little more than the recognized medium between the Nawáb and the Government of Bombay.

The chief event of the year was a rising of the inhabitants of Cambay city against the administration of the Diván, Mr. Shamráo N. Laud, and his subordinates. In this rising the people of the other towns and villages more or less joined; but the movement originated with, and was organized by, the leaders of the Máhájan community in Cambay city. Mr. Laud, when he first took up the reins of administration, commenced introducing innovations and reforms, many of which undoubtedly were essential to good government and to the well-being of the Cambay community, but from their very nature these innovations and reforms were unpalatable to a large class. Considerable discontent prevailed, which about December 19th culminated in one Mahádeo Parjárám, an influential Bráhman and former employé of the Darbár, proceeding along with others of the Máhájans to a place called Kanissa in His Highness the Gáikwár's territories, but only situated a few miles from Cambay. From this standing-point, Bháts, Bráhmans and other emissaries were sent out to bid the people of all castes to assemble at Kanissa under pain of severe caste penalties. It is understood that one able-bodied man at least from each house, under the influence of the Máhájans in Cambay, was expected to attend, and did so. Consequently a large gathering took place, where food was distributed, and inflammatory speeches were made. Simultaneously with the assemblage at Kanissa, all the shops in Cambay were closed by the orders of the Máhájans, and even itinerant vendors of milk and vegetables were prevented from plying their avocations. The Nawáb tried to conciliate his subjects but with no effect, and although an attempt was made to enquire into complaints, redress could not be given, as the complainants held aloof. He then summarily dismissed the Diván, Mr. Laud, along with the chief of his subordinates, and issued a proclamation that he did this because they did not please the people. He declared that they should never be re-employed, but even this had no effect. Eventually, under persuasion from the newly-appointed Diván, Mr. Mahomed Nabi Khán, the mob returned to Cambay, having been met half-way by the Nawáb, and so the exodus ended, but still the Máhájans compelled the closing of the shops to continue. Nor were they opened until, under orders from Government, a formal enquiry was instituted into a multiplicity of charges of oppression and misgovernment made against the late officials of the state. This enquiry, in the conduct of which every assistance was received from the Nawáb and Darbár officials, was a very protracted one, and from it was elicited that although many of the allegations were reckless, malicious and grossly exaggerated, yet that in some important matters Mr. Laud's administration exposed him to severe comment. Amongst other things he had started a sort of inquisitorial department for the enquiry into, and attachment of, the properties of deceased persons, which would have been quite enough to alarm people much more enlightened than those of Cambay. Again, in his reforms he had striven a great deal too much after show instead of introducing them gradually and judiciously. His many praiseworthy and well-intended measures were neutralized by his indiscretion, and so he fell. It is, however, a matter of note that amongst the large number of complaints made against Mr. Laud and his subordinates, there was not a single one of bribery, corruption, or fraud. Had any of them been corrupt in that way, the fact would not have remained concealed.

On Mr. Laud's dismissal he was succeeded as Diván by the Nawáb's brother-in-law, Mr. Mahomed Nabi Khán, a gentleman of Bombay of great respectability and good position, who had spent some years in Europe; and Rávi Bahádur Umedrám Anandrám, pensioned Deputy Collector, a gentleman of tried experience and character, was selected for the revenue management of the state. Mr. Umedrám's tenure of the appointment, however, was of very short duration. After about two months he was suddenly informed through the Diván that the Nawáb dispensed with his services in consequence of his alleged want of discretion in conducting certain cases, probably only a pretext for getting rid of an officer who did not give satisfaction for other reasons.

Disputes between frontier villages in British territory and those of Cambay have for years past been not infrequent. During this year serious complaints have been made by the Barvás of Dugari, in the Dholka Táluka, of their cattle having been forcibly seized and

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cambay.*

themselves beaten by inhabitants and subordinate officials belonging to adjacent Cambay villages. Barváds, as a rule, are not above committing trespasses and injuring crops with their herds when they have the chance; but in this particular instance it was quite evident that the above Cambay people had been systematically seizing cattle belonging to British subjects although not trespassing, and putting them into the Cambay pounds so as to swell the receipts. A preliminary enquiry into the above Dugari case was held by a Magistrate of the Ahmadabad District, and the Cambay Darbár deputed some of its responsible officers to watch proceedings. A *primâ-facie* case having been made out against a Cambay Inspector and certain others of having forcibly seized cattle and wounded certain Barváds within the limits of Dugari, they were, with the consent of the Darbár, put upon their trial before the Ahmadabad magisterial authorities, and most of them were convicted. It is right here to mention that in the above case the Cambay Darbár did all in its power to forward the ends of justice.

Civil Justice.

1,759 civil suits were disposed of, leaving 145 in arrear. Considering the revolution which had taken place in the state, the arrears might have been much greater without causing surprise. Under the late administration the duties of the judicial officers were mixed up with other functions, but the present Diván has separated the duties of Judge and Munsif from all other work, and purposes codifying "the laws on the model of English laws with such modifications as will be found adapted to the habits and customs of the people".

Criminal Justice.

608 criminal cases were tried and 52 remained in arrear, and 608 persons were convicted and 621 discharged. Formerly there were 5 officers exercising magisterial powers of various degrees coupled with other duties, these have been reduced to two. The spirit of British-Indian law is professedly observed in all criminal trials, but it is to be hoped that in future the spirit will be more than nominal. In an inspection of the criminal jail the Political Agent found one Muhammadan widow in it convicted of having had an intrigue with a Rajput. Another blind woman was incarcerated for being in the family-way,—by whom, she did not know.

Police.

The strength of the police is 899 under an officer, styled a superintendent, with three assistants—one for the city and two for the parganas. The force is very large in proportion to the size of the state. The Diván intends to decrease the numerical strength, but at the same time to increase individual pay, so as to make the places attractive to a better class of men.

Finance.

The total amount of revenue realized, during the Samvat year 1938 (which ended about November, 1882) was Rs. 5,78,658 Cambay currency, out of which Rs. 3,11,522 were for land revenue. 2,188 bighás of waste land were brought under cultivation during the year, which is satisfactory. Large tracts of fertile lands are lying waste in the state, owing, as the Diván asserts, "to want of industry on the part of the agriculturists and other classes of people whose apathy greatly retards the development of the resources of the country:" The Cambay country, however, is precisely similar to the British and Gáikwári territory with which it is interlaced and by which it is surrounded, and in character the people are exactly the same. Whilst in British and Gáikwari villages one sees nothing but prosperity and high cultivation, the Cambay ones are distinguished for their ruined appearance and extensive wastes. It is the bad system which has so long prevailed in Cambay which is the cause of all this. The survey, which was once projected, has been shelved *sine die*.

The state debt, the Diván states, amounted, when he assumed charge, to Rs. 3,63,000; but he adds that, within the last two months of the year, Rs. 28,700 have been paid off, and since then a further sum of Rs. 46,000. Meanwhile most rigid economy is practised, and a regular system of budgetting is promised.

Vital.

There is a dispensary at which the average daily attendance is reported to be 150. A bone-setter has recently been added to the establishment. The number of children vaccinated was 1,649,—an increase of 106, which is satisfactory. In Cambay city there were 839 births and 757 deaths registered. For the outlying district no figures are given, for there no registration is kept up.

Education.

It is satisfactory to find education increasing; it is supported warmly by both the Nawáb and the Diván. In all, 1,435 schools are open, besides 55 Sanskrit schools newly opened and 89 girls' schools.

Municipality.

There is no regular municipality at Cambay, and considering the form of government one would be rather out of place. There is, however, a qualified officer in charge of all public works and conservancy. The reported cost of conservancy during the past year was Rs. 7,394, and of repairs to public buildings Rs. 1,362. A few roads through the state would be of great advantage; at present there are none, and scarcely cart tracks.

The Nawáb is an undoubted lover of horses, and has a good many. Hitherto there have been no stallions belonging to the state; now there are 3 Arabs.

Manufacture and Trade.

The chief articles of manufacture and trade in Cambay are cotton, tobacco, wheat, bájri, cornelian stones, carpets, black cloth and indigo; but, owing to want of means of communication, the trade is gradually decreasing. Throughout the district there is not a single made road, whilst on the sea-board the harbour is gradually silting up; consequently traders naturally go to places where the facilities or importing and exporting goods are greater. There is one cotton-ginning factory at Cambay, and a second factory is projected.

REWA KA'NTHA.

Area, 4,814 square miles; Population, 543,452; Revenue about Rs. 16,00,000.

Rewa Kántha.

The Rewa Kántha (banks of the Narbada) Agency contains 6 large and 55 small states. They lie between the two divisions of the Panch Maháls, and are under the political supervision of the Collector of that district. Rájpipla is the largest and most important, while Udepur, Báriya, Sunth, Lúnávada and Bálásinor are of less importance. The Sankheda Mehwás, the Pándu Mehwás and the Dodka Mehwás are each clusters of very small states, mostly insignificant; the name signifies turbulent, and probably indicates the original character of the people. The Chiefs of Vádásinor, Udepur and Rájpipla have independent control within their own districts. In Rájpipla the Chief can also try British subjects, but all other Chiefs are required to commit cases against such persons to the Political Agent. The population chiefly consists of Bhils and Kolis, who naturally restless and excitable are frequently stimulated by the lawless example of the Bhils across the border.

During the ascendancy of the Anhilwáda kings, Chámpáner continued the most important place in this part of the province, but except this part almost all the Rewa Kántha lands were under the government of Báriyás,—that is, Koli and Bhil Chiefs, who were gradually supplanted by Rajput fugitives from the north. The Ahmadabad kings extended their authority over this tract, and on taking Chámpáner they established their head-quarters in that town, and brought under submission almost the whole of the Rewa Kántha. In the seventeenth century, although a member of the Bábi family founded the state of Bálásinor, the power of the Gujarát viceroys began to decline, and the local Chiefs no longer paid tribute. But the Maráthás soon spread their authority over the plains and collected tribute with the help of military force

The younger branches of the Chiefs' families had from time to time been forced to leave their homes and win for themselves new estates, and these with the descendants of a few of the original Chiefs form the present thákors or landlords of the Sankheda and Pándu Mehwás. Under the Maráthás they plundered the country; and as the Gáikwár failed to keep order, the charge of the district was undertaken by the British. In 1820 an agreement was made with the Gáikwár, under which the control of all the Baroda territories vested in the British Government, and in 1825 the Pándu Mehwás was placed under their charge. At the same time the political control of Sindia's Panch Maháls was made over to the British, and the Báriya State was transferred from the Bhopávar Political Agent. These states were placed under the charge of a Political Officer, and soon after the states of Lúnávádá and Sunth were transferred from the Mahi Kántha to the Rewa Kántha Agency. Balásinor was also added, and on an exchange of villages nearer Gwalior from the Panch Maháls the latter became British territory in 1862. The whole of their estates now form a district.

The Náikdás rose in 1838, and being guilty of great excesses they were subdued by a military force. In 1868 they again rose and sacked Jambhughoda, and on being attacked by a British force they dispersed, but being followed up, the leaders were caught and hanged. In 1858 a body of rebels entered the Panch Maháls, but were pursued and turned back by an English force.

During the year the Bhils of Ali Rajpur under the control of the Central India Agency committed disturbances under the leadership of Chitu Náik. The peace of the frontier was threatened, but the rebels were easily dispersed, and assistance was supplied from this side by sending a company of the Bhil Corps and some savárs of the Gáikwár's Contingent under the command of the Superintendent of Police and his Assistant, who were charged to prevent the disturbance spreading into these states. The affair was settled in a short time, and Chitu surrendered at Jambughoda.

After a delay of four years a Border Court was held to dispose of cases between certain Rewa Kantha and Meywár states. 116 cases were settled.

Rájpipla. This state has an estimated revenue of 6 lákhs and is free from debt; it lies on the banks of the Narbada, and its capital, Nándod, is only seven miles from the railway station of Chándod on the Gáikwár's railway. Complaints of misrule and oppression are very frequent; and although a native barrister has been appointed Diván, he is not allowed to exercise any real power. Rs. 27,400 are said to have been spent on public works.

Báriya. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 2,46,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,86,000; the latter includes a sum of Rs. 7,800 spent on water-supply and repairs. The country has been surveyed.

Lúnávada. The Rája manages the state satisfactorily; the debts have been paid off, and a larger amount has been spent on public works. The transit duties have been reduced to some extent, and a road from Lúnávada to a village near Godhra will enable the produce of the state to find a market at that town. The survey has been completed.

Sunth. This is the first year of the Rája's independent administration, and he has signalized it by reducing the rates of transit duties and constructing two important roads. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,00,000.

Vádásinor. The Nawáb or Bábi of Vádásinor died in November, and was succeeded by his son Munuwarkhán, who was installed on the 21st December with the ceremonies appropriate to the

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TRIBUTARY STATES.

Rewa Kántha.

occasion. The Bábi in recognition of the event remitted Rs. 5,000 due by the cultivators as arrears of revenue. The revenue is about Rs. 1,10,000, and the finances of the state are sound. Rs. 6,000 were spent on public works.

Minor States.

Kadána, Sanjeli, Umetha and Bhádarva are small states. Umetha has been released from attachment by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Sankheda Mehwás.

The Sankheda Mehwás (area 311 square miles, population 53,214, revenue Rs. 1,92,000) is a group of 26 estates, of which 9 are under the management of a thánadár. The Rána of Mándwa has offered to construct a good metalled road from the railway station to the Malhárráv Ghát at Chándod, which is much visited by pilgrims, if he is allowed to levy a light toll on it. The matter is under correspondence with Baroda. A tálukdári school at Vajiria will soon be built.

Pándu Mehwás. Dodka do.

The Pándu Mehwás consists of 22 estates (area 74 square miles, population 20,312, revenue Rs. 47,000), of which 4 are under attachment, and the Dodka Mehwas of 3 estates (area 8 square miles, population 4,576, revenue Rs. 11,000).

Tribute.

The tribute due to Baroda is Rs. 1,70,041, but with arrears Rs. 2,01,694 were paid during the year, leaving Rs. 1,17,120 still in arrears; but the greater part of this sum was not due until after the 1st April, 1883, and another large sum is retained pending a settlement of claims to girás haks and remissions. The states of Báriya, Lúnáváda, Sunth and Vádásinor pay a tribute of Rs. 36,995 to the British Government.

Estates under management. Chhota Udepur.

This state (area 873 square miles, revenue Rs. 1,60,000) is administered by a Diván and the young Rája, who has been joined in the management to instruct him in the art of government. The favourable results expected have not been realized, and a great part of the revenue is outstanding, while the debts have not been fully paid off. Rs. 6,355 were spent on public works, and the rates for the levy of transit and export duties have been revised.

Mehwási States.

18 estates in the Mehwás are under attachment; the smallest is only one square mile in extent with a revenue of Rs. 57, and the largest—Vajiria—21 square miles with a revenue of Rs. 37,000. The last has been brought into a flourishing condition, and when it is restored to its owner he will find himself possessed of a handsome fortune. A dispensary has been built and endowed, and a handsome donation has been given towards the construction of a tálukdári school. The young Thákor is doing well at Vajiria, and attends the school regularly. The other states are more or less in debt, and no works of public improvement are possible. The survey of Vohora and Ulna is progressing, and on its completion the number of surveyed estates will be 7.

Police.

No regular police is provided for the Mehwási states, and the work is performed by the savárs of the Gáikwár's Contingent who are stationed at the principal places. They carry the post, convey prisoners, and do miscellaneous work. The larger states maintain a police force, and collectively the offences reported to the police were 1,494 in which 2,153 persons were arrested, of whom 1,488 were convicted and 594 released. The property reported stolen was valued at Rs. 45,475, of which Rs. 12,235 was recovered.

Advantage was taken of several of the large estates being under management during the minority of their Chiefs to establish a system of federal police, which is a necessity in a country divided among a number of petty jurisdictions to secure unity of purpose and prompt action for the suppression of crime. The system had to be given up as each Chief succeeded to his inheritance, but the discipline acquired has not been entirely lost.

Criminal Work.

The total number of offences reported both in the Native States and in the Agency Courts was 1,562, in which 1,783 persons were convicted and 868 released, leaving 181 under trial, and there appears to be a marked decrease in the number of heinous offences. Two Thákors in the Mehwás have been invested with third class magisterial powers. The Collector and Political Agent at Godhra in the Panch Maháls is the Session Judge, the Assistant Collector is the Magistrate first class, and the Thánadárs have third class powers.

Jails.

There are 24 jails in which a daily average of 37 prisoners was confined, and which were maintained at a cost of Rs. 13,159. The jails in the petty states are treated as lock-ups, and prisoners are transferred to jails in British districts.

Civil Courts.

There are 5 Civil Courts for the Mehwási states, *viz.*, those of the Political Agent, the Native Political Assistant, and the 3 Thánadárs of the Mehwás. The Native States have civil jurisdiction over their own subjects. In the former, 141 suits were disposed of, and 22 remained in arrears.

Vital.

The dispensary attached to the Agency Office was as usual open during the touring season, and afforded relief to all who asked for it. There is a dispensary in each of the six large states, and a new one has been opened at Vajiria in the Mehwás. There is a daily average attendance of about 40 persons at each dispensary, except at Lúnáváda, where it is as high as 153. Vaccination is progressing, and 15,946 operations were performed.

Instruction.

There are 69 boys' schools with an average attendance of 4,475 scholars, and 9 girls' schools with an average attendance of 281. The attendance is annually increasing, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,000. A library was opened at Chhota Udepur, making a total of 3 such institutions.

NA'RUKOT

Area, 143 square miles; Population (1881), 6,440; Revenue, Rs. 7,000.

Narukot.

Nárukot is enclosed by the lands of Chhota Udepur in the Rewa Kántha. The ruling family are Kolis, and the inhabitants are of two tribes, Kolis and Náikdás. The latter, who are a turbulent race, closely allied to the Bhíls, have on several occasions by their unruly habits given considerable trouble to Government, but of late years the country has been remarkable for peace and good order. The British Government administers the state through the Collector of the Panch Mahál.

The Náikdás of Nárukot used to be notorious for their predatory habits until 1826, when the British Government took over the management from the Gáikwár, but on furnishing security for good behaviour they were pardoned and left unmolested. In 1829, however, on the office of the Political Agent being abolished, the Gáikwár's Government again took up the management, but so oppressed the people that in 1837 they broke out in revolt, and a British force had to be engaged to suppress it. The Chief then offered half of his revenues to be taken under the protection of Government, which offer, at first refused, was afterwards accepted to provide funds for the management and recovery of the state. The people soon quieted down, but unsettled by the movements of the rebels in 1858 they rose and attacked several forts. They again rose in 1868 to establish a Náikda kingdom, but were dispersed, and the leaders caught and hanged. Since then there has been no disturbance.

The Náikdás have continued peaceful, and nothing has happened to disturb the tranquility of this little state. Its management has been conducted as usual, half the revenue being handed over to the Chief and the other half employed by the Political Agent in defraying the cost of administration under the agreement made in 1839. The Náikdás committed only 11 petty offences, and seem to be giving up their former lawless habits.

Survey.

The land has not been surveyed, nor would it pay to incur the cost. The land tax is levied on the plough or at certain fixed rates to which the people are accustomed. The rates are reputed to be almost nominal, the chief aim being to attract cultivators and to extend cultivation. Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per plough is the usual rate according to the description of the soil. The advent of the railway does not seem to have affected the demand for land up to the present. There is plenty of waste land available near the railway, and, until it has all been taken up, this outlying and unhealthy state will feel no benefit.

Protection.

The strength of the police remained the same, *viz.*, 38 foot and 3 mounted men,—the cost to Government amounting to Rs. 5,207.

25 offences were reported concerning 29 men, 2 of whom were discharged and the rest convicted. All the offences were trivial. Crime has been steadily decreasing, until it is now little more than nominal.

Property worth Rs. 66 was stolen, out of which Rs. 63 worth was recovered.

14 prisoners were confined in the Jámbughoda Jail, 6 in the Godhra Jail and 2 in the Dohad Jail, according to the amount of imprisonment awarded. The diet charges of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 9, including those for the under-trial prisoners, who numbered 14.

No Civil Courts have yet been found necessary.

Production.

There has been a slight decrease of agricultural stock, probably owing to decrease of cultivation, which represents about 100 acres.

The prices of maize, rice and wheat rose about 16, 50 and 20 per cent., respectively, above those of last year. No special reason can be assigned for this, except that in the case of rice and wheat there was a large exportation.

Forest.

The income derived from forests amounted to Rs. 642, the expenditure was Rs. 168, leaving a net profit of Rs. 474, owing to limited cuttings.

Public Works.

The sáyar revenue of the state, consisting of transit duties and other miscellaneous items, are expended on works of public convenience, education, &c., similarly to local funds in British districts. Rs. 733 were spent.

Revenue.

No change has taken place in the land-revenue system. The revenue amounted to Rs. 5,448, —a decrease of Rs. 11.

The income from transit duties again shows a decrease of Rs. 210, as the traffic instead of passing through Jámbughoda to Baroda, as it formerly did, now takes a new route to the railway station at Bádharpur.

Vital.

The number of births recorded was 249, and deaths 143.

The number of children vaccinated was 285. The people recognize the benefit of the measure, and offer no resistance to the vaccination of their children.

588 patients were treated at the dispensary, the expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 710.

Education.

The only school in the state is a vernacular one at Jámbughoda. It is kept up by an annual contribution of Rs. 300 from the state funds. The average attendance was 39 out of a total of 71 boys on the register. The standard has lately been raised to the fifth vernacular.

SOUTHERN GUJARA'T.

BA'NSDA.

Area, 384 square miles; Population (1881), 34,134; Revenue, Rs. 2,34,000.

Bánsda.

The state consists of 87 villages for the most part covered with forest, lying between the Dángs on the east and Chikhli on the west. It is not known when the state was established, but the Maráthás interfered in the succession, and gradually obtained a tribute, and their rights devolved upon the British Government. From 1832 to 1852 the state was managed by the British Government owing to the misconduct of the local authorities during the minority of the Chief. In 1876 it again came under management during the minority of the heir, who has been educated at the Rájkumár College; but he has recently left it, and is engaged in study with a private tutor preparatory to taking charge of his state.

The land has been surveyed and assessed, and a further reduction of assessments has been decided upon. More than half the culturable land is unoccupied, but with moderate assessments and good seasons there appears to be a prospect of a good deal being taken up. 155 criminal cases were disposed of by the 3 Magistrates, a large number being cases of smuggling liquor into the state. 36 civil suits were disposed of, and none were in arrears.

The revenue amounted Rs. to 2,34,000. The land revenue has designedly been reduced by the substitution of a moderate assessment for the former rack rents, but the receipts from excise and forests have increased considerably. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,21,000, which is increased by the expense of the young Chief's marriage, and includes Rs. 35,600 spent on public works, chiefly on the Bánsda-Kathrot road. The town of Bánsda spends a little money on lighting and on scavenging. 47,000 acres have been set apart for forests, and by the cutting of rafters within a mile of the town a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been realized in this year. There are 12 schools placed at the most important towns with 462 scholars, and a dispensary at which 5,021 patients were treated.

DHARAMPUR.

Area, 794 square miles; Population, 101,115; Revenue, Rs. 2,50,000.

Dharampur.

This is a petty forest state lying to the east of Surat and under the political control of the Collector of that district. In 1576 the Rája became an officer of the Gujarát viceroy, and was employed to check the incursions of the Ahmadnagar armies. Later on he helped Shiváji in his attacks on Surat (1664-1670), but Shiváji on paying a complimentary visit to the Chief deprived him of his fort, considering it to be the key of Surat. In 1727 the Maráthás deprived him of 72 villages, now a part of Daman under the Portuguese, and forced him to pay a fourth of his transit duties. The Peshwa's share fell to the British by the Treaty of Bassein. In 1870 the transit duties into Khándesh were lowered, and in consideration the British Government commuted their share for a payment of Rs. 9,000 a year. The Rája has not made any progress in the survey of his state lands, excepting those of vatandárs, and no works of public utility have yet been erected, the reason assigned being want of funds. He has, however, promised to find money next year for the purpose, and also to undertake the survey of his territory. Statistics of the civil and criminal justice in his state were called for, but the Rája has declined to furnish them, alleging that his compliance would be derogatory to his position as an independent Chief.

The progress and general conduct of Mohandevji, eldest son of the Rája, were satisfactory, and it is to be regretted that his father should have decided to withdraw him from the college and place him under private tuition. This step was, however, to be expected on account of the age of the Kuvar, and his having entered upon the married state.

The system introduced in the year 1880, of purchasing Government opium from Bulsár for the use of the state, appears to work well.

The number of schools (6) has remained stationary, the number of persons receiving education in them being slightly larger. The figures show marked progress in vaccination during the current year.

SACHI'N.

Area, 65 square miles; Population (1881), 17,706; Revenue, Rs. 1,75,000.

Sachin.

The villages of this state are much separated, some of them being surrounded by British territory and others by portions of Baroda State. Roughly speaking, it may be said to lie within the limits of the Surat District. The Nawáb is by descent a Habshi, or Abyssinian, and his ancestors were the admirals of the kings of Ahmadnagar and Bijápur in the Deccan, and subsequently of the Moghal Emperors. On the decline of the empire they took to piracy, and maintained their position at Janjira; but disputes relating to the succession having broken out, the heir was driven out, and appealed to the Peshwa, who agreed to grant him Sachín in return for the cession of Janjira. Sachín was handed over to the Habshi, but the Peshwa failed to establish his authority over Janjira. The present Chief is a minor at college, and the state is in the meantime under British management.

The settlement of the land revenue of 15 villages has been completed, thus completing the re-assessment of all the land of the state, and disposing of a question which has been under discussion for many years. The reductions made are very large, amounting to Rs. 14,700, and

still the rates in every village remain considerably higher than in the adjoining British villages. The land revenue, Rs. 1,18,000, was collected without difficulty, and the sáyar revenue has increased to Rs. 22,500, due to the opening out of free intercommunication for ábkári purposes between British and Sachín villages. Rs. 55,600 were spent on public works, as shown in the accounts; but as large sums were advanced to the executive engineer in the past year which were spent in this year, the amount spent is, in fact, much larger. The important works are a road from Sachín Railway Station to Kansad, police lines at Sachín, dispensary at Dumas, and several other roads, 2 school-houses, a post office, and some improvements to tanks.

3 new schools have been opened, and the total number is now 14, which leaves only 5 villages without schools. The number of children under instruction is 894.

3,319 patients were treated at the Sachín Dispensary; and a new dispensary, for which an excellent building is just being completed, will shortly be opened at Dumas, the largest village in the state.

The number of criminal cases that occurred was 86; none were of a serious character. The whole number of accused persons was 145, but only 36 were convicted, the rest having been acquitted or discharged. The Diván disposed of 124 suits and 195 applications for the execution of decrees. The great majority were suits for the recovery of money, generally on written contracts, and only 8 connected with real property.

The great flood of July seriously affected only the village of Udhna. Relief in food and assistance in the rebuilding of huts and the repairing of houses was liberally given from the fund raised in Bombay.

The Assistant in charge of the state believes that all necessary reductions and concessions have now been made, and that the revenue of the state has reached a minimum from which it may be expected gradually to rise. Since Government directed that the large balance should be expended on works of permanent utility, which would prove directly or indirectly remunerative, a great deal has been done to improve the communications and the water-supply. More thoroughfares can hardly be made without the co-operation of the British and Baroda authorities through whose territory they would partly lie. There is only one really fine tank in the state, but nearly all that there are have been improved to the limit of the water they can gather. And in regard also to works not bearing so directly on the revenue very much has been done, so that in respect of drinking wells, utárás, pounds, schools and other works of convenience Sachín now compares favourably with the surrounding British villages.

MARA'THA STATES.

STATES UNDER KHA'NDESH.

DA'NGS.

Area, 800 square miles; Population, 31,280; Revenue, Rs. 23,330

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Dangs.

The Dángs border on the west of Khándesh, and the country is divided among 15 Chiefs. Each Dáng has its own Bhíl Rája or Náik, who is independent of the others, except in warfare, when all are bound to join the Garvi standard with their quota of armed men. They are given to excessive drinking. Some of them are so poor as to have no proper clothes, and are so deeply sunk in debt, that on their return from the Darbár, where they receive their dues, they are besieged on the road by their creditors and forced to pay the greater part of their cash allowances. They had certain claims upon the Gáikwár's territory which they plundered to enforce, until the British Government guaranteed their claims to put an end to the disturbances. The hills are covered, for the most part, with dense forests yielding good timber—teak being the most valuable, and several kinds of gums. The revenues collected by the Chiefs are drawn from cultivation and criminal fines. The forests and miscellaneous sources of revenue have been leased to the British Government and a yearly rent is paid to each Chief for them, but from this is deducted the tribute payable to the Deshmukh of Mulher. The land revenue is small, and is generally received in kind. There is no organized military force, but every Bhíl is called on to carry arms in cases of emergency. Education is in a very backward state, and in the whole country not more than half-a-dozen persons can read and write. The language is a mixture of Hindustáni, Maráthi and Gujaráti, in which the last predominates, owing to the easier means of access to the country from the Gujarát side and the more frequent intercourse with the inhabitants of that province. The administration of justice, civil and criminal, is vested in the Collector of Khándesh as *ex-officio* Political Agent; capital sentences, or those involving more than fourteen years' imprisonment, being referred for the confirmation of Government. Petty cases are settled by the Rájas, each in his own Dáng, and the punishments inflicted are chiefly fines in money or cattle.

SURGA'NA.

Area, 360 square miles; Population, 14,205; Revenue, about Rs. 11,000.

Surgána.

This little state lies in the south-west corner of Khándesh, and the general features resemble those of the Dángs, to which it is adjacent. The Chief was employed by the Muhammadans to keep open the roads that runs through the country from the Deccan into Surat, and had charge of the line of the Sahyádris. From them also he obtained the title of

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Surgána.*

Deshmukh. He collected the revenues of Government villages for the Marátha Government, but payment could rarely be enforced. In 1818 the Chief was attacked by the British and hanged in retaliation for an attack made upon a British party. This led to disputes about the succession, which were not settled till 1842.

The country was formerly covered with dense forests, though now the timber has to a great extent been cleared away. The revenue is derived principally from transit dues levied on merchandise and timber. The chiefship descends in one line, while the descendants of the brother of the Chief have an equal share in the revenues, and he has no authority over them. They were sent to school at Dhulia, but have left without permission. The Chief manages the state satisfactorily.

MEHWA'SI TRACTS.

Population, 14,785; Revenue, Rs. 42,000.

Mehwási Tracts.

These 6 petty states lie in the extreme west of Khándesh, and their Chiefs are exempted from the operation of the Regulations by Act XI of 1846. The Collector of Khándesh, as Political Agent, tries all serious criminal offences; those involving capital punishment or imprisonment beyond five years being submitted for confirmation by Government. The Chiefs settle most cases on their own authority by fine, and the Political Agent is seldom called upon to interfere. The income of the Chiefs is mainly derived from timber; they also derive something from cultivation and the farming of mowra flowers. A'bkári also contributes to the revenue. The timber is, for the most part, inferior to that of the Dángs, both in size and quality, though the soil is richer. The inhabitants are chiefly Bhíls, but they appear superior in intelligence and physical development to those of the Dáng country, and are far more turbulent and warlike.

The state of Chikhli, originally carved out of the Rájpipla in the Rewa Kántha, has this year been released from attachment, and a cousin of the late Chief has been put in charge. The debts of the Gowáli State have been paid, and the young Chief, who is now at school in Dhulia, will succeed eventually to a considerable sum of money. Kathi is heavily indebted. The uncle of the minor Chief was found to be oppressing the people, and was directed to live at Dharangaon under the eye of the Assistant Political Agent, but has lately run away.

Criminal work.

The Political Agent and the Second Class Magistrate at Taloda disposed of 12 cases, in which they convicted 6 persons. Only one case of witch murder was brought to light. The Mámlátdár of Taloda has been invested with power to try petty offences committed in the Mehwás states.

A'bkári.

The ábkári revenue in the Dángs is received by Government, but the Chiefs in the Mehwás states and in Surgána receive the revenue obtained in these states.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1881), 48,556; Revenue, Rs. 1,05,000.

Jawhár.

Jawhár lies in the north-east of the district of Thána, and is under the political control of the Collector of that district. Up to the first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli and Varli Chiefs, and in 1343 the Chief of Jawhár was given the title of Sháh, and recognized by the Delhi Emperor as Chief of a tract of land containing 22 forts and yielding a revenue of 9 lákhs. The Ahmadabad kings, although they held the sea-coast of Thána, did not interfere with the inland parts of Jawhár, but on the advance of the Portuguese their territory was somewhat narrowed. On the decay of the latter the Moghal generals sought alliances with the Jawhár Chief, who about 1690 with their help plundered the Portuguese villages and churches in North Konkan. About that time the territory extended from Bassein to Daman, except the sea-coast. But the successes of the Maráthás curtailed the territory, Jawhár was compelled to pay tribute, and on several occasions the state was attached on various pretexts.

On the death of the last Chief in 1865, arrangements were made by the British Government for the proper education of his successor, then a boy of ten years, and for the management of the state. In 1877 the young Chief assumed charge, and has submitted a report, from which the following extracts are made:—

"I made one circuit in the districts in the year with the usual purpose of personally observing the administration of mahál and acquainting myself with the local wants and grievances of the people. I am happy to record that the results of my inquiries have led to the belief that the condition of the rayats was generally one of contentment, their wrongs having been speedily and completely redressed. The people displayed unmixed satisfaction, and very few complaints were addressed to me during the tour."

There was a considerable increase in the area of waste land brought under cultivation; but it is not possible accurately to estimate its extent.

The progress of survey operations was very satisfactory. In the outturn of work there was an increase both in the measurement and classification of land, and nearly two-thirds of the work is now over. The cost was Rs. 8,137.

"The number of criminal informations to the police has diminished by 47 per cent. as compared with that of the last year, and the offences against the British A'bkári Act have

decreased 71 per cent. during the same period. The police have, as a rule, discharged their functions with great credit to themselves. In 1880-81, when the British Abkári Act was but lately introduced in the state, the illicit distillation was not very successfully detected. But in course of time, as the police acquired greater tact and skill, the number of detections rapidly increased, as may be seen from the offences reported in 1881-82. The continuance of the same zeal and vigilance had a deterrent effect on the population; and it is a matter for congratulation that the number stood so low as 12 in the year under review. 74 persons were arrested by the police, thus showing a fall of 41 in the number of the foregoing year. The proportion of convictions to arrests also shows a slight reduction."

The District Magistrate has remarked on this passage that, unless the people of Jawhár are much more virtuous than their immediate neighbours in the Thána District, their offences in the matter of drinking and illicit distilling must be equally numerous, and it is a sign rather of carelessness on the part of the police that they detected so few as only 12 cases of ábkári offences.

There was a trifling increase in the number of criminal cases, but a small decrease may be observed in hurt and mischief. The offences of theft notably increased. Of 274 arrests, 158 were convicted, 52 acquitted, and 24 discharged. The remaining 28 cases were compromised.

Civil Justice.

"The number of civil suits filed during the year was 50,—a falling off of 53 in the number filed in the preceding year. The decrease is particularly remarkable. 45 out of these 50 cases were only money claims. The simple habits of the people induce them generally to adjust their own disputes, the greater number of which have a reference to the transactions of borrowing and lending. They are unwilling to seek relief in Court if they can help it, from which ignorance deters them still further. No appeal was filed during the year, but the one remaining in arrears at the close of the last year was remanded to the lower Court. 50 applications for the execution of decrees were disposed of during the year, as against 107 in 1881-82. 42 documents were registered."

Jails.

"The number of convicts confined in the jail during the year was 48. The accommodation of prisoners and the sanitation of the jail are all that can be desired. It cost Rs. 435."

Weather.

The total rainfall registered in the year was 131 inches. The harvest was generally good, the yield of crops being favourable. Slight damage was caused by locusts.

Revenue.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,05,547, less by Rs. 86,938 compared with the receipts of the previous year. The land revenue decreased, although the demand was considerably higher, owing to excess lands being subjected to assessment. The apparent decrease in the ábkári revenue, which has been farmed out to the British Government for a yearly payment of Rs. 32,000 to the state in two instalments, is to be attributed to the receipt of three instalments, instead of two, during the previous year, so as to leave only one instalment of Rs. 16,000 for the year under review. The revenue derived from duties has been farmed out, and comes from two sources, *viz.*, transit and export duties. There was scarcely any perceptible fall in the exportation of produce, except wood, which was very great,—the revenue raised from this branch being less than half that of last year.

Forests.

Under forests there has been a substantial fall from Rs. 82,000 to Rs. 32,000. The former revenue was exceptional, and the Raja remarks:—"The greatest difficulty felt by the inhabitants of this city I have often stated in former years to be the deficiency of water-supply. With a view to remove the hardships, I undertook two projects, the enlargement of the Surya Tank in the vicinity of the place, and the construction of a new tank in the heart of the city. Both these works require the outlay of a large sum of money, to make provision for which was one of the objects with which such a vast revenue was realized from forests. Another reason why such a big sum was raised was the construction of the road between Talowli and Jawhár,—a work which also costs high. Besides these the mountainous parts which had grown the forests are some of those especially adapted for the development of rich forests. The forests sold, though very valuable, were not what improvement and the devotion of special attention would have made them. What with the object of reforesting the parts with well-grown forests, and what with the object of meeting the expenditure on public works, the advancement in the last year's forest receipts was effected."

Public Works.

The amount expended on public works was Rs. 23,906. The enlargement of the Surya Tank was commenced, and the construction of the new tank near the city was continued. The construction of the road from Jawhár to Talowli was also begun, and six miles of it were roughly prepared in the year. In addition to the above, several wells, a mosque, and a temple were either built or repaired.

Education.

"There were 255 pupils under tuition during the year, as against 287 in the year 1881-82. The Jawhár school progressed favourably, where a new class has been opened for low-caste boys, such as Mahárs, Chambars, &c. The amount of expenditure during the year in the cause of education was Rs. 1,532, and exceeded that of the last year by nearly Rs. 150. The decrease in the number of scholars can only be attributed to the apathetic character of the people, who cannot appreciate the value of education. No efforts are, however, spared to popularize education by every means at the disposal of the state." Complaints have, however, been made by the Educational authorities of Government that their action has been thwarted and hindered, and one officer had to give up his tour because of these hindrances, which had to be brought to the notice of the Rája.

The state hospital provided relief to 1,320 patients, and 2,282 children were vaccinated. Small-pox was prevalent in some parts of the state.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Janjira.

JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population (1881), 76,361; Revenue, Rs. 3,76,000.

Janjira or the Habsán is a narrow strip of country along the sea-coast south of Kolába. The Habshis were the hereditary admirals of the Muhammadan kings of Ahmadnagar and Bijápur and afterwards of Aurangzeb and his successors. Subsequently they took to piracy. Shiváji made frequent attempts to reduce them, but without success, and there were almost constant wars with the Maráthás until, on disputes to the succession breaking out, the rightful heir, who had been dispossessed, appealed to the Peshwa. It was agreed that he should cede Janjira in exchange for Suchín, and was put in possession of the latter; but the Peshwa was not able to take Janjira, which maintained its independence. In 1834 the British Government declared Janjira to be subject to the British power. The small state of Jáfarabad in Káthiáwar is also governed by this family. Five and twenty years ago the country was described as unsafe for European and native life, and in 1870 an agreement was taken from the Nawáb which provided for the reform of the government and the appointment of a proper police.

Chief events.

The most important event to note has been the admission of the Chief to partial management of his state. Though his attendance at the Rájkumár College in Káthiáwár commenced when he was rather advanced in age, he was considerably benefited in many ways by his residence there; and having, since leaving it, read and studied further with a private tutor for upwards of eighteen months, he has been considered competent to take some part in the administration. Accordingly he has been associated with the Assistant Political Agent as a Joint Administrator until he attains the age of twenty-one years, when the criminal jurisdiction, of which it was found necessary to deprive the late Nawáb, will be restored to him. The Assistant Political Agent writes of him: "He has become quite identified with the routine of my office. He attends regularly, and disposes of work jointly with me. He is rapidly gaining an insight into all matters, past and present, connected with the interests of his state, and a knowledge of the various branches of its improved administration, while his eyes have been opened to the abuses of former rule. I have also been pleased to find that he has displayed breadth of character and intelligence on various matters which have come up for discussion between us, and I entertain great hopes of his future career as a ruler."

On the 17th of December His Excellency the Governor, on his return route to Bombay from the Southern Marátha Country, paid a flying visit to Janjira, and landed at Murúd, where he was cordially welcomed by the Nawáb and Sardárs.

No changes of great importance have been introduced, but atttention has been devoted to consolidating and testing those noticed in the last Administration Report. They appear to have worked well, and afforded more efficient control over the revenue collection than previously existed. It was found, however, that the mahálkaris were unable to devote sufficient attention to the increased revenue responsibilities devolving on them, owing to the calls upon their time as magistrates and police officers. Arrangements were, therefore, made to relieve them of a part of their criminal work.

Surveys.

The revenue survey and assessment of the Habsán has at length been started. The application for a loan from Government to meet the expenses was negatived; but the financially prosperous position of the state treasury enabled the work to be commenced in March, 1883, and there is probably work for two years. It was the wish of the Nawáb that the survey should comprise the whole of the Habsán territory; but the Khánjádás and Sardárs, who are holders of inám villages, are unanimous in opposing the measurement of their villages, unless the entire cost is defrayed by the state, which does not appear to be possible. The revenues are paid in kind, but on the completion of the survey a change might be made.

Police.

There has been a slight increase to the police force, 2 jamádárs having been added to ensure that outposts are more frequently and regularly visited. They work under the state faujdár, who is the head of the police. The yearly cost is now Rs. 8,520. The police arrested 426 persons, but only proceeded against 176 before the Magistrates, who acquitted 56 and convicted the rest. The men are well dressed, smart in appearance, and go through regular courses of drill, as they are from time to time relieved from out-post duty and brought to the head-quarters. In the matter of stolen property the percentage of recoveries is only 5[illegible]2

Criminal Justice.

The actual work disposed of by the various Courts was 351 cases concerning 661 accused, of whom 169 were convicted and 16 persons only were imprisoned for more than six months. Only 4 cases of serious crime were tried by the Sessions Judge. Crime in the Habsán is, for the greater part, of a very petty description, but there is one feature in the returns which is specially noticeable, *viz.*, the diminution of crime. In every year up to 1881-82 the number of accused dealt with never fell below 1,000. In that year and in the one under report they have been 625 and 676 respectively, and in part this result is probably due to the increased efficiency of the police under their re-organization. 8 appeals were filed. In 3 of these the conviction was reversed, 3 decisions were upheld, and 2 were still to be heard at the close of the year.

Prisons.

The admissions to the Murúd Jail were 66, and the average daily number was 37. There was more sickness than usual. The total expenses for control, food, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,05[illegible] One prisoner managed to effect his escape whilst on out-door work, and has not been caught.

Civil Justice.

The filing of suits goes on apace owing to the introduction of limitation rules. The date from which the latter are to commence to have effect has been postponed for a further period of six months, *i.e.*, until the 1st January next. This was found to be a necessary measure

in the interests of many creditors throughout the country. The work of the Munsif's Court has been very heavy; and though 563 suits were disposed of, the closing balance is 736. To relieve the strain, and clear off the large balances, an additional Munsif has been appointed. The Názir's staff will also need to be strengthened. On the appellate side 64 appeals were decided, and 21 remained in arrears. There were 530 decrees executed, and a balance of 196 remains for execution.

Registration.

In the registration branch 145 deeds of Rs. 38,729 value were registered, being a slight decrease. The fees amounted to Rs. 1,176.

Weather and the Crops.

The registered rainfall was 89 inches. It was excessive at commencement of the season, and the result was partial destruction of the early rice sowings. With this exception the year's harvests were fairly good. Market rates of grain varied very slightly from last year's, and were a little higher. A large area is irrigated from wells by the Persian wheel, and abundant crops of betelnuts are grown. Shrivardhan betelnuts are known in the whole of the Presidency. Rice, sugar-cane, cocoanuts and mangoes are also extensively cultivated.

Forests.

Year by year the advantages of forest conservation and a regulated system of management are being established. The accounts of this year show an increase of Rs. 3,279 in receipts over the last, with a decreased expenditure. The actual profits are Rs 12,939 as against Rs. 6,966 of the previous year, *i.e.*, a clear gain of Rs. 5,973, and to this gain may also be added the value of timber supplied from the forests for state purposes, the nominal value of which, according to the tariff rates at which private individuals who are state subjects are permitted to cut wood, amounts to Rs. 2,708. The forests are divided into two chief circles, *viz.*, northern and southern, each supervised by a ranger or inspector with an establishment of round guards and sepoys. Every year the right to cut and export timber from two or three forests (especially selected) for a period of twelve months is sold by public auction. The valuable teak and timber in other forests is trimmed and lopped under the management of the rangers, and the proceeds are disposed of. The right to collect and export firewood (being only dry and fallen timber) is likewise sold every year by auction. Illegal cuttings of wood are punished by a fine of double the value of the wood cut and its confiscation. During the past two years the abandoned "varkas" clearings have been utilized for the growth of tág (hemp),—a product greatly in demand all along this coast for shipping and fishing purposes.

Trade.

The results of trade exhibit an increase of Rs. 18,000 on the totals of the exports and imports. The former are Rs. 1,02,207 and the latter Rs. 79,589. Rice, timber and betel-nut occupy, as usual, prominent places in the returns. The state grain, which forms the bulk of the land revenue, was bought and exported by traders from Málvan, Rájápur and Vengúrla, who for the past two years have sought the Janjira markets. The betelnut harvest was a good one, and the exports under that head were almost equal to those of the two previous years put together. The timber trade does not vary much year by year, as the cuttings in the forests for trade purposes are only permitted on a regulated system.

In imports, which exhibit an increase over those of 1881-82 of Rs. 30,000, the chief items were sugar and molasses Rs. 11,635, ghi and oils Rs. 12,636, cotton and woollen stuffs Rs. 14,718, and tobacco and drugs Rs. 18,322.

There seems to be a chance of a new industry being set on foot in the Habsán. Small pearls were found in oysters which were recently fished up and collected. They were sent to the Secretary and Curator of the Museum in Bombay for inspection, and appear to be similar to those found in the Beláipur creek in Thána. The oyster is believed to be of the kind *Placuna placenta*. To what extent the fisheries could be developed remains to be tested; but judging from the quantities of shells thrown up along the banks of the Rájpuri creek, where the oyster beds are situated, the extent of these latter must be considerable.

Public Works.

The year has been a busy one. Over Rs. 16,000 were spent in extending and improving communications throughout the country. Of the Murúd-Revdanda road thirteen miles are now completed, *i.e.*, bridged and metalled, and one mile still remains to complete this road up to the Kolába frontier. The road on the south side of the large Rájpuri creek, which starts from the Dighi ferry station and is to be the high road from Murúd to Shrivardhan, has been taken in hand, and eleven miles have been cleared and levelled, which are traversable by carts in fair weather. A road and landing place have been made for the convenience of steamer passengers, who formerly used to clamber for some 300 yards, at risk of their limbs, over loose boulders of rock on embarking or disembarking. In the town of Murúd two miles of road have been put in order, which during the rains were mere drainage channels and almost impassable from accumulated water and slush.

For the proper lighting of the coast a handsome dioptric light of the fourth order has been procured from England. It is to be placed on the Nánwell headland about two miles west of the Janjira fortress, and, including the tower, will be at a height of some 150 feet above sea-level. It will effectively serve to light the dangerous sunken reef which is known as the Chor Kássa, and is situated about ¾ mile from the headland. Rs. 5,094 have already been expended on this useful and long-needed work, and the total cost is estimated at Rs. 8,000.

The total disbursements for public works, including establishment, amount to Rs. 41,033, which is by far the highest figure yet reached, and almost Rs. 15,000 in excess of last year's.

A project is in contemplation to connect the large Rájpuri creek with the smaller Murúd one by a cutting, and to throw an embankment with sluices across the Murúd

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creek. This work will possess threefold advantages: (1) boats will have access to the open sea without the risks of the dangerous bar at the mouth of the Murúd creek; (2) convenience to the public and to traffic in crossing the creek by the embankment instead of the ferry; (3) the reclamation of a large area of land (about 800 acres) which should be very valuable in the vicinity of a large place like Murúd. Surveys have been completed of this work, and plans and estimates will shortly be ready.

Revenue and Finance.

The results of the year have been very satisfactory. The actual public revenues of the Habsán from ordinary sources were Rs. 15,858 above those of the previous year. In addition to this, Rs. 15,277 were received from the Jáfarabad treasury, and a sum of Rs. 20,801 on account of public funds improperly appropriated by the late Nawáb for his private treasury. Revenue arrears of former years were also recovered and credited in the accounts to the extent of Rs. 33,818.

The income from all sources was Rs. 3,76,047, and the expenditure on all accounts Rs. 3,25,447. These figures do not include the accounts of the Nawáb's private treasury, which shows an income of Rs. 14,369 and an expenditure Rs. 12,973.

The closing balance of the public treasury, Rs. 53,800, would have been very much larger but for the remittance to England, shortly before the close of the year, of some Rs. 25,000 for purchase of a small steam yacht for the state.

There was a falling off in the ábkári revenue of Rs. 6,578, which was owing to a strike on the part of the Bhandáris consequent on the introduction of a Rs. 6 tax per cocoanut tree, in order to assimilate the rates with those in adjacent British territory and prevent smuggling of cheap liquor over the border. The result was that up to close of the year not a single cocoanut palm was tapped, and the state was compelled eventually to import the mowra berry and distil the spirit for public consumption. Some revenue was recouped on the profits from this source, but the rates have since been reduced to Rs. 5 per tree for the northern division and Rs. 4 for the southern, which is contiguous to British territory, and a few trees are being taken up at those rates, the Bhandáris having been much impoverished by their strike.

Manufactures.

The chief industries are the weaving of coarse cloth turbans, and the making of oil and coir rope.

Vital.

The number of patients treated at the Residency Dispensary was 1,836; 1,524 were discharged cured, and the average daily number of sick was 22. Throughout the country generally there has been a slight spread of small-pox during the latter half of the year. The disease was most prevalent in the larger villages and towns on the sea-board, and an additional vaccinator was brought on the establishment as a temporary measure. The operations performed by the vaccinators were 2,229.

Education.

The number of schools has been increased by 3,—2 of which are Muhammadan and 1 Marátha. Of the former, one is a girls' school. Of the 25 schools now open, 14 are Maratha and 11 Muhammadan, and the proportions of pupils are 816 and 558 respectively. The increase in pupils over last year has been 153, and the average daily attendance has gone up from 804 to 972.

The English classes fell off somewhat owing to want of efficient teaching. A competent master on a salary of Rs. 40 has taken them in hand, and better progress and attendance are looked for. The number of Muhammadan boys attending the Marátha classes introduced last year is now 65, being an increase of 19.

Last year the girls attending schools were 94, of whom 89 were Hindus and only 5 Muhammadan. In the year under report they were 141, 57 of whom were Muhammadan, and another application received lately for establishment of a new girls' school shows that the Muhammadans are not far behind their Hindu brethren. In the Murúd girls' school there is now a trained mistress from the Normal School in Poona. Her services and those of her husband have been specially engaged for the Murúd schools,—Mr. Sálunkhe supervising the vernacular boys' school, which is the largest and most important in the Habsán, while his wife takes charge of the girls' school.

With the growth of established state schools the hedge schools have languished, and their numbers have declined to 29, with an attendance of only 176.

The increase in educational charges brought the expenditure on this head up to Rs. 6,441. The income from cesses was only Rs. 3,948; the balance was, therefore, a charge on the general revenues.

SA'VANTVA'DI.

Area, 900 square miles; Population (1881), 174,433; Revenue, Rs. 3,25,000.

Sávantvádi.

Sávantvádi forms the most southern part of the Konkan, and lies between Ratnágiri and Goa. The Chief is a Marátha styled the Sar Desái. His ancestors made themselves independent of Bijápur, and by assisting the Moghals against the Maráthás, and the Maráthás against Kolhápur, managed to extend their territories. Taking to piracy the English had to subdue the fort of Redi in 1765 to protect their trade, but restored it under a treaty made immediately afterwards. For the same reason in 1812 they were compelled to force the Chief to cede the fort of Vengúrla. Wars with Kolhápur form the chief part of the history of the state; and the Chief having espoused the cause of the Peshwa in his last struggle with the British Government, the country was invaded in 1819 and partly reduced, when a treaty was concluded by

which the whole line of sea-coast was ceded, and British troops were admitted into Sávantvádi. The Chief was unable to control his turbulent nobles, and the disorders were so great that, after giving him assistance on several occasions, Government finally took the management of the state into their own hands in 1838.

History. When the British Government had to interfere in the affairs of this state the Political Superintendent wrote in 1839 "that the expenditure far exceeded the revenues, the servants and other dependents of the state were often not paid at all, or only a small sum given not sufficient for their subsistence, and consequently they were compelled to take by force from the peaceable villagers what they could not obtain from the Chieftain. The country was in a perfect state of anarchy and misrule, and tyranny and oppression took the place of justice and equity. Owing, moreover, to the confused state of the accounts and to debts incurred by the state, of which no account was kept, it is impossible to ascertain what was the actual amount of revenue collected, and what was the amount of actual expenditure in each year."

His successor also described the situation in these terms:—"Previous to our assumption of its management, the Vádi State had, politically considered, almost ceased to exist; owing to internal discord and a weak government, its administration retained only the shadow of power; its laws were openly set at defiance, and its authority contemned by the turbulent characters whom it could not control; its territory was subject to inroads and violation by the neighbouring states; it wanted alike the strength to resist aggression and the authority or inclination to preserve order; whilst its Government, through the fear of British intervention on its behalf, had just sufficient power to oppress without the salutary check which the fear of consequences would, under other circumstances, have imposed."

Colonel West, the Political Superintendent has furnished an account from which the following paragraphs are condensed. At the beginning of British administration the population was armed, and the country a strong one, being filled in many parts with dense jungle and almost devoid of roads. The Government road from Vengúrla to Belgaum *viâ* the Rám Ghát was the only road in the state. The Chiefs evidently rejoiced in the absence of roads; and the action of the Political Superintendent in connecting Vádi with Vengúrla by road, and thus diminishing the strength of the capital as a military position, excited the disgust of the Sar Desái.

Local Corps. One of the first steps taken for the restoration of peace and order was the establishment of the Sávantvádi Local Corps. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition had to be procured from the British Government, to which a considerable sum was owing at the time for the expenses of the expedition sent in 1832 to drive Phond Sávant out of Máhádevgad.

Accountants. Considerable difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the exact state of the revenue. No public accounts had been kept previous to 1833, there were no village accountants, and the revenue was realized partly in cash and partly in kind. After much labour, accounts were drawn up, which showed the average revenue to be Rs. 1,87,000. Village accountants were soon appointed, and in 1843 the existing revenue divisions of Vádi, Bánda and Kudál were formed and placed under Kamávisdárs.

Police Officers. All civil and criminal work seemed to have been centred in an official called the Mansubdár, and one of the first steps taken was to relieve him of civil business, leaving him only police duties. Subsequently, in 1843, police officers were appointed; and the Kamávisdárs, whose appointment has just been noted, were invested with magisterial powers.

Judges. After civil business had been taken out of the hands of the Mansubdár, it was made over to a body, termed the "Tiráyat Court," consisting of three arbitrators. At first these arbitrators were selected for each case; but as this arrangement was found impracticable as a permanent one, three officials of the state were appointed members of the Court. It was then found necessary to appoint an intelligent kárkún as a member of the Court, as the other members showed neither sufficient energy, nor the requisite knowledge. The new member soon monopolized the work of the Court, and at last in 1844 a qualified official was appointed Nyáyádhish, his duties being similar to those of the Subordinate Judges in British districts.

Insurrection of 1844 Arrangements were made for the commutation of the grain assessment into a cash payment, and the new system altogether seemed to work so satisfactorily as to justify the highest anticipations for the future. In 1844, however, all the hopes that had been so sanguinely entertained seemed to be blighted by the outburst of the insurrection which spread to this state from Kolhápur. Phond Sávant and his sons were joined by Anná Sáheb, the Sar Desái's eldest son, and the outbreak assumed such formidable proportions, aided as it was by the difficult nature of the country and the sympathy apparently of nearly all ranks with the insurgents, that it was not easily suppressed. At last, however, owing to the energetic measures taken by Colonel Outram, the rebels were defeated everywhere, and their leaders driven into Goa territory. After a time Anná Sáheb returned to Sávantvádi, but was declared to have forfeited his right of succession, and it was given out that at the death of the Sar Desái the state of Sávantvádi would be at the disposal of the British Government. The result of the insurrection was, of course, a loss of revenue during the time it lasted, and, in addition to this, the state was saddled with a debt of Rs. 5,60,500 for the expense of suppressing it. One of the first steps necessitated by the recent events was the disarming of the population, which was successfully carried out. Thenceforward matters went on quietly and satisfactorily. The heavy debt that was pressing on the state necessitated the most rigid economy, and precluded the possibility of any public works that involved much cost; but steady, well-ordered government produced its natural effect. The population settled down into peaceful ways, and lost the old habits

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Sávantvádi.

of turbulence. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857, though Phond Sávant's sons left their refuge in Goa and raised again the standard of insurrection, they met with but little sympathy in Sávantvádi, and the tranquility of the state was almost undisturbed.

In 1861 the Government were pleased to reconsider the decision that had been arrived at regarding Anná Sáheb's succession. The Secretary of State for India decided that he should be allowed to succeed on the death of his father, on condition—(1) of paying off the debt due to the British Government, (2) of paying a nazarána equal to one year's revenue of the state, and (3) of entering into a new engagement providing for the protection of the rayats of the state and for the payment of the expenses of retaining a British Agent with an adequate establishment during the pleasure of Government.

Anná Sáheb allowed to succeed.

The assurance thus given that his state was not to lapse after his death gave great satisfaction to the Sar Desái, who agreed to the terms proposed. In October, 1867, Khem Sávant Sar Desái died; but the habits, want of education and character of Anná Sáheb were such that it was not found possible to invest him with full authority as had been contemplated by Government. He was accordingly called on to enter into an agreement by which practically the work and responsibility of the state were divided between himself and the Political Superintendent.

Anná Sáheb did not live to enjoy his new position, as he died in March, 1869. His son being a minor, the full charge of the state remained with the Political Superintendent.

Minority of Chief.

Careful arrangements were made for the education of Raghunáth Ráv, the young Sar Desái. At first he was taught by a tutor at Sávantvádi; then he was sent to Kolhápur, where he prosecuted his studies with the minor Rája and other Chiefs of that principality. He was afterwards sent to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, and for the last three years he has been under the charge of European gentlemen whose whole attention has been given to him. Lately there is said to be a marked improvement in his manner and bearing.

Reforms.

During his minority much has been done to improve the condition of the state. In addition to the Nyáyádhish's Court mentioned above, a Munsif's Court has been established at Kudál. In each of the three districts a faujdár has been appointed so as to relieve the magistrates from the police duties that had previously devolved on them, and the services of men of the local corps have been utilized for police as well as military work. A forest department has been established for the proper conservation of the valuable forests in the state. The receipts of this department are increasing year by year, but the gains thus derived are nothing in comparison with the immense advantage that will ultimately accrue to the state from its operations. A system of registration has been instituted, which is similar to that in force in the British districts, but is a development of arrangements found existing when Government intervened in 1838. Much as has been done in the way of education, that, too, may be said to be a development; for even amidst the anarchy described above, the blessings of education were to some extent appreciated, and Mr. Courtenay not long after his arrival in 1840 reported the existence of 47 indigenous as well as of 2 state supported schools.

Public Works.

Roads and public works may be said to be entirely due to British management. It was long before much money could be expended even on works of such importance; but the necessity of attention to this class of improvement was not lost sight of, though it is only of late years that large sums have been continuously thus expended. Various public offices, dhármsháláš, schools, chaukis, &c., have been erected at the capital and in various parts of the state; while altogether 283 miles of road, exclusive of the Government road, have been constructed. Medical relief, too, has been looked after, and brought near to the homes of the people by the establishment of dispensaries. For some ten years past the cost of the survey has been a heavy drain on the revenue; but this source of expense will soon cease, and by the introduction of the survey settlement into the remaining villages the state will gain a further immediate return for its outlay, besides reaping the other advantages that are derived from a scientific survey.

Revenue.

The financial prospects of the state, though not brilliant, are fair. The regular revenue has increased by upwards of a lákh of rupees since 1838, and the ordinary receipts of 1882-83 exceeded the ordinary expenditure by Rs. 85,000. On the completion of the survey the receipts may be expected to increase considerably, while the extraordinary expenditure will be much diminished.

Survey.

The survey of the state, except the villages belonging to the Parma Desái, has now been completed. The cost of the survey during the year was Rs. 26,020, and the total charges from the commencement of the operations amount to Rs. 3,20,682. Survey rates were introduced into 12 more villages of the Vádi Petha, the result being the enhancement of the assessment by 27 per cent. The experimental settlement previously introduced into the first 20 villages of the same petha has been modified by a reduction of rates in some villages, which the Survey Commissioner thought to be too highly assessed. A guarantee of the modified rates for fifteen years was also sanctioned, and it was further provided that no enhancement of assessment on a holding in excess of 100 per cent. should be levied for three years. A further boon was conferred on the rayats of the state by the abolition of the extra cess levied on trees growing on embankments of fields. In the districts where the settlement has been introduced the result is a net enhancement of revenue amounting to Rs. 23,000, and it is calculated that an increase of about Rs. 12,000 per annum will be obtained from the remaining portion of the state. The expenses of the survey, which will amount in round numbers to Rs. 4,00,000, will thus be recouped in twelve years. A scheme fixing the rates of remuneration to village servants,

based to a great extent on those in force in British districts, has been sanctioned. The expected financial results shown above are net profit exclusive of these allowances.

There were altogether 21 wards' estates under direct management during the year, of which only 3 were of any importance. The total income of these estates amounted to Rs. 6,176 and the disbursements to Rs. 5,388. Wards' Estates.

The number of men employed on police duties was 155, at a cost of Rs. 26,922. The offences reported to the police were 810, and the persons arrested by them were 657. Of the latter, 511 were sent for trial, of whom 259 were convicted and 244 were released. The percentage of convicted to persons sent for trial was nearly the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 51. The value of property said to have been stolen was Rs. 3,275, of which Rs. 2,303 worth was recovered, or 70 per cent. 58 licenses to carry arms were issued, and 46 were renewed. 521 fire-arms are licensed on payment of fees; and 1,064 fire-arms, besides swords, are held by the Sardárs and others. Police.

371 cases were tried by the Criminal Courts in which 791 persons were involved. Of these, 482 were convicted and 295 were released. 42 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and upwards. With the exception of one case of murder and one of culpable homicide, crime was less serious than in the previous year; but an increase is observable under the head of thefts, hurts and offences against ábkári and village police Acts. The total number of offences committed was 1,110, of which only 23 remained undetected at the end of the year. 5 village faujdárs were empowered, during the year, to try petty cases of assault and abuse under Section 14 of Act VIII of 1867. There were 39 such cases in which 59 persons were involved, of whom 19 were convicted. There were 44 appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates, in 3 of which the sentences were annulled and in 10 mitigated. There were 3 appeals to the Commissioner, S. D., against the decisions of the Political Superintendent, in all of which the sentences were confirmed. Criminal Justice.

The daily average of prisoners was 59, against 53 in the previous year. The health and conduct of the prisoners were generally satisfactory. The total cost amounted to Rs. 6,672. The new jail is approaching completion. Prisons.

The total number of suits filed during the year was 2,714 in the Courts of the Judicial Assistant Political Agent and the 2 Native Judges, of which 1,630 were small causes. The number of suits disposed of was 2,601, leaving a balance of 462 for disposal. The value of suits filed was Rs. 83,521. The average duration of suits was 46 days in the Judicial Assistant's Court of Small Causes, 121 days in the Court of the Nyayádhish, and 126 days in the Court of the Munsif. Civil Justice.

The Judicial Assistant decided 137 appeals, leaving 8 cases in arrears. The decisions of the lower Courts in 87 cases were confirmed, in 20 reversed, and in 26 amended. Reports were submitted on 31 special appeals, and decisions in 31 cases were received from Government, confirming 22 decrees of the lower Court, reversing 4, and amending 2. 3 special appeals were remanded for re-trial, and 4 remained undisposed of with Government at the close of the year. The total receipts of the Civil Courts from all sources amounted to Rs. 15,139, and the expenditure to Rs. 13,974. The increase in receipts is due to the larger number of suits filed. Appeals.

The number of documents registered was 1,738. The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,843. Registration.

A slight change was made in the mode of levying the house tax and other cesses in the town of Vádi, and a system based upon that of the Poona Municipality for the conversion of nightsoil into manure was adopted. The system of conservancy of the town of Vádi was much improved. The income of the municipality, including previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 6,684, and the expenditure, which was chiefly incurred upon repairs to roads and sanitation, to Rs. 6,529. Municipality.

The Sávantvádi Local Corps has maintained its usual efficiency and usefulness. The total cost amounted Rs. 47,365, but a part of this is charged to police. Military.

The net profits of the coffee plantations at Tamboli and Nanyache-pani together amounted to Rs. 361. The young plants of *Musa textilis* were transplanted during the year, with the result that their growth was retarded. Further experiments were made in extracting fibre from the leaf-stalk, which show that the soil and climate of Sávantvádi are suitable for the cultivation of the plant, but that the New Zealand machine can only be used for the extraction of fibre when the leaf-stalks have been exposed to the sun for two days, and that the fibre thus obtained is somewhat yellowish in colour. Experiments in the cultivation of jute and *Sorghum saccharatum* were made, but without success. Production.

Locusts again visited the state during the year, remained for a longer time, and did more mischief than on former occasions. They first appeared in November, and successive swarms came afterwards. The damage done has been estimated at Rs. 90,000, and in addition to this, much loss was suffered from cattle-disease. The harvest was very good. Weather and Crops.

The total area of land selected for forest purposes up to the end of March, 1883, was 58,253 acres, leaving 30,886 acres to be finally taken up and set apart. The net income of this department amounted to Rs. 7,243. Forests.

The pottery establishment did well during the year. The total value of the tiles manufactured, including that of the stock remaining in hand, amounted to Rs. 3,917, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,107. The pottery is now becoming known beyond the limits of the Manufactures.

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state, and it is expected that a ready sale will be found for the tiles not required in the state. The local manufactures of lacquered wood-work, inlaid cocoanut and kuskus work are now becoming more widely known and appreciated. At the Calcutta Exhibition a bronze medal was awarded for specimens of inlaid cocoanuts.

Public Works.

The total amount spent on public works in the state from different funds was Rs. 93,487. Some of the important roads were metalled in parts, and otherwise improved. The roads from the Ram Ghát to Goa and from Kudál to Phondá Ghát and Vengúrla were provided with more bridges, and several culverts and drains were constructed on various roads. No new buildings of any importance were completed; but some of the works, such as the new jail, rebuilding the third chowk of the Sar Desái's palace, new darbár hall, and new English school, progressed satisfactorily. The travellers' bungalows on Amboli and Rám Ghát roads and dharmsháls were thoroughly repaired and furnished.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,25,000, and an increase is chiefly observable under the heads of land and sáyar revenue. The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 2,35,800, and the extraordinary expenditure Rs. 1,22,700. The latter includes public works Rs. 54,200, revenue survey Rs. 27,900, travelling expenses Rs. 6,900, and expenses of the marriage of the Sar Desái's cousin Rs. 9,048. The balances at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,94,100.

Local Funds.

The receipts on account of local funds amounted to Rs. 34,700, and the expenditure to Rs. 39,800. The income of the Amboli toll was Rs. 13,400, and Rs. 870 were collected at the old ghát.

Opium and Excise.

The ábkári system has worked satisfactorily. The tapping tax of Rs. 3 per tree, which is intermediate between the tax of Rs. 4 in force at Ratnágiri and Rs. 2 at Goa, remained unaltered. The receipts from the tree tax and the proceeds of the farms for the manufacture and sale of liquor together amounted to Rs. 27,401, against Rs. 25,566 in the previous year. The number of trees tapped was 3,474 against 3,779, and the number of liquor shops was 261 against 255 in 1881-82, while the stills decreased from 176 to 151. Of the 90 persons involved in 56 cases of breach of ábkári laws, 78 were convicted. As stated in last year's report, opium was issued to licensed vendors from the stock purchased from the Commissioner of Customs and Opium at a fixed rate.

Stamps.

The revenue from stamps was Rs. 13,073.

Money Orders.

The total amount of money-order transactions was Rs. 71,400, against an average of the previous five years of Rs. 28,600.

Vital.

The number of births registered was 5,066 and deaths 4,455, showing for the first time for many years an excess of births over deaths. The number of patients treated at the Sávantvádi Hospital was 4,903. A dispensary was temporarily opened at Amboli, and the continuance of the dispensary at Kudál for another year has been sanctioned. Another experimental dispensary was opened at Bánda in the month of December

Vaccination.

The number of vaccine operations was 6,924.

Education.

The number of schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 46, and the number of pupils under instruction rose to 2,776. A new building is being erected for the English school which has proved very successful. The girls' school made fair progress, although the attendance was not satisfactory. The cost of education was Rs. 23,465, including the expenditure incurred on the new school buildings; and the whole amount is charged to local funds, the state making a contribution of Rs. 8,000. Besides the state schools, 61 indigenous schools are reported to be in existence. The Princess Tárábái takes a personal interest in female education, examining the girls and distributing the prizes. The number of subscribers to the Sávantvádi Library was 59, and the income was Rs. 642. At the Branch Book Depôt Rs. 944 worth of books were sold during the year.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHI'RS (FEUDATORIES).

Sátára Jághirs.

The Sátára Jághírs were formerly under the Sátára Ráj, and became tributaries to the British Government on the lapse of that territory in 1849. The Jághírdárs retained all their former rights and privileges, with the exception of the powers of life and death, and of adjudicating upon some of the more serious criminal cases. Their administration is now conducted on the principles of British law.

Criminal and civil justice is administered by the Chiefs themselves with the aid of subordinate Courts. In civil suits special appeals from the decisions of the Jághírdárs lie to the Political Agent. In criminal cases heinous offences requiring capital punishment or transportation for life are tried by the Political Agent aided by 2 assessors, the preliminary proceedings being conducted by the Jághírdárs. Criminal appeals from their decisions also lie to the Political Agent.

The Collector of Sátára is in political charge of the 4 jághírs of Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh and Jath, and of the little cluster of 6 villages belonging to the Lady of Dapholápur. Akalkot is under the Collector of Sholápur as Political Agent.

BHOR.

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population (1881), 145,872; Revenue, Rs. 4,95,000.

The Chief has proved himself a careful administrator, with a desire to govern his state according to the example given him in British territory. His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to Bhor on the 20th October, 1882, and inspected the local school and Bhatghar Tank.

The survey operations are still in progress, but no one táluka has yet been finally disposed of. The strength of the police is 184, besides 30 savárs in the Huzur Págá who aid as mounted police. The police arrested 450 persons, of whom 133 were convicted, and more care is taken in making arrests. 36 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered. The 7 Criminal Courts dealt with 988 persons, convicted 205, and left 14 untried. The offences are trivial, with the exception of 1 murder and 1 robbery. The Chief himself sitting as a Sessions Court convicted 9 persons, and disposed of 22 appeals. 91 persons were sent to jail. Crime.

The 3 Civil Courts decided 1,183 suits, and left 302 on the file, and the Chief heard 40 appeals. 318 documents were registered. There is no municipality, but a committee of 5 officers supervise sanitary arrangements on which Rs. 1,639 were spent. The demarcating officer selected all the lands required for forests in the remaining 63 villages, thus finishing the work in the Vichitragad Táluka. Land was also taken up in 90 other villages, but the Chief hesitates to give a final sanction to the demarcation pending the survey of the country. Civil Courts.

The actual revenue was Rs. 4,95,000 and the expenditure Rs. 4,88,000. The collections of local funds amounted to Rs. 31,000, which appears to have been spent on local objects, and the Chief asserts that he spent Rs. 21,000 from state funds on a school and in assistance to the sanitation of the town. Public Works.

The number of births was 2,450 and deaths 1,653, and the patients treated at the dispensary were 1,045. A native physician is also entertained. 2,267 persons were vaccinated. The number of schools is 27 and the scholars 923, a satisfactory progress having been made of late years, especially in the number of girls under tuition. Vital.

PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1881), 58,402; Revenue, Rs. 2,09,000.

The Chief is said to hold his lands under a grant made by the Emperor of Delhi in 1327. The present Chief, or Nimbalkar as he is styled, being much involved in debt applied to Government for a loan, and offered to resign the management of the state until the debt is liquidated and the affairs of the state reduced to order. The offer was accepted, and Joint Administrators were appointed in December, 1882,—one being the son of the Chief and the other a native officer of the British Government. They began their duties with an empty treasury, but after a few months were able to show a small balance, having instituted many reforms and paid off Rs. 25,000 on account of debt. The debts amount to 2¼ lákhs, and an arrangement is being negotiated to borrow the money from the Bank of Bombay and pay off the creditors at once, which will cause a large saving in interest. The bank debt will then be discharged by annual instalments of about Rs. 25,000, and it is expected the state will be finally free from debt in thirteen or fourteen years.

The first care of the Administrators was to re-organize many of the departments which had been allowed to fall into a state of inefficiency from a want of method or of properly paid officials. The pay of the police has been raised, and the civil, criminal and revenue work of the Rám Sawasthán State has been resumed by the Darbár. The administration is being brought into accord with the system followed in British territory, and the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has been introduced to give the cultivators the same protection as in Poona or Sátára.

The state was surveyed in 1869-70, and the assessment is in force, but there is a good deal of waste land consequent on the emigration during the famine. This is being gradually recultivated as occupants and cattle are found. Survey.

The Chief made a grant of 6 villages, with all their revenues, in favour of a temple which he had built at great cost, and the managers of the temple took upon themselves all revenue as well as civil and criminal powers. These state functions have now been resumed as above stated, and it is found that the revenue of the year applied to this endowsment was over Rs. 47,000. Rám Sawasthán.

The strength of the regular police is 52 men, besides 43 rakhvaldárs who guard the public buildings in Phaltan and generally assist the police. The Chief had put on a tax, called a "debt cess", of 2 annas in the rupee on the pay of the police as well as all his servants to assist him in paying off his own debts, but this levy has now been stopped. The police arrested 59 men, of whom 77 only were convicted: their practice appears to have been to arrest all persons named by the complainant on mere suspicion, and to send them up to the Magistrates before they could be discharged. They recovered 59 per cent. of the property stolen. The Courts dealt with 560 persons and convicted 194, leaving none under trial. Except a few cases of cattle-lifting and house-breaking there have been no serious offences, and the people are reported to be well-behaved, sober and regular in their habits. The Sessions Court is presided over by the Joint Administrators. There is a serviceable jail, into which 47 persons were admitted. Civil prisoners were confined in a separate apartment of this jail, but have now been removed to a distinct building; it appears, however, that the introduction of the Agriculturists' Relief Act has tended to diminish the number of civil prisoners. Crime.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Sátára Jághírs.

Civil Justice.

The 3 Civil Courts disposed of 1,055 suits and left 103 in arrear: the bulk of the business consists of suits for the recovery of small debts. 110 appeals were decided, and about half the decisions was confirmed. 271 documents were registered, and several offices will now be opened in connection with the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Municipality.

The municipality of Phaltan was established in 1868, and the income is levied by a graduated tax as well as by a sixteenth of the pay of the state servants. Three-fourths of the export and import duties were also granted, but the amount has been withheld by the Chief of late years. The income amounted to Rs. 5,800, and Rs. 4,800 were spent on vaccination, police, road-side trees, sinking a well, &c. The streets are well kept and clean, and the road round the town well shaded by trees. The taxation is 2 annas 1¼ pies per head.

Manufactures.

The principal manufactures are cotton and silk piece-goods, silk, and stone idols. Annual fairs are held at Phaltan at the Rám Jatra and also at Jávli. Public works have been made from local funds, but the state will now bear its share, and a dispensary is already under construction. The projected West Deccan Railway will pass through a part of the district.

Revenue.

The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 2,09,000, the expenditure to Rs. 1,83,000. A'bkári and salt have been taken over by the British Government, and an annual payment is made to Government of Rs. 9,600 on account of savárs. Rs. 4,300 were spent in education and Rs. 2,900 on public works. A toll has been put on the Adarkhi Ghát on which the state had previously spent over Rs. 17,000.

Vital.

The number of births was 1,905 and deaths 1,584, and public health has been good. 1,545 persons were vaccinated, and a good deal of prickly-pear bushes has been cut down. There are 16 schools—1 having been closed, and the number of scholars is 719. English is taught at Phaltan.

AUNDH.

Area, 213 square miles; Population (1881), 58,916; Revenue, Rs. 350,000.

This state comprises a number of scattered villages in Sátára under the rule of the Pant Prithinidi, or viceroy, a title held by several Marátha Chiefs, and made hereditary in the family of this Chief.

Crime.

The survey has been introduced into 22 khálsa and 4 co-shared villages in A'tpadi, and the rates will be levied from the next year. The strength of the police is 52 men and 170 shetsandis, besides village watchmen. They arrested 182 persons, of whom 58 were convicted, which shows a little more care. 461 persons were dealt with by the 13 Criminal Courts, and 196 were convicted, leaving 17 under trial; there was only one appeal, and the decision was upheld. The more serious offences committed were a few cases of robbery and house-breaking, but little violence was used, and the amount stolen was inconsiderable. About 92 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered. There is a jail at Aundh and 7 subordinate jails in the outlying villages into which 78 persons were admitted.

Civil Justice.

There are 6 subordinate Courts which decided 341 suits, 137 being *ex parte*, and the Appellate Court decided 29 appeals. There seems to be some delay in the procedure of these Courts. The rayats of Kundál petitioned the Governor to have the Agriculturists' Relief Act applied to them, and this has been done by the Chief. 22 suits have in consequence been brought for the recovery of mortgaged property. 213 documents were registered.

Vital.

On the appearance of cholera, medicines were supplied from the dispensary at Aundh, and special measures were taken to ensure cleanliness. There were 2,309 births and 1,138 deaths. 2,460 patients were treated at the dispensary, and 1,085 children vaccinated. There are 19 schools with 736 scholars. Roads and tanks were built from local funds at a cost of Rs. 5,100, and the Chief excuses himself from spending state money on works, owing to the marriages of his two sons. The income of the state appears to have been about 3½ lákhs and the expenditure 2½ lákhs.

JATH.

Area, 885 square miles; Population (1881), 49,486; Revenue, Rs. 2,80,000.

Owing to mismanagement this state has been under British management since 1874. The land is poor and thinly populated, and offers special facilities for cattle-breeding.

The survey was introduced in 1878-79, and has been of great benefit to the people by sweeping away a number of arbitrary cesses. The rates are very moderate, and cultivators apply freely for land even in a season of very low prices; but, when the railway is brought near, these lands will, no doubt, become very valuable and profitable to the holders. The area of unoccupied land is still large, but 3,000 acres were taken up for cultivation during the year, and a large part has been reserved for forest. The recovery of late has been rapid, but the condition of the country is still not quite what it was before the famine.

Crime.

The police force has been re-organized during the year, and the strength is now 61 men. They arrested 66 persons, and only 22 were convicted, and they recovered 47 per cent. of the property stolen. There are 4 Criminal Courts, and they tried 70 cases. The jail is at Jath into which 35 prisoners were admitted who are employed in the jail garden.

Civil Justice.

The Civil Courts disposed of 195 suits, 46 being decided on their merits. 9 appeals were preferred, and the Appellate Court decided 7. 92 documents were registered, and an increase is

observed in the registration of documents which were optional. A municipal fund is raised at Jath by a tax on the sale of cattle at the weekly market, and the proceeds are spent in maintaining the roads, trees, and on the lighting of the town.

Forest.

The area reserved for forest covers 38,400 acres, and although some part is still occupied, the occupants will be induced to exchange their lands for others. The land has not been demarcated, but an attempt will soon be made to enclose a certain area, and plant it with trees. A large sum had been allotted for public works, but little was spent, as there was no competent man available to prepare the plans.

Revenue.

The revenue is about 2¾ lákhs, besides Rs. 8,000 collected as local funds, and the expenditure was 1½ lákhs including Rs. 22,000 paid for debts, but excluding Rs. 4,600 spent on local fund objects, chiefly on education. As the state is now solvent, a certain amount can be steadily devoted to public improvements which have been necessarily neglected for years. Cases of illicit manufacture of earth salt have been brought to light, and the practice will now be stopped. The claims against the state, which are as yet unsettled, amount to Rs. 39,000, and they will probably be disposed of in a short time, the state having a cash balance of double that amount available for the satisfaction of just claims upon it.

Vital.

The dispensary, which has been closed for some years pending liquidation of debt, was re-opened towards the close of the year. The births are reported to be 2,217 and deaths 1,012, but the figures are not very reliable. 1,977 children were vaccinated. 4 new schools were opened, and the attendance is now 682 in 17 schools.

DAPHLA'PUR.

Area, 40 square miles; Population (1881), 6,006; Revenue, Rs. 9,000.

This state consists of 6 villages only, with a rent-roll of about Rs. 13,000 governed by a lady, the Bái Sáheb, who exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class and in civil suits of those of a Subordinate Judge. She convicted 25 persons and acquitted 21, performing her work in a creditable manner. 11 suits were decided, but they were either compromised or decided *ex parte*. There are 3 schools in the state.

The survey of the state has been completed, and the assessment raised from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 13,000; and as the allowances to the widows of the late Chief were fixed when the income was small, they have applied to have them increased. The revenue collected was Rs. 9,000, and the amount spent was Rs. 8,600, but a large sum is outstanding.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1881), 58,040; Revenue, Rs. 2,35,000.

This state, not far from Sholápur, is intersected by the G. I. P. Railway. Originally a fief under Sátára it was subordinated to the British Government on the annexation of that kingdom, and in 1866 was attached, owing to the Rája's misrule. On his death it continued under direct administration, owing to the minority of his successor.

The state is *ex officio* in charge of the Assistant Collector at Sholápur.

The young Chief continued his studies at the Rájárám College, where his progress is described as fair. A part of the surplus balances of the state has been used to liquidate the debts of the Kurlekar family, who are nearly related to the Chief, and it has been arranged that the loan shall be repaid with interest at 6 per cent. by annual instalments extending over twenty years.

Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Procedure Code has now been extended to this state. Besides the regular police there is a body of 268 village police, paid partly in cash and partly by rent-free lands. Rs. 3,602 worth of property was stolen, and Rs. 235 were recovered. 381 offences were reported, and of the accused concerned, 251 were convicted and 253 acquitted. The principal increase of crime has occurred under cases of hurt and theft. The Sessions Court convicted 5 prisoners and released 5. The cost of maintaining prisoners in the jail was Rs. 2,375, besides Rs. 1,041 the charge for warders, and the number sent to jail was 140.

Civil Justice.

703 civil suits and 16 appeals were disposed of, leaving 59 suits in arrears, and 18 appeals. The Registration Act is not in force, but in practice, 256 documents were registered affecting property to the value of Rs. 41,400.

Lands.

The state has been surveyed. About 93,800 acres of land are lying waste, but they are the worst lands. Latterly a demand has sprung up for extension of cultivation, which is being encouraged. The average assessment is as low as 12 annas an acre, and the returns show a marked increase in cattle and ploughs. Forest reserves have been selected in 44 villages, and cover 20,000 acres.

It is proposed to light the town of Akalkot with 22 lamps, and a new post office has been opened at Kúrla. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,48,800, and the local fund cess to Rs. 11,300, the receipts from sáyar declined to Rs. 5,785. 6 minor ináms assessed at Rs. 135 were resumed, and Rs. 1,530 were advanced as tagai.

Vital.

1,758 births and 805 deaths were recorded, the latter being chiefly caused by fever, diarrhœa and cholera. 8,940 patients were treated at the dispensary and 2,620 persons were vaccinated.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Education.

The average attendance at the 19 schools was 664, and their cost was Rs. 4,900. The Kánarese school was closed, because although the people use the Kánarese language in conversation, they employ Maráthi letters and figures in writing and in accounts.

KOLHÁPUR.

Area, 2,778 square miles; Population (1881), 800,189; Revenue, Rs. 22,19,000.

Kolhápur.

Kolhápur lies between Sátára and Belgaum, and comprises portions of the old Hindu division of Mahárashtra and Karnátak,—a distinction which is still marked in the language of the people, part of whom speak Maráthi and the remainder Kánarese. The country is favourably situated, the land is often remarkably fertile, and a general failure of crops is unknown. The ruling family of Kolhápur trace their descent from a younger branch of the house of Shiváji. The ancient Hindu dynasty was subverted by the Bahmani kings of the Deccan, and the country then passed under the rule of Bijápur. Shiváji obtained possession of the forts in 1659, which, though taken and retaken many times, finally remained with the Maráthás on the death of Aurangzeb. Kolhápur then became the scene of a struggle between the two branches of the descendants of Shiváji, which ended in 1730 by the younger branch retaining Kolhápur and giving up all claims to the north; and subsequently the Peshwa to keep it in check established the powerful family of Patvardhans on the eastern frontier with a large tract to be held on military tenure. A jághír had previously been established on the north for the same purpose, and the history of Kolhápur to the opening of the nineteenth century is a series of wars with the Peshwa, the Patvardhans and with Sávantvádi; the Peshwa now inciting Kolhápur to attack the others and now inciting the others to attack Kolhápur as it suited his policy. In 1800 the town maintained a gallant defence against the united armies of the Peshwa, Sindia and the Patvardhans, and was reduced to extremities, when the Peshwa led off his forces to attack his own allies the Patvardhans, and induced Kolhápur to fall upon them also.

In 1765 the British Government had to chastise Kolhápur for piracy from the port of Málvan, and sent another expedition against it in 1792 for the same purpose. Treaties were obtained, but were not observed, until in 1812 the Rája ceded Málvan, and the British foregoing all previous claims agreed to guarantee the Rája against foreign aggression. This treaty saved Kolhápur from being overrun by the Nipánikar at this juncture, and in the final war with the Peshwa, Kolhápur aided the British cause, when territory previously ceded was restored. A period of misgovernment and disorder ensued, which culminated in a local insurrection in 1844 which had to be suppressed by military force. The forts held by the insurgents were stormed, the country was pacified, and its affairs reduced to order by the Political Agent specially appointed for the purpose, so much so that, although the native regular troops stationed there in 1857 revolted and murdered their officers, the people did not join them. As a reward the Rája in 1862 was vested with the administration. He died soon afterwards, but his adopted son was recognized, and he, too, died before coming to the throne. The widows were allowed to adopt, but the boy has developed a mental malady which unfits him for the exercise of power. In 1882 a Regency was appointed, and the Chief of Kágal was nominated Regent to administer affairs with the aid of a council of three,—the Diván, the Chief Judge, and the chief Revenue Officer. The Political Agent testifies to the harmonious manner in which the affairs of government have been conducted and to the popularity of the existing form of government. A personal salute of 9 guns is to be enjoyed by the Regent, and the Diván has been made a C. I. E. for long and distinguished services.

His Excellency the Governor opened the horse-show and held a grand Darbár at Chinchli on the 26th February, 1883, which was attended, with one or two exceptions, by all the Chiefs and important Sardárs of Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country. The last similar Darbár was held in 1865, when it was remarked that none of the noblemen, with one or two notable exceptions, had ever visited Bombay or Poona. In the eighteen years that have elapsed since that time a very great change has taken place in the Southern Marátha Country. Some states are in many respects ahead of surrounding British districts, others are quite abreast of them, and it is the exception to find a Chief whose property is in a backward condition, and all this in spite of the want of railway communication with Bombay. On leaving Chinchli His Excellency travelled through Kurandvád and Inchalkaranji to Kolhápur, where he stayed a day. He then proceeded westward, and opened the Âmba Ghát,—a magnificent work which practically places this state and all the districts lying to the east of it in communication with the ports of Rájápur and Ratnágiri.

Feudatory States.

There are several feudatories subordinate to the Kolhápur State, of which four are important. The Chiefs of two of these states, Vishálgad and Inchalkaranji, are minors, and their fiefs are managed by the Kolhápur Administration. The Chief of Bávda succeeded to his state about two years ago, and the Chief of Kágal is now the Regent of Kolhápur. Briefly, the income and expenditure of these states are reported to be—

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Vishalgád	97,832	1,57,108
Bávda...	84,464	1,03,389
Kágal	1,78,873	1,89,287
Inchalkaranji	2,16,892	2,47,217

The Senápati of Kápshi, who is considerably indebted and has persistently neglected the advice given to him regarding the management of his state, has had his civil and criminal powers suspended for two years by the Regency. The revenue management has been left in

his hands to be improved according to the instructions given, and he has promised to reduce his expenses and to pay off his debts.

The revenue survey is still progressing; in all, 525 Kolhápur villages have been settled, with the result that the old revenue has been slightly decreased; in the feudatory states, on the other hand, the effect of the settlement has been to raise the revenue by 38 per cent. in 59 villages. The city survey of the town of Kolhápur, which is estimated to cost Rs. 8,000, will, when completed, form a valuable record of the dispositions of houses and land within city limits, and will be of great use to the municipality in considering a comprehensive scheme of drainage for the town and suburbs of Kolhápur, which may at some future date be a necessity. Survey.

Enquiry into alienations had been so prolonged and unpopular that the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, took up the matter personally, and new rules on the basis of a voluntary summary settlement were brought into force in January, 1882. At that date alienations of the value of 7½ lákhs had been decided, leaving 3 lákhs of alienation revenue to be enquired into and settled. Of these, alienations amounting to Rs. 1,37,000 have been disposed of under the new rules, and chiefly relate to holdings for the performance of service. More than half of the balance (Rs. 1,63,000), which remains for adjudication, consists of several holdings of entire villages, which, as already arranged, are to be scrutinized under the old rules on the death of the present incumbents. As the alienees who have accepted the settlement offered to them are at once confirmed in their properties, and know exactly the extent of their interest, the measure has been favourably received. The holdings of the hereditary village police are also being inquired into, and the excess lands recovered as the holders die out; while, on the other hand, where the remuneration is found to be deficient, extra grants of land or cash have been made. Alienations.

Upwards of 3,000 acres have been taken up for cultivation during the year in Kolhápur, and over 1,000 acres in Inchalkaranji. In Vishálgad about 2,400 acres have been allowed to lie fallow. Waste Lands.

The estates of 17 wards are under the management of the Darbár during the minority of landlords. 3 have a revenue of over Rs. 20,000 each; the others are unimportant. Wards' Estates.

The Regency in its legislative capacity has introduced the new Criminal Proceduce Code (Indian Act X of 1882) with a few modifications. Legislation.

The strength of the police is 646 men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 66,372. The addition of 50 men to the force, which was made last year, has proved very useful for the escort of prisoners and treasure. Although the statistics of crime show a marked decrease in the number of offences reported to the police, there is unfortunately an increase in the number of murders committed during the year. The total number arrested by the police was 1,350; of these 1,312 were sent for trial and 790 convictions were obtained. The decrease of crime is mainly due to a reduction in cases of simple hurt reported to the police, as the offence has been made non-cognizable under the new Procedure Code. Out of nearly Rs. 27,000 worth of property stolen, Rs. 16,044 were recovered. The conduct of the police was generally good; they are better dressed and set up than before, and only want more detective power. Police.

There are 38 magisterial Courts in the Kolhápur territory inclusive of the feudatories and jághírdárs, before which 3,806 persons were brought for trial, and 1,704 or nearly 45 per cent. were convicted or committed to Sessions. Very few people were whipped, and the other punishments awarded were generally moderate. Of 100 persons committed to the Sessions 59 were convicted. There is an appreciable increase under the heads of murder, hurt, criminal force, and offences against coin and stamps. The persons convicted under the last head were not professional coiners, and their offence consisted in whitening coppers and trying to pass them as real siver coins. Criminal Justice.

The number of prisoners in the Central Jail this year was smaller than it has been for the past five years, being an average number of 164 per day. The cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 96; but the earnings, which amounted to Rs. 32, reduced the net cost to Rs. 64. 27 prisoners worked in the jail manufactory, and a gang was employed on the Kalamba Tank. There is a night school in the jail. A daily average of 28 prisoners was confined in the 13 subordinate jails. Jails.

The Court of the Regent in Council has powers similar to those of a High Court in British districts, and the Chief Judge exercises the powers of a District Judge. There is also an Assistant Judge with 9 subordinate Courts presided over by paid officers, and 9 presided over by honorary officers. The Chiefs of Bávda and Kágal also exercise appellate powers. The Courts of original jurisdiction disposed of 3,614 cases involving rights to Rs. 3,47,000. There is a larger balance of cases in arrears, but this is partially accounted for by the fact that more suits were instituted during the year. The 3 Appellate Courts did more than double the work credited to them in 1881-82. The Regent in Council also is the final appellate authority in the state in civil matters, and disposed of 38 out of the 68 appeals filed. It is necessary to notice that litigation is steadily on the increase since the establishment of regular Courts in the state; but two-thirds of the cases are of a most trifling description,—that is, for Rs. 50 and under. Such disputes, in the opinion of the Political Agent, might with advantage be referred to the arbitration of village elders working where necessary under the general supervision of a Subordinate Judge. If this practice—which is, after all, a return to the old custom of the country—were introduced, the Subordinate Judges would be relieved of much unimportant work, and the people materially benefited. Civil Justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur.*

Registration. The registration department has shown a small, but steadily increasing, surplus for several years, and for the present year the surplus is Rs. 6,594. The registrar's appointment has been abolished, and the work placed under the supervision of the daftardár. While there is a steady increase in the documents registered under the compulsory clauses, there is none in the number of those optionally registered. Very few wills are presented for registration. This may be owing to the natural dislike of people to take a step which is generally regarded as so unlucky as the execution of a will, or to the legislative restrictions placed upon a Hindu whose testamentary disposition is declared inoperative if it is in opposition to the Hindu law of inheritance.

Municipalities. The income of the Kolhápur Municipality was Rs. 45,793, chiefly derived from a house and wheel tax, tolls and town duties; the expenditure was Rs. 49,855, out of which Rs. 10,5[illegible] were spent on conservancy and Rs. 21,000 on public works. The demolition of the fort walls and filling in the ditch cost a large sum, and a few new roads were made. There are petty municipalities at Narsobáchi Vádi, Inchalkaranji and Kágal, and state funds are granted to other towns for their conservancy.

Military. The Kolhápur infantry is 544 strong, maintained at a cost of Rs. 75,000. A large number of the men has been put through a course of musketry, and several men have also acquired great proficiency in heliography. The mounted corps, known as the Red Risála, numbers 15[illegible] and cost Rs. 59,400; it furnishes savárs for mounted police duties.

Crops. The principal crop is jowári; but although one quarter of the land is devoted to the cultivation of this grain, the people depend principally upon their rice, cotton and sugar-cane wherewith to pay their assessment and to give in exchange for salt and piece-goods. The sugar-cane is the most important, and in the rotation of crops and the application of manure everything is made subservient to the one great idea of getting a good harvest of canes. The yield is estimated at 2,250 pounds of coarse sugar per acre.

The season was not favourable, although the rainfall was unusually heavy, and the country has been infested with locusts, although less damage was done by them than was expected.

Forests. The financial results of the Forest Department are very cheering, there being a net profit of Rs. 17,653. This includes the price of hirda nuts and the money realized by the sale of timber already in stock. The general prohibition against kumri cultivation within five miles of the crest of the ghâts could not be maintained without causing great distress amongst the hillmen, and on a personal inspection the Regent and the Political Agent concluded that its rule should be relaxed, which has been done. The rule prohibiting men from the Konkan coming into the forest and cultivating there is, however, maintained, and steps have been taken to restrict the shepherd tribes cutting the jungle indiscriminately.

Manufactures. The manufactures of Kolhápur are confined to coarse cotton cloth, blankets and felt, sugar, turmeric, oil, paper, snuff, liquor and perfumes, baskets and mats, carpets, gunny, cotton thread, pottery, glass and lac ornaments, charcoal, leather and iron.

Public Works. Upwards of 7½ lákhs were spent on public works by Kolhápur and more than ½ lákh by the four feudatories. The Kalamba Tank is finished, and the water in it is pouring over the waste-weir. Water has already been laid on to the town, and it is proposed to supply it to the new palace, and thus make a saving in the item of water, which would otherwise have to be brought from wells by water-carriers. The new hospital with its subsidiary buildings is nearly finished. The new palace makes slow progress owing to the elaborate nature of the ornamental carving. The road to the Ambá Ghát has been completed, and the old road from Nipáni to Dájipur is being greatly improved by the British Government aided by a large contribution from the Kolhápur State, but some time must elapse before money is found for the bridges over the Bhogáwati and other rivers, without which traffic will always be liable to interruption during the monsoon months. A very good beginning has been made with a masonry bridge over the Bhogáwati on the road to Bávda, which will have the effect of opening up the country in that direction for about fifteen miles.

The monopoly of tolls on the old A'mbá Ghát, which was formerly accessible only to pack bullocks, belonged, as do all other ghát tolls within its territory, to the Kolhápur Darbár. But since the A'mbá Ghát has been built by the British Government assisted by this state, and in consideration of the fact that Government will keep it in repair, the Darbár has consented to forego half the proceeds of the toll bar at A'mbá—the other half being reserved to meet the very heavy expenses which must be incurred to keep up the line into Kolhápur.

The telegraph and the post are maintained by the British Government.

Revenue. The financial condition of the state is satisfactory. The accounts for 1881-82 show a gross revenue of Rs. 22,19,000 and a gross expenditure of Rs. 23,30,000, the deficit being Rs. 1,11,000. This was foreseen, and has been met from investments; the money went towards the construction of the new palace, hospital and other works. The ábkári farm is increasing in value, and the number of liquor shops is now 97. The consumption of opium appears to have slightly increased, but the cultivation of the poppy is prohibited.

Vital. The deaths numbered 18,442 and the births 26,965, or 23 and 33 respectively per mille of population. There was a considerable increase in the number of vaccinations. The idea of a leper hospital has been mooted, and it is suggested that it should be located at Narsobáchi Vádi, shrine which already attracts a host of lepers.

The Regency has successfully organized a state medical service for itself, and all Government medical subordinates were consequently gradually withdrawn. The Darbár Surgeon

conducts the duties of the principal sanitary officer as well as those of the superintendent of jails and vaccination in the state. He also attends the Kolhápur Local Infantry as well as the Residency.

There are 173 schools, against 154 last year, and 900 more scholars. Over Rs. 20,000 were collected in fees, but the cost of education has been Rs. 81,000. The Rájárám College has been recognized for the purposes of the first examination for the degree of B. A. 7 Sardárs attend the Rájkumár division. The Rája Sáheb of Mudhol, who had been educated there, has generously given Rs. 15,000 to the college to found a fellowship in the name of his late father. 17 indigenous schools receive grants-in-aid from the state and conform to certain rules regulating the teaching; 96 others have not as yet been brought under any control. The Shástris of Kolhápur have been stimulated to found a Sanskrit school where 45 boys are now taught, and the institution promises well. Instruction.

The Native Library at Kolhápur occupies a fine building presented to it by the Darbár, and a new city library has been established by the proprietor of a local newspaper. There are 11 other libraries in the district which serve as useful reading rooms.

A beautiful church has been finished within Cantonment limits, and is under the charge of the S. P. G. Mission.

The horse and cattle show at Chinchli, which His Excellency was pleased to open, was the first of its kind held in the district, and Chinchli was selected, as it has been for 150 years the site of a great cattle fair in February. The Chiefs subscribed liberally, and the account shows receipts Rs. 7,300 and expenses Rs. 6,300. The show of cattle, particularly the Surti or Gujaráti breed, was exceptionally fine, and the country is indebted to the late Chief of Sángli for the introduction of this breed. The Maisur breed was poorly represented; but although the Gujaráti bullock is preferred for the plough, there is nothing equal to the Hanam for carts, especially on hard roads. The show of horses and ponies was indifferent. The Governor in his speech dwelt upon the great service which the Chiefs might do to the country by the importation and naturalization of the best breeds, and encouraged them to turn their attention to the subject. Horse-show.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA' STATES.

These 8 states are under the superintendence of the Kolhápur Agency, and comprise Sángli, Miraj (Senior and Junior branch), Kurandvád (Senior and Junior branch), Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Rámdurg. The territories are divided into a large number of isolated patches, and the language spoken is Marátha, but in many parts Kánarese. Prior to 1812 the power of the Patvardhan family had for some years excited the jealousy of the Peshwa, who had attempted to strip them of their rights; in that year, however, they were taken under the protection of the British Government. A particular account of each state follows.

SA'NGLI.

Area, 1,049 square miles; Population (1881), 196,832; Revenue, Rs. 10,22,000.

This is the largest of the Southern Marátha states, and its villages are much scattered. Some are in the valley of the Krishna, some near Kolhápur, and others in Sholápur, Dhárwár and Belgaum. The Chief is a member of the Patvardhan family, whose founder received the grant from the Peshwa; but some time after 1772 it was divided,—Chintáman Ráv taking Sángli and Gangádhar Ráv receiving Miraj. The former became a feudatory of the British Government on the downfall of the Peshwa. In consequence of abuses of administration the British Government appointed an English officer as Joint Administrator, who was nominated by the Chief in 1873, and this arrangement continues. The saranjám of Mhaisal was, however, retained under the direct management of the Political Agent until 1882, when it was restored to Sángli. *Sangli.*

Inquiries into alienations have not been finally completed, but 381 were satisfactorily disposed of. Cultivation extended, and about 8,000 acres were taken up, but some of it was occupied for grazing. The estates of sub-saranjámdárs of Mhaisal and Digraj, who are minors, are managed satisfactorily by the Darbár, and the boys themselves are at school—the former at the Rájárám College and the latter at the English school at Sángli.

The strength of the police is 470 men—110 being armed, and 43 savárs; a band is kept up, and a police school, which is attended by young men off duty. They arrested 813 persons, of whom 343 only were convicted, which shows a tendency to arrest without sufficient cause. Rs. 9,982 worth of property was stolen and 28 per cent. recovered; the police have a difficulty in acting successfully, owing to the jurisdiction being interlaced with other countries. There are 20 Magistrates, who dealt with 1,330 criminals and convicted 699; only 25 cases were left in arrears. There has been very little serious crime, and a marked decrease in offences against the human body and property. 297 persons were sent to jail, and 90 to the Civil Jail; the civil prisoners are kept apart from the criminals. Criminal Work.

1,330 suits were filed and 1,500 were disposed of, leaving 277 on the file. Only 110 suits related to immoveable property, the rest relating to money transactions. 102 appeals were also disposed of, and a large proportion of the decrees was reversed or amended. There was a small increase in the number—953—of documents registered. Civil Justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Sángli.

The town of Sángli spent over Rs. 8,400 on municipal works, and the chief town of each táluka also boasts of a municipality. New public latrines have been built, and conservancy was generally attended to, except at Sháhápur, which was found to be dirty.

Municipalities.

There is no military force in the state.

Forests.

The forests cover 56,588 acres, from which nearly Rs. 6,000 were obtained, and would have been more if locusts had not injured the myrabolam crop.

Public Works.

Rs. 72,000 were spent on public works, chiefly on short roads and repairs, the most important work being a large school-house at Sángli and a gateway also in that town. The Krishna canal runs through a part of the state. 2 new post offices were opened, and the number is now 9.

Revenue.

The revenue recovered was 8½ lákhs, besides Rs. 33,000 collected on local funds, and the collection of arrears of past years has swelled the receipts. This was possible owing to the very good season. Rs. 9½ lákhs were expended, a larger amount was spent on public works and on the personal expenses of the Chief, and, besides, 1 lákh was applied to the payment of debt.

Vital.

6,087 births and 3,722 deaths were recorded; the deaths were considerably less than the number in the past year. The 6 dispensaries gave relief to over 25,000 people, and new buildings have been put up for 2 of the dispensaries. Vaccination was carried on at the dispensaries and also by 4 special vaccinators; there were 5,082 operations.

Instruction.

The number of schools was 62, and the scholars have increased to 3,574. 4 night schools and a girls' school have been opened. 25 were Maráthi schools, and in 28 Kánarese was taught. A general improvement is noted in most schools, but the poorer classes of Maráthás and cultivators look upon education with dislike, and question its advantage. There are 50 indigenous schools, a few of which obtain assistance from the state.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

Area, 340 square miles; Population (1881), 69,732; Revenue, Rs. 3,12,000.

Miraj (Senior).

The Chief of Miraj, now in his eighteenth year, attends the Rájárám College, and the state continues under the direct management of the Political Superintendent, Southern Maratha Agency. It consists of 3 divisions—a group of villages in the valley of the Krishna where the soil is flat and rich, a group in the south of Dhárwár District, and a third in the midst of villages of Sholápur. Miraj was a grant by the Peshwa to a member of the Patvardhan family. In 1820 the estate was divided into 4 shares; 2 of them lapsed upon failure of male issue, and the 2 others remain.

Survey.

The survey has been introduced throughout the whole state, with the exception of the alienated villages, in which the work is now in progress. Since the famine the area thrown out of cultivation has been growing larger, but things are beginning to improve, and about 3,000 acres have been taken up during the year. The recovery of the state is said to be slow, owing to the ease with which the cultivators can get land at lower rates in the Sholápur Táluka, and it has been arranged that the rates of certain villages should be reduced.

Criminal Work.

The police force numbers 328 men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 17,300. They arrested 371 persons, of whom 199 were convicted, and they succeeded in recovering Rs. 3,000 out of Rs. 4,700 stolen. The Criminal Courts dealt with 406 persons, and convicted 214, leaving 7 men untried. The offences were generally trifling. 74 persons were sent to the jails and lock-ups, and the prisoners were employed on public works and in making country carpets.

Civil Justice.

The Civil Courts disposed of 697 suits and left 36 in arrears; more than half the suits were contested, and, with the exception of 5, were for claims under Rs. 500. 335 documents were registered, and the department shows a small profit.

Municipalities.

There are municipalities at Miraj and Lakshmeshvar which spent Rs. 8,000 on petty improvements and conservancy. Rs. 46,000 were spent on public works, chiefly on a bridge and several roads.

Revenue.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,12,000, which shows a small decrease, and the expenditure rose to Rs. 3,32,000, the marriage of the Chief having swelled the amount. The collection of local funds was Rs. 24,200 and the expenditure Rs. 23,600.

Vital.

The number of births and deaths was 1,874 and 1,389 respectively, and the greater mortality is due to cholera. The Miraj Dispensary attended to the wants of 9,245 people, and 1,762 vaccine operations were performed.

Instruction.

There is an English school at Miraj which appears to be well conducted, and 29 vernacular schools which are reported to be very efficient, besides 16 indigenous schools.

At Lakshmeshvar is a factory for repairing cotton saw-gins.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

Area, 207 square miles; Population (1881), 30,541; Revenue, Rs. 1,63,000.

Miraj (Junior).

The villages of this state are scattered in Dhárwár, Sátára, Sholápur and Poona. The history of this branch of the family is the same as that of the senior branch. The Chief is now a minor in his seventh year.

The accounts of the different departments have been kept distinct, and have never been completed and balanced; the work of reducing the accounts into order is now being carried on. 3 villages were classified by the survey, and the waste land is being gradually occupied. 45 inquiries into alienation were concluded, with the result that land assessed at Rs. 142 was resumed, the rest being confirmed.

Miraj (Junior).

The strength of the police force is 219 men. They arrested 141 men, of whom 60 were convicted. The Courts tried 175 persons and convicted 92, and left 5 men untried; the cases are trifling. 50 prisoners were sent to jail. Ordinary prisoners are confined in the lock-up, but persons convicted of heinous offences are sent to Miraj or to jails in the British district. Criminal Work.

121 civil suits were disposed of, half of them being contested; and of the 27 appeals decided about half the judgments were reversed. 119 documents were registered. Civil Justice.

The state makes a grant of Rs. 400 a year to the town of Gudgeri, and the amount is expended in maintaining the roads and in keeping them clean. At Haripur, which is a place of pilgrimage, the inhabitants objected to have a municipality, but subscribed Rs. 1,450 to make roads in the town, which have been carried out with the half or an equal amount from the state. Municipalities.

Rs. 26,800 were spent on public works, but chiefly on the Chief's house. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,63,000, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,62,000. Revenue.

The births numbered 981 and deaths 639. 3,651 patients were treated at the Budgaon Dispensary. 951 persons were vaccinated. Vital.

There are now 18 schools with 916 scholars, and the condition of the schools is satisfactory. Instruction.

KURUNDVA'D (SENIOR).

Area, 182 square miles; Population (1881), 33,988; Revenue, Rs. 1,18,000.

Kurundvád (Senior).

This state was granted by the Peshwa to the Patvardhan family. In 1812 it was divided between diffierent representatives of the family, and in 1854 a second division was made by consent. The state in its present form consists of villages scattered about in the Kolhápur, Sángli and Miraj States and the British districts of Sátára, Belgaum and Kánara.

There has been some change for the better in the management of the state. The Chief has reversed an unjustisfiable order of his father, which was creating great discontent, prohibiting the rayats from transferring their landed property at will, and he has consented to the survey and assessment of Tikota as a means of settling the long-standing dispute with the villages of that thána regarding the fairness of the rates they are paying. A loan of 1 lákh of rupees was sanctioned to the Chief, which he states he has applied to the payment of his debts, and it is hoped that with care and economy the jághir will in a few years be cleared of its pecuniary embarrassments.

There are 54 policemen besides village police who arrested 294 men, of whom 162 were convicted. 258 persons were tried by the Courts, and 263 convicted. 3 were left untried. The offences mostly consist of petty thefts and trivial offences. 33 persons were sent to the 5 prisons in the state. Criminal.

249 civil suits were disposed of, and 43 left on the file. 17 appeals were also decided by the Chief. There is no registration of documents, but orders have since been given to introduce the practice. Civil Justice.

The municipal income of Kurundvád is derived from a house tax, and is insufficient; the Chief has, therefore, promised a grant of Rs. 800 a year to assist the townspeople in keeping the place clean. Municipalities.

The revenue of the state is said to be about Rs. 1,17,600, of which Rs. 1,15,400 were spent, including Rs. 16,000 for the payment of debts. Revenue.

There were 787 births and 582 deaths, and 2,689 patients were treated at the dispensary. 890 persons were vaccinated. Vital.

There are 5 schools with 165 scholars, besides 7 indigenous schools. Instruction.

KURUNDVA'D (JUNIOR).

Area, 114 square miles; Population (1881), 26,207; Revenue, Rs. 1,13,000.

Kurundvád (Junior).

The history of this state has been given under Kurundvád (Senior). It includes 2 clusters of villages, one in Belgaum and the other on the east of Sholápur.

The cultivators of Mundargi appear to be extremely impoverished, and complained that the assessment levied from them was so high as to leave no margin of profit. Nor is there any road to the state although within a short distance by the direct route. They have resigned a large number of fields, and the Chief has undertaken to make a personal investigation into their grievances.

The strength of the police is 143 men, who are paid Rs. 4 a month. They arrested 281 men, of whom only 90 were convicted: the police are not empowered to discharge a man after arresting him, and are obliged to send every one up to the Magistrate, even if they knew that there is no case against them. 415 persons were tried by the Courts, and 108 were convicted, 38 being left under trial. The Chief himself presides over the Sessions Court; he convicted 17 persons and acquitted 30. He also decided appeals from the Magistrates' decisions. There are 3 lock-ups into which 13 prisoners were admitted, and the Chief contemplates building a suitable jail. Criminal.

50 civil suits were disposed of, and 57 were left in arrear. 7 appeals were also decided. Registration is not in force in the state, but orders have since been given to introduce it. Civil Justice.

About Rs. 2,500 were spent on works of general convenience. The revenue is said to be Rs. 1,14,000, and the expenditure an equal amount, including Rs. 36,000 for the thread ceremony of the Chief's sons. Revenue.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Vital. Instruction.

The births were 943 and the deaths 366. The vaccinator performed 697 operations. 2 of the vernacular schools are creditable, but the third is not. The Chief also contributes to the maintenance of an astronomy class at Poona.

JAMKHANDI.

Area, 492 square miles; Population (1881), 86,008; Revenue, Rs. 3,96,000.

Jamkhandi. This state comprises 88 villages lying chiefly between Belgaum and Kaládgi. The survey of the Bidni Táluka has been completed this year, and that of the Jamkhandi Táluka and of the detached thána will most probably be finished in 1884; but the work of classification has not been commenced.

Criminal Work. The police number 308 men besides village police; they arrested 345 men, of whom 122 were convicted, and recovered 29 per cent. of the property stolen. The 10 Criminal Courts dealt with 352 persons and convicted 160, leaving 5 under trial; the offences are principally theft and hurt and minor offences. The Chief and his Kárbhári preside over the Sessions Court, and they also decide appeals. There are 3 prisons into which 36 persons were admitted, and the prisoners are mostly employed on the conservancy works of the town.

Civil Justice. The Civil Courts decided 648 suits, leaving 164 on the file, besides hearing 28 appeals. 251 documents were registered, and the department appears to work at a loss.

Municipalities. There are 4 municipalities, Jamkhandi being the chief, with an income of about Rs. 7,000, which is spent on conservancy, repairs to roads, and petty improvements. Rs. 22,000 were spent on public works, chiefly on roads. But the want of roads is as great as ever. The villages present anything but a flourishing appearance, the numerous ruined and badly-repaired houses telling their own tale.

Revenue. The revenue collected was Rs. 3,96,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,76,000.

Vital. The births numbered 2,675 and the deaths 1,433, and 8,700 patients were treated at the hospital. 3,298 operations in vaccination were performed.

Instruction. There are 24 schools in the state, including 1 English school; besides these there are 30 indigeneous schools. The number of scholars has risen to 1,229. Jamkhandi boasts of a reading room, which is self-supporting.

MUDHOL.

Area, 362 square miles; Population (1881), 50,059; Revenue, Rs. 2,38,000.

Mudhol. The state comprises a tract of 81 villages to the south of Jamkhandi. The Chief is descended from an ancient house of Maráthás who were held in great favour by the Court of Bijápur. On the overthrow of the Muhammadan power the state came under the Peshwás, and on the downfall of the latter the Chief became a feudatory of the British Government. Of late the state has been under British management during the minority of the Chief, who has been educated at the Rájárám College. As he had attained his majority he was associated in the administration for some months previous to being installed with full powers in December, 1882, at a darbár specially held for the purpose.

Survey. The guarantee for the rates expired during the year, but at the request of the Chief the existing rates, which have been found to work well, were continued for another five years.

Police. The strength of the police force is 102 men, besides 347 shetsandis and 39 hereditary sarás, who when necessary aid the police in their work. The police arrested 180 persons, of whom 85 were convicted, and they succeeded in recovering 28 per cent. of the property stolen. The Courts dealt with 195 persons and convicted 100; the offences were trivial, except 2 murders. 60 persons were sent to the Mudhol Jail, and a few of them were taught to weave coarse cotton cloth.

Civil Justice. There is one Civil Court from which appeals lie to the Chief. 330 suits were disposed of, half of which were decided on the merits and a large proportion *ex parte*. 5 appeals were decided. 168 documents were registered.

Municipalities. There are 3 municipalities, which spent about Rs. 6,000 on conservancy, lighting and petty improvements, and they are all assisted with grants from the state. Over Rs. 33,000 were spent on public works, chiefly on repairing roads and maintaining road-side trees, and on a new house for the Chief.

Revenue. The revenue collected amounted to Rs. 2,22,000, besides Rs. 16,000 from local funds, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,23,000.

Vital. The number of births was 1,382 and deaths 849, and 7,700 patients were treated at the dispensary. The year was not healthy, and about 2,000 operations in vaccination were performed.

Schools. There are 21 schools with 1,038 scholars, and the attendance is increasing.

RA'MDURG.

Area, 140 square miles; Population (1881), 30,262; Revenue, Rs. 1,23,600.

Rámdurg. The state lies between Dhárwár and Kaládgi. Rámdurg and Nárgund, two of the strongest forts in the Karnátak, were occupied by the Maráthás in their early struggles, and the ancestors of the present Chief were placed in command until the country was subdued by Haidar Ali. Tipu Sultán made further demands which were resisted, and Rámdurg was blockaded until it was surrendered. The Chief was carried captive to Maisur, and was not released until the defeat and death of Tipu. On his return the Peshwa restored him to the command of Rámdurg, and sub-

sequently divided Rámdurg and Nárgund among the sons of Rám Ráv. The latter state lapsed to the British, and is now a part of Dhárwár, while Rámdurg has continued under its Chief. It is now under British control, and is managed by joint administration during the minority of the Chief, who is a boy of seven. *Rámdurg.*

The survey has been made, but a settlement has not yet been completed. A good deal of waste land has been taken up, and it is said that the condition of the rayats has improved. Survey.

There are 59 policemen besides a few savárs and shetsandis. They arrested 134 persons, of whom 81 were convicted. The Courts dealt with 168 persons and convicted 93. There has been an absence of serious crime, but one or two large thefts are reported which the police could not succeed in detecting. 24 persons were admitted into jail; they are employed in weaving, sweeping the roads, cutting down prickly-pear, &c. Criminal Work.

The Civil Court decided 126 suits, 46 of which were *ex parte*, and 57 documents were registered. Civil Justice.

Rs. 24,300 were spent on public works, chiefly on account of a dharmshála, dispensary and English school. Public Works.

The revenue was Rs. 1,23,600, and the expenditure Rs. 91,800. The cash balance is over a lákh, half of which is invested in Government securities. Revenue.

The number of births was 1,322 and deaths 630. A state building is used as a dispensary, but as it is not suitable, another will be built. Vital.

There are 9 schools, 4 having been added in the year, and the number of scholars is 591. Instruction.

SA'VANU'R.

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1881), 14,763; Revenue, Rs. 60,400.

Sávanúr is a small state of 25 villages lying in the Dhárwár District. The Nawáb is of Afghán descent, and has been educated at the Rájárám College, which he finally left during the year. The state has been for many years under the management of the Collector and Political Agent at Dhárwár during the minority of the Chief. *Sávanúr.*

The survey assessment was completed in 1870. The city survey of Sávanúr has also been completed, but the titles to 128 numbers remain to be examined, and progress is delayed, as the owners cannot be found. Survey.

The Dhárwár police employed in the district have been withdrawn, and a state police of 38 men has been organized and drilled. This will result in a saving of Rs. 1,500 a year. 56 cases were reported to the police, who arrested 57 persons and obtained convictions against 29; a large number of cases of house-breaking remained undetected. The value of the property reported stolen was Rs. 222, of which Rs. 133 were recovered. Police.

There are 2 Criminal Courts by which 29 persons were convicted and 27 released, only 5 persons being sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months. The Political Agent heard 6 appeals and confirmed all the sentences. Criminal Work.

The daily average number of prisoners in jail was 5, who were maintained at a cost of Rs. 213.

The Political Agent has the powers of a District Judge, and decided one original case and 4 appeals. The Diván is the Subordinate Judge, and disposed of 51 cases and left 16 in arrears. 68 documents were registered. Civil Justice.

The Municipality of Savanúr has an income of Rs. 2,900, chiefly raised by a house tax, a wheel tax, and the farm of tobacco and snuff. The roads are remarkably good, the town is kept fairly clean, and the water-supply is sufficient and of good quality. Municipality.

There is a plantation of mango and other trees at Mulkeri which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 236. Forest.

Coarse cloths, such as sáris, dhotars, &c., are manufactured to a small extent, and one loom for weaving silk cloths (pitambar) is worked. There is some trade in grain, and the betel leaves grown in the Sávanúr gardens are celebrated for their superior quality. Manufactures.

Rs. 6,419 were spent on public works. The improvements to the Moti Tank, on which the valuable gardens at Sávanúr depend, consumed Rs. 3,083, and the whole work will be completed for about Rs. 30,000. Other works have been curtailed to allow of the tank being completed. Public Works.

Excluding loans and deposits the receipts were Rs. 60,400 and the expenditure Rs. 64,500. All debts due by the state have been discharged, and further loans need not be raised if the Nawáb refrains from extravagance. Revenue.

The births registered numbered 534 and deaths 259, showing a decrease in mortality. 522 persons were vaccinated. Vital.

There are 3 schools at Sávanúr including one girls' school, with an average attendance of 174. The results of the examination were not favourable. Besides these there are 2 other schools in the district. Education.

SIND STATE.

KHAIRPUR.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population, 129,153; Revenue, Rs. 5,72,500.

Khairpur. The Khairpur State is situated in Sind, with the Indus for its western border. The Mir maintains a patriarchal form of government similar to that of a Chief of a small tribe. About four-fifths of the area of the state consist of sandy deserts, rocky hills or salt lands; only 150,000 acres are cultivated, and the rest is jungle. The revenue is paid mostly in kind. The Collector of Shikárpur is the Political Agent, Khairpur.

Criminal Work. 424 offences were reported to the police, who arrested 571 persons and obtained convictions against 366. There were 5 cases of murder, 6 of house-breaking and 372 of theft, which are principally cattle-thefts. The value of property stolen is reported at Rs. 4,300, of which Rs. 3,800 were recovered. 366 persons were convicted by the Criminal Courts and 205 persons were released, 4 persons remaining under trial at the close of the year. The Mir confirmed the sentences in 2 appeals, and modified or reversed them in 8. 526 prisoners were admitted into jail, the daily average being 101.

Civil Suits. 25 civil suits were disposed of, and 8 were left in arrears, but it is presumed the local panchâíts really settle the civil disputes of the people. The Mír decided 2 appeals. Registration is done by the Kázís, and the documents are attested by the Kárdár and the Zamíndár. 19 documents were registered.

Military. The military force may consist of about 500 men fairly mounted, though some have nothing better than *tattoos* (ponies), and others are armed with swords and matchlocks. There are about 20 guns and mortars, probably unserviceable.

Forests. There is no forest conservancy, but a great part of the land is set aside for game preserves. They are not regularly worked for timber or fuel, although the Mír derives some revenue from forest produce.

Manufactures. The hills could be quarried for good limestone if there were a demand. Sulphate of soda and fuller's earth are found; the former article produced a revenue of Rs. 31,700. There are several clever gunsmiths and sword-cutlers in the employ of the Mír. Lacquered wood-work, such as legs for native beds, and cordage made from Munj grass is manufactured to some extent; also some work in leather for the wants of the army. The weavers of coloured cotton cloths at Ránipur and Gambat are noted for the excellence of their workmanship and the beauty of their designs. English piece-goods are stamped with coloured designs by means of wooden blocks producing excellent results. The dyes are all of native manufacture, and large quantities of indigo are manufactured for export.

Public Works. The expenditure on public works was trifling, only Rs. 173; the repairs to canals cost Rs. 17,200.

Revenue. The revenue and expenditure are said to be equal, and are stated to be Rs. 5,72,500. According to agreement the salt-works have been dismantled, and the manufacture completely stopped. It has also been arranged to appoint a preventive force to check the smuggling of opium from Jaisalmír into the state.

Vital. 2 native physicians are attached to the Mír's camp, and 3 others are stationed at Khairpur. The latter are employed for the benefit of the public, who obtain advice and medicine free of charge. 2,850 vaccine operations were performed by vaccinators maintained by the state, but supervised by the Vaccination Department.

Instruction. There are 6 schools attended by 240 scholars, more attention being paid to the study of Persian than to any other subject. At the inspection the boys read and recited very creditably.

ADEN.

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1881), 34,860; Revenue, Rs. 97,000.

Aden. Aden is a volcanic peninsula commanding the entrance into the Red Sea, and is occupied by a strong military force. In 1880 the village of Shaikh Othman was purchased from the Arab Chief to provide a suitable settlement for the lower classes, and to relieve overcrowding within the camp. There are two bays with three to four fathoms of water where ships can find good anchorage. Supplies of live stock and provisions are chiefly received from the Somali Coast opposite to the settlement.

History. In the tenth century Yemen threw off the dominion of the Khalifas, and assumed independence under its Imáms. The Portuguese under Albuquerque failed to capture the port of Aden in 1513; but in 1539 Yemen fell under the rule of the Turks, who did not retire from the province until 1630, when, after a long interval, the Sultán of Láhej took possession of Aden in 1735, and, a century later, the Government of Bombay sent an expedition against the Sultán to obtain restitution for an outrage committed on the passengers and crew of a native craft which had been wrecked near Aden. Restitution was given, and the cession of Aden was agreed upon; but, as the Sultán declined to complete it, the place was taken by assault in 1839, and several attempts in the next few years to retake it by the Arab Chiefs were repulsed with considerable loss. Treaties have been entered into with the neighbouring ten tribes with a view to the maintenance of order, and to keep open and assure the security of the trade routes into the

interior, and more than once expeditions have had to be sent against these states to maintain treaty obligations. Their mutual relations have never been satisfactory, and it is the constant aim of the Resident to heal causes of difference between the tribes and to prevent internecine war.

Perim.

The island of Perim is attached to the settlement of Aden. It was first occupied by the British in 1799 during Napoleon's invasion of Egypt as a precaution against the descent of a French army upon India, and then abandoned, but was re-occupied in 1857, and a light-house built to facilitate the navigation of the Straits. The Massah Islands and Eibat Island were purchased in 1840, and the Kooriah Mooriah Islands were ceded by the Imám of Mascat in 1854; they are only valuable for the guano deposits which are found upon them.

Form of Administration.

The settlement is presided over by a Resident, who has two Assistants and a Cantonment Magistrate. The Resident also has jurisdiction as a Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court and in matters connected with the slave trade.

Political.

The principal political events of the year were that the Abdali Sultán succeeded in subjugating nearly all the Subaihis, but has evinced a disposition to evade the responsibilities imposed on him in regard to these troublesome tribes. The Fadhli have been threatened with invasion by the Lower Awlaki, but have been supported with the approval of Government. The treaty with the new Jemedár of Makalla and Shehr was signed in May, 1882, and subsequently ratified. The *ex*-Nakib of Makalla still resides at Zanzibar, but has made no demand as yet for the maintenance which is ready to be paid to him.

Police.

The police force has been increased by 44 to 185 men to provide for the protection of the new settlement at Shaikh Othman. Their work continues to show improvement, and 75 per cent. of value of stolen property was recovered. A hand-book for their use has been compiled, and is considered useful. The total cost of the land and water police was Rs. 48,302, of which Government contributed Rs. 30,878.

Criminal Justice.

There were 372 criminal cases tried, involving 520 offenders, which shows a decrease of 90 cases and 264 offenders as compared with the previous year. The diminution has been general, and is attributed to the deportation of large numbers of vagrants and unoccupied persons, and to the demand for labour caused by the war in Egypt and the building of new houses at Shaikh Othman. There was one sessions case, an Arab being convicted of murder and hung. The percentage of convictions was 80 as against 83 in 1881. 240 persons were fined, 91 imprisoned, 1 executed, 45 flogged, and 40 deported. In cantonment limits there were 95 offenders under the Penal Code, and 268 nuisance cases.

Prison.

139 persons were admitted into jail, the daily average confined being 50, maintained at a total cost of Rs. 10,276.

Civil Justice.

231 suits representing Rs. 61,276 were disposed of by the Assistants, and 1,013 suits of the value of Rs. 9,869 were disposed of by the Registrar. There is a decrease of 803 suits, which is ascribed to creditors not finding it necessary to sue, owing to the poorer classes, who are their principal debtors, earning good wages, their labour being in good demand in consequence of the war in Egypt and the building operations at Shaik Othman 16 per cent. of the suits were settled, 17 per cent dismissed, and 64 per cent. contested. Only 462 applications for execution of decrees were received, the majority of decrees being settled out of Court to avoid deportation as vagrants. There was no appeal in any suit. 97 estates of deceased persons and minors were under the administration of the Court, and 54 wards were in its charge. The Court accounts exhibit a balance of Rs. 14,920 in favour of Government. 95 suits were filed in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate of an average value of Rs. 15, of which 71 were contested.

Registration.

85 documents relating to immoveable and 19 to moveable property were presented for registration. The receipts were Rs. 641, and expenditure Rs. 1,272.

Municipality.

There are no Municipal Commissioners, but the funds are raised locally, and spent on local objects. The income is raised by ground rents, sweeping and stall tax, licenses and fees.

The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 97,243 and Rs. 99,925 respectively, the credit balance at the close of the year being Rs. 28,696. The new settlement at Shaikh Othman has now been brought entirely within the sphere of municipal administration. Quit-rent, stall tax and other fees and cesses have been raised in Aden to meet the expenses incurred in laying out the town. An attempt is being made to enforest at Shaikh Othman, and every encouragement is given to persons laying out gardens. A dispensary has been opened there supported by municipal funds. Rs. 50,933 were spent for this purpose, including the Government grant of Rs. 21,300. Over Rs. 6,300 were contributed to hospitals and dispensaries, about Rs. 7,000 spent on roads, the lighting was improved and other minor works and offices built, including a new pier. The new town of Shaikh Othman has been provided with good public wells, and every encouragement is given to gardening and the planting of trees. Over 500 substantial houses have been built, nearly half of which are occupied, and nearly 1,000 huts are also in occupation.

Military.

The garrison consisted of 2 batteries of Artillery, one British Regiment, one Native Regiment, a Company of Sappers and Miners, and the Aden Troop, which is a local corps one hundred strong.

Government Bakery.

The cost of working the Government Bakery was Rs. 75,485, and it was found to be of great use in providing large quantities of flour and bran for the Egyptian expeditionary force.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden.*

Condensers.

The working expenses of the condensers amounted to Rs. 71,230, and the water was retailed at a maximum price of Rs. 2-4-0 per 100 gallons.

Marine.

1,792 vessels touched at the port,—an increase of 309 over last year. This includes 1,577 merchant steamers and 10 ships. 27 native ships touched at Aden, carrying 16,633 passengers. The Perim and Marshag and Floating Harbour lights are in good order, but improvements are contemplated in the Marshag and Harbour lights. 66 European seamen were engaged and 210 discharged at the Shipping Office. 109 native seamen were engaged and 140 discharged.

Climate.

The average temperature as recorded at the Civil Hospital was 80·8 at 6 A. M. and 89·6 at noon. In the Crater Position about 1·11 inches of rain fell, and at the Steamer Point 1 inch 38 cents.

Forest.

A small tract of 7 acres at Shaikh Othman has been planted with seedlings procured from India, and efforts are made to preserve the existing brushwood in vegetation. The cost, Rs. 582, has been paid from municipal funds.

Manufacture.

Boat-building is practised, and a sea-going vessel of 40 tons was built in the year, besides smaller boats for the harbour. The manufacture of the kinds of pottery hitherto imported from Persia has been attempted, but it is too early to judge of its success.

Trade.

The import trade, excluding the value of Government stores and treasure, amounted to nearly 235 lákhs and the exports to 171½ lákhs. The total trade was 35½ lákhs more than in 1881-82, and is the largest on record. The tonnage of the mercantile vessels visiting the port also increased by nearly 6 lákhs to 23½ lákhs tons.

Public Works.

Expenditure.

The principal works completed were the improvement of the Hedjuff or Little Pass, additions to the Seera condenser and to the Post Office, and the widening of the Maala Pier. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,34,745, of which Rs. 87,366 were for original works. The Post Office carried 339,272 inward and 324,469 outward letters, which shows that in ten years the letters received have doubled and the letters despatched have trebled.

Finance.

The nominal receipts in the treasury amounted to Rs. 27,11,500 and the charges to Rs. 26,43,600, which include remittances and deposits and the proceeds of bills drawn on India. The Government revenue was chiefly derived from excise, Rs. 56,700; stamps, Rs. 15,500; assessed taxes, Rs. 13,200; and salt, Rs. 13,400. The chief items of expenditure were Political Agencies, Rs. 1,54,800; allowances and assignments, Rs. 65,700; police, Rs. 37,600; ecclesiastical, Rs. 14,400; law and justice, Rs. 11,100; and excise, Rs. 7,300. The excise produced Rs. 5,700 more than in the last year, and the expenditure was reduced by Rs. 2,100 on establishments. From salt the increased revenue was Rs. 3,200, but the cost of manufacture added to the compensation paid to the Sultán of Láhej exceeded the income by Rs. 1,029. The quantity of salt exported was, however, smaller, and was affected by the unsettled state of affairs in the interior and by the prohibitive duty levied on it in Yemen. In stamps there was a decrease of Rs. 4,600.

The Aden port funds were credited with Rs. 1,57,400, from which is defrayed the cost of the port officer's establishment, the light-houses and signal station, the water police, and other port charges.

Vital.

The births registered were 197 and deaths 1,005 as against 200 and 1,840 in the preceding year. Vessels arriving from Java and Sumatra were put into quarantine for a part of the year, and the Turkish réglement was enforced against all pilgrim ships going to and returning from Jeddah.

At the European General Hospital 104 in-patients and 1,866 out-patients were treated,—a decrease of 410 out-patients; and at the Civil Hospital 524 in-patients and 1,699 out-patients were treated,—a decrease of 709, due to reduction of population by deportations. 6,902 patients attended the Prince of Wales' Charitable Dispensary, of whom 6,600 were cured or relieved. The endowment fund of this dispensary has been increased by a further sum of Rs. 4,500 subscribed by the inhabitants. The new dispensary at Shaikh Othman was opened on 13th September, 1882,—1,567 patients being treated to end of the official year. The number of

Vaccination.

vaccine operations was 635.

Education.

The average attendance at the English school was 48. The attendance and receipts of this school have fallen off. At the vernacular schools in the Crater Position the average attendance was 101. At Maala the school was closed and removed to Shaikh Othman, where the average attendance was 37·2. At Steamer Point the attendance was 47. The falling off is due to considerable deportations of Somalis and others with a view to decreasing the civil population.

There are 2 churches for members of the Church of England, 4 cemeteries, a Roman Catholic Mission with 2 chapels, and a convent.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

Topographical Survey.

In 1863 the Government of India sanctioned a topographical survey to be made of the northern portions of the Bombay Presidency, and work was commenced in Káthiáwár in 1866. The very accurate maps turned out by this survey party induced this Government to apply for the topographical survey, first of Gujarát and afterwards of Khándesh and the Deccan, and it was thought that the work of the Revenue Survey might be utilized in such a way as to enable maps of a higher order and on a larger scale to be made than those usually prepared by the Topographical Survey. Considerable difficulties occurred in practice, until a committee of officers of both surveys submitted a report on which the Government of India issued their final instructions.

The nature of these difficulties will be understood from the following illustration. Let it be supposed that a chess-board consists of squares, differing somewhat in size and regularity of shape, and let each square represent the lands of a village. The Bombay Revenue Surveys, which are specially surveys for revenue purposes only, provide a map of each village ordinarily on the scale of 8 inches to a mile; all the internal details of which—roads, streams, village sites, &c.—are laid down by actual measurement, but each village is measured independently; and accurate as the map may be as a unit, no general triangulation is provided, enabling these village maps to be reduced into one map with geographical accuracy, though with the aid of a few points from the Indian Atlas sheets they can be, and are so, combined into maps of the greatest practical use, the reduction of scale to one-sixteenth of that of the original maps reducing error to an extent which interferes little with their general utility.

Obviously the utilization of these maps must cause a great saving of time and expense, and no more is required than the provision of an accurate frame-work by the scientific triangulation of the topographical survey to enable each village, or square of the chess-board, to be put precisely in its proper place on the board, and to attain this in a plain country little more will be necessary than to geographically fix the true relative positions of the corner points of each village or square, and adopt the internal detail of the village from the Revenue Survey maps after such examination as the nature of the country and experience may call for. In very rugged and mountainous country it is not expected that the Bombay maps would prove of much, if any, use; but country of this nature is but a fraction of the whole.

This is the system which has been followed of late years in the topographical survey of this Presidency, and extremely accurate and useful maps have been prepared and made available to the public of almost the whole of Káthiáwár and Gujarát, Khándesh, Násik and Ahmadnagar, and parts of the Konkan. The scale is generally 4 inches to the mile for the more important and occupied parts of the country, while the hilly and desert tracts are mapped on the 2-inch scale. Maps on a larger scale have also been prepared for chief cities and important municipal towns. In 1882-83 five parties were at work, and completed the topographical survey of 6,908 square miles of country, and triangulated 5,491 square miles in anticipation of next season's work.

Cutch. The Cutch party surveyed topographically 1,622 square miles, on a scale of 2 inches to the mile, along the east and west coasts of Cutch. Where it borders on Sind the country is traversed by low hills covered with scrub and *cactus*, but the south coast is level and well cultivated.

Gujarát. The Gujarát party surveyed 729 square miles on the scale of 2 inches, and 603 square miles on the scale of 4 inches to a mile. The former comprised parts of the Rewa Kántha and the south of the Surat districts, including Daman in Portuguese territory, and the latter the town and táluka of Godhra in the Panch Mahál and the part of the Dángs left unfinished from last year.

Khándesh. The work in Khándesh has been completed, as was anticipated last year, by the survey of parts of Pimpalner, Chálisgaon, Dhulia and some outlying villages of Khándesh and Násik lying in the Nizám's territory. The area measured was 1,477 square miles, of which 627 square miles were under cultivation and the remainder waste or forest; the outlying villages and the intervening territory of the Nizám were mapped on the 1-inch scale, and the rest was done on the 2-inch scale. In the west of Khándesh the parts surveyed above the Kondarbari Ghát contain the large reserve forest of Amli as well as those of Pan and Burai, while the country along the Manyad River and to the north of Málegaon contains low-lying hills with little soil, and covered more or less with trap in the shape of innumerable stones or rough crystals permitting only the growth of poor grass and scrub. 1,800 square miles were surveyed on the 2-inch scale and completed in Sátára, Ratnágiri, Aundh and in small

South Deccan.

parts of Sholápur and the Southern Marátha States. The work has been minutely done, particularly in the hilly tracts, owing to that portion of the country being so highly cultivated, and the forest reserves have been shown on the map wherever the demarcation has been made.

Thána.

The survey of the town of Pandharpur has been commenced, and will cost Rs. 4,000; it will show every door-step with great minuteness and accuracy. In Thána 665 square miles were surveyed at 4 inches to the mile, and 12 square miles of the Jawhár State at 2 inches; the forest boundaries of 300 villages laid down last year were again gone over and revised.

Tidal and Levelling Operations.

Tidal Operations.

There has been no alteration in the number of stations at which observations have been taken with the self-registering apparatus except that at Kárwár the observations have been completed, and the observatory there has been dismantled.

At Aden the registrations of the tidal observations have been carried on most satisfactorily, but the simultaneous meteorological observations have been almost at a stand-still. The instruments employed were not in good working order, but it is hoped that the self-registering aneroid and self-registering anemometer will soon be replaced by superior instruments. The observatory was inspected, and the tide gauge and anemometer were thoroughly overhauled and cleaned.

At Karáchi the tidal observations have progressed favourably, and the anemometrical observations at this station are now being taken by a large instrument which was working at Karáchi before this department commenced taking observations there: these observations are satisfactory. The working of the self-registering aneroid has also been very satisfactory.

At Bombay the tidal observations at Apollo Bandar have been continuous and excellent.

All the observations at Kárwar have been satisfactory for the year. Five years' observations having been secured, and that being considered long enough to enable all the tidal elements to be reduced by harmonic analysis with sufficient accuracy for a minor port, the observatory was dismantled on the 15th April, 1883. The instruments were carefully packed and despatched to England for modification and improvement by the makers prior to being set up at Goa. The observatory and fittings were handed over to the Chief Engineer of the Goa Railway, who is to arrange for erecting it on a spot already selected; and it is most probable that the instruments will be sent out and set up by December, so that the observations may be well started before the commencement of the year 1884.

At Bhávnagar observations have not yet been begun, as the observatory has not been built by the Executive Engineer to His Highness the Thákor owing to engineering difficulties.

The Tide Tables.

Tables for Aden, Karáchi, Okha-Point (Gulf of Cutch), Bombay and Kárwár for 1883 were published in due course, and now occupy 163 pages of the combined volume of "Tide Tables for Indian Ports". Lately tidal elements for Káthiwadár (Shial Bet) on the south coast of Káthiáwár have been determined; and although the observations have not been taken with self-registering apparatus, yet Mr. Proctor-Sims (Executive Engineer to his Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar) had them recorded in such a way that they could be reduced. The Surveyor General has ordered tables to be constructed for this port, and incorporated in the tide tables for Indian ports for 1884.

The port itself is a very minor one, but the Thákor of Bhávnagar is anxious to develop the trade. The tables will probably be useful to the captains of coasting steamers, even though they do not visit this port, because, read with tables for Okha-Point at the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch, they will afford data for fairly approximating the times of high and low water at such places as Diu, Verával, Mángrol and Porbandar.

Levelling Operations.

The main levelling party has been working during the past season in Bengal, and returned to Poona too late in the season to carry out any field work. The work during next field season will probably be partly in Khándesh and partly in the Indor and Bhopál States.

Subsidiary lines of levels (by single levelling) were executed from Ahmadnagar to Manmád, and from Naidongri Railway Station (G. I. P. Railway) to Dhanwar Trigonometrical Station, in all about 180 miles. This levelling was carried out with a view to the correction of the heights of the principal stations at the southern ends of the Khanpisura and Singi series of principal triangles.

Revision of Trigonometrical Heights.

Observations were taken at several of the Great Trigonometrical stations of the Khanpisura meridional series in order to revise the heights of the stations on account of the values at first determined being defective. The party commenced operations in the vicinity of Neemuch, and worked in a southerly direction *vid* Dhár nearly to Dhulia. Almost the whole of the stations visited are situated in Central India, and the party closed on Babakuwar hill station in Khándesh. The results are satisfactory as far as they have been calculated. The revision of the heights of the remaining stations of the Khanpisura series will be continued during the next season, and the work will fall to a great extent in the Bombay Presidency.

Revenue Survey.

A brief description of the establishment of the revenue survey with its objects and aims has been given in the red-letter chapter on the Character of Land Tenures and system of Survey and Settlement.

31 revenue survey parties were at work during the year, and were able to class a greater area than in the past year, but the area measured was less.

Department.	No. of Parties or Establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
Gujárat Survey	1	6,565	151,509
Poona and Násik Survey	8 and 1 from 1st January 1883.	671,136	614,131
Ratnágiri Survey	9	332,437	272,426
Southern Marátha Country Survey...	13	657,404	676,371
Total ...	31	1,667,542	1,719,437
Total of last year ...	31	2,161,025	1,553,119

Gujarát Survey.

The operations of the Gujarát Revenue Survey owing to the completion of original settlement have been very limited. During the year only one field establishment composed of measurers and classers was at work; the measurers were employed in measuring certain tálukdári villages in the Kapadvanj, A'nand and Borsad Tálukás of the Kaira Collectorate and in carrying out the measurements of subsidiary shares in survey numbers of the three villages of the Mándvi Táluka in Surat which had lapsed to Government on the death of the late holder. The classers were employed in completing the classification of certain villages of the Sachín State and in revising the classification of lands having irrigation facilities in villages of the Jhálod and Dohad Tálukás. The total cost of this survey was Rs. 21,907, against Rs. 54,457 in the previous year.

Poona and Násik Survey.

The Poona and Násik Revenue Survey was employed on revision survey work in the Ahmadnagar, Násik and Poona Collectorates. One new measuring establishment was organized in the month of January, 1883, and was sent to the Sávda Táluka in Khándesh to commence a partial re-measurement preparatory to the introduction of a revision settlement in that táluka, the original survey rates in which expire in 1883-84. The total expenditure of this survey during the year was Rs. 1,70,198, against Rs. 1,68,990 in the previous year, the cost per acre being the same.

Ratnágiri Revenue Survey.

The operations of the Ratnágiri Revenue Survey were confined to the Ratnágiri and Thána Collectorates and to the Bhor and Sávantvádi States. Of the 9 field establishments 5 were employed in revision of the measurements of varkas (hilly) lands; one in sub-dividing varkas lands in the Panvel Táluka; two in the survey of the Bhor State, and one in the Sávantvádi State. Towards the close of the year the strength of the establishment employed in the Sávantvádi State was a little increased with a view to finish off all the remaining survey work in the state, and succeeded in bringing the entire measurement and classification operations to a close by the end of February, 1883, with the exception of a few villages above the ghats. Subsequently this establishment was broken up, one part being sent to commence survey operations in the Janjira State, and the other being retained in Sávantvádi to finish the remaining work. The re-survey of varkas (hilly) lands in the surveyed tálukás of the Ratnágiri Collectorate and the survey and classification of the lands in the villages surrounding the Bhatgar Reservoir were also completed. The cost of this survey was Rs. 1,77,710, against Rs. 1,68,673 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 1,35,222 was charged to Government, the remainder being debited to the Sávantvádi and Bhor States. The cost of the survey party employed in Janjira was Rs. 1,518, and was directly paid by that state.

Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey.

The Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey was employed in carrying out revision survey operations in the Belgaum and Sátára Collectorates and in the original survey of Kánara, the Kolhápur State and the jághírs of the Southern Marátha Country. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,06,268, against Rs. 1,99,698 in the preceding year. Of this total expenditure Rs. 1,68,602 was charged to the British Treasury, the balance being defrayed by the Kolhápur State.

Ahmadabad City Survey.

The work in connection with the Ahmadabad City Survey having been completed in the previous year, the preparation of atlases, &c., was taken in hand. In the course of this work certain apparent defects were brought to notice in the record of the survey, caused chiefly by recent encroachments. A special inquiry was made to ascertain how far the alleged defects were real, and the result of this examination was duly reported to Government, who were satisfied with the general accuracy of the work of this city survey.

Dhárwár and Hubli.

The town surveys of both Dhárwár and Hubli were finally disposed of during the year, and the maps handed over to the respective municipalities. Before this was done the whole of the work was gone over and all alterations in boundaries and roads were brought up to date. Some little work in connection with enquiry into titles yet remains to be done, and steps are being taken to complete it by special officers of the Revenue Department.

Sind.

In the province of Sind original and revision surveys were carried out in several tálukás of Karáchi, Haidarabad, Shikárpur and in the Frontier Districts. The area measured was 414,771 acres, and the average was found to be 5½ acres to each survey number. 8 per cent.

of the work was tested. Besides the above, 29,481 acres were measured, most of which was waste which had been applied for by cultivators, and 20,628 acres of jághír land were measured in various parts of the province on resuming shares of jághírs which had lapsed to Government or on making re-grants to hereditary jághírdárs. Only 2,192 acres were classified, but the time of the officers has been employed in preparing for temporary settlements, which require the examination of survey numbers to see that the division of land rules has been properly carried out, and collecting information as regards occupancy rights.

Settlements.

The financial results of the land-revenue settlements effected during the year are summarized in the following statement. It must be kept in mind that the policy of Government in the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country has been to defer the introduction of revised assessments for short periods, in order to ensure a full recovery from the agricultural depression following in the wake of the famine. Large tracts of country are ready for re-settlement, the rates being finally sanctioned; and had the immediate introduction of the rates been permitted in each case, the figures of increase over past collections would have been much larger. The year 1883-84 will probably witness a great activity in revision settlements:—

	Number of Villages.	Estimated Collections under revised settlement.	Past Collections.	Percentage	
				Increase.	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.		
Poona and Násik Survey.					
Násik	1	576	410	40·4	...
Ratnágiri Revenue Survey.					
Málvan	17	35,887	37,128	...	3·45
Gujarát Survey.					
Jhálod	72	33,446	25,039	25·13	...
Total ...	90	69,909	62,577	10·48	...
Add alienated Villages and Native States.					
Nevása	7	29,585	31,457	...	6·32
Násik	2	4,086	2,815	31·10	...
Sálsette	1	2,584	1,608	37·77	...
Nadiád	1	2,145	1,645	23·31	...
Alpádi	4	6,253	4,619	26·13	...
Kolháp ur	14	18,275	17,934	1·92	...
Panhála	5	5,792	4,487	22·35	...
Gad Hinglaj	63	47,174	47,028	0·30	...
Wálve	2	2,390	1,512	36·74	...
Koregaon	1	6,069	7,139	...	17·63
Total ...	100	1,24,353	1,20,244	3·4	...
Sávantvádi	12	29,164	23,130	26·0	...
Atpádi	22	53,544	47,878	11·9	...
Kolháp ur...	1	3,566	3,572	...	0·16
Daphlápur	6	10,646	5,191	51·24	...
Total ...	41	96,920	79,771	21·5	...
Grand Total ...	231	2,91,182	2,62,592	10·9	...

Mid.

In Gujarát an original survey settlement was introduced into 72 khálsa villages of the Jhálod Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate, with the effect of raising the land revenue demand from Rs. 25,039 to Rs. 33,446, or 25·13 per cent. The total area of these villages is 109,966 acres, of which 41,086 acres are under occupation. The soil is generally good, and about one-third of the area is capable of producing two crops in a year without artificial irrigation. The population of these villages is 19,316, or 112 to the square mile. The number of plough oxen is 4,590, and the number of ploughs 2,464. The facilities for irrigation are great, yet little attempt is made to take advantage of them. Garden cultivation constitutes only 1·25 per cent. of the whole; in these villages maize is the principal kharíf crop, and wheat and gram the rabi crops.

The survey rates were also introduced into the inám village of Manjipura of the Nadiád Táluka in Kaira. This village, which was formerly khálsa, was in A. D. 1830 given in inám to Ramajee Hari, the father of the present holder, for his faithful service to Government. The effect of the introduction of the survey rates into this village was an increase of Rs. 500, or 23·1 per cent. over past collections.

In the Deccan, revision rates were introduced into 3 villages of the Násik District, Of these 3 villages 2 belong to the Chándor Táluka and 1 to the Niphád Táluka. Of the 2 villages in the former 1—Bopane—which was formerly an inám village has now lapsed to Government owing to the death of the inámdár. The result of the introduction of revised rates into this village was an increase of Rs. 166, or 40·4 per cent., over former collections. The effect of the introduction of revised rates into the other two inám villages was an increase of Rs. 1,271, or 31·10 per cent.

An original settlement was also introduced into 7 inám villages of the Nevása Táluka of the Nagar District, and resulted in a decrease of their revenue from Rs. 31,457 to Rs. 29,585, or by 6·32 per cent.

Proposals for a revision settlement of 37 Government villages of the Sirúr Táluka in Poona were also submitted, but sanction was not received in time to admit of the settlement being introduced before the close of the year.

Málvan Settlement.

In the Ratnágiri Collectorate an original settlement was introduced into 17 villages of the Málvan Táluka, with the result that the assessment was reduced from Rs. 37,128 to Rs. 35,887, or by 3·45 per cent. A leasehold village of the Sálsette Táluka was also settled, the result being an increase of 37·77 per cent. on the former revenue.

The settlement work of the Southern Marátha Country Survey Department was entirely confined to the original settlement of 89 inám villages and 29 khálsa villages of Native States. Of the 89 inám villages, 3 are situated in British territory, and in these the introduction of the survey settlement has resulted in an increase of Rs. 192, or 2 per cent. over the past collections. The remaining 86 inám villages are situated in Native States, and the introduction of the survey rates into them has resulted in an increase of Rs. 3,426 or 4·6 per cent. over past collections.

Savantvadi State —Vadi Petha.

An original settlement was introduced into 12 villages of the Vádi Petha of the Sávantvádi State. The rates formerly sanctioned for these villages were subsequently modified by Government in October, 1882, and the rates thus modified were announced in these villages. The final result is that the revenue was increased from Rs. 23,130 to Rs. 29,164, or by 26·0 per cent.

Sudhágad Petha of the Bhor State.

Proposals for introducing a survey settlement into 84 villages of the Sudhágad Petha of the territory of the Pant Sacheo of Bhor were submitted; but as the work in connection with the field inspection and the preparation of the survey papers was not completed, the rates could not be introduced before the close of the year. They will have the effect of reducing the revenue of this petha from Rs. 74,752 under the old system to Rs. 68,130, or by 8·9 per cent.

In the Southern Marátha Country a survey settlement was introduced into 22 villages of the Atpádi Táluka of the Aundh State, the result being that the revenue was raised from Rs. 47,878 to Rs. 53,544, or 11·9 per cent. 6 villages belonging to the Daphlápur Jághír and 1 village belonging to the Kolhápur State were also settled; the effect being that in the former the revenue was raised from Rs. 5,191 to Rs. 10,646, and in the latter there was a slight decrease.

Financial.

The settlements effected during the year have resulted in the imposition of a yearly enhancement of revenue of Rs. 7,332 in British villages and of Rs. 21,258 in alienated villages and Native States.

The total expenditure on surveys during the year was Rs. 5,77,601, against Rs. 5,91,818 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 4,95,929 was charged to Government, the remainder Rs. 81,672 being debited to Native States.

The total cost of revision settlement operations up to the present time is Rs. 25,02,910. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 14,56,120, or 38 per cent. over the former revenue, and is, in other words, equivalent to an investment of public money at 58 per cent. per annum.

Sind.

In Sind temporary rates were sanctioned and introduced in Kambar and Rato-dero in Shikárpur, and a temporary settlement was made of the Tatta Táluka in Karáchi. A revised settlement was introduced into Nasirabad in Shikárpur, and the temporary rates previously sanctioned for Mehar, Kaher and Tigar were confirmed for ten years. The revised settlements in Dádú and Lárkhána have also been confirmed for ten years. The total cost of the Sind survey and settlement was Rs. 1,93,419.

Alienation Settlement.

The only work in connection with alienations which is now in progress is carried in the Panch Mahás, where 4,141 claims in the tálukás of Godhra and Dohad were disposed of during the year, besides 9 claims to shares in the tálukdári estate of Mehlol. The claims to bháyád's lands in Jhálod were settled, and also 5 bhágdári villages in Godhra, 3 istmorad villages, and the sub-alienations in 6 alienated villages. The work which remains to be done is chiefly the settlement of alienations in tálukdári estates, besides 8 inám villages, and the perquisites of the district hereditary officers. In other districts the only work now done is the issue of sanads to alienees which for various reasons, such as the survey making alterations in area or assessment probable, have not been issued before. In Sátára, however, a good many cases of alienations in inám villages still remain for inquiry, as they stand over until the survey settlement can be introduced.

Waste Lands.

The area of culturable land which is subject to the payment of revenue to Government is not accurately known for those districts, such as in Sind and in Kánara, where a survey has not been made. Deductions are frequently made when land becomes unculturable from such causes as the action of salt water, or when it is damaged by floods, or again when land is handed over to the Forest Department to be included in a forest reserve. The quantity of Government culturable land is also liable to increase or decrease by the effect of alienations and lapses. Taking the proportion of culturable waste land to the total area it would appear that in the Upper Sind Frontier and in the districts of Thar and Párkar and Shikárpur more than half the land which can be cultivated is lying waste. Hitherto the spread of cultivation in these parts has been checked by the destructive floods which have periodically devastated the country, but this obstacle has been surmounted by the construction of the large and important works known as the Kashmor and Begári bunds. The flood waters are now under control, and a rapid spread of cultivation is assured. Already in Upper Sind there has been a satisfactory increase in the area of cultivation, and in Thar and Párkar it will probably require another season before the land will be sufficiently dry and sweet to be applied to tillage. Had it been ready, a large area would have been taken up, as the older lands are exhausted, and have been obliged to be allowed to lie fallow. For this reason there was more waste land in that district in 1882-83, but there is every reason to hope that it will now rapidly give way before advancing cultivation. In Karáchi there is an average waste area of 29 per cent.; there is little unoccupied land in Sehwán, but towards the south, in Jerruck and Sháhbandar, the land is exposed to floods and the action of salt water, and it is not probable that there will be much improvement until protective works have been constructed.

In Gujarát the land is fully occupied, and the cultivable waste is between 5 and 6 per cent. of the total arable area. Naturally this represents the worst and most inaccessible portion, and a bad season with low prices tends to cause such lands to be relinquished as unprofitable. The unusually wet season has had this effect in Ahmadabad and Surat, where the arable waste is shown to be a little more than in the previous season. The lands in the Charotar in Kaira are in parts the most densely occupied of any in the Presidency, but towards the east and partially towards the sea-coast there is a considerable quantity of poor land which lies waste, and which makes it appear that nearly 19 per cent. of the lands of the district is unoccupied. The Panch Maháls is an exceptional district, for the most part covered with forest, and here as much as 51 per cent. of the land not under forest offers great advantages to enterprizing settlers. Special efforts have been made to induce immigration; but although the waste-land rules are extremely liberal, few have taken advantage of them, and during the year only 1 case has been reported in which the settler required even more favourable terms than exemption from assessment for ten years.

In Thána and Kolába the available rice lands are fully occupied, but there is a fair quantity of land still available for the inferior crops. In Ratnágiri, however, cultivation has been pushed to an extreme point, and the land is overcrowded with people for whose subsistence large quantities of food grains have to be imported. The salt-marsh lands, however, which lie on the coast and on the creeks in the Konkan districts offer facilities for reclamation which are appreciated by the people, who are eager to compete for the profits to be obtained by the conversion of salt land into rich rice fields. Specially liberal rules exist for the encouragement of this enterprize, and to compensate for the heavy outlay necessary to secure an adequate return. In Khándesh and Násik the waste has been reduced to 16 and 14 per cent. respectively; the former district is attracting settlers from South Deccan, and in the latter the waste chiefly lies in the poor soil of Málegaon and in the inaccessible and unhealthy parts of Peint.

About 7 to 8 per cent. of the land in Poona is unoccupied, chiefly in Bhimthadi and Indápur, where forest operations have not yet been concluded; but it is expected that, as soon as the final demarcation is made, a great part of the waste will be quickly appropriated. In Sátára the waste is little more than 2 per cent., and here, too, cultivation is checked by the uncertainty of forest boundaries. A great deal of waste must necessarily be found in Sholápur and Kaládgi, where the famine was felt in all its rigour; but the recovery has been most rapid, and over 100,000 acres have been occupied during the year, chiefly by persons who had fled from their homes in that unhappy time. The return of cultivators to Karjat and Shrigonda has also had the effect of reducing the percentage of waste to 8 per cent. in Ahmadnagar. In Dhárwár there is still 8 per cent. of waste, and in Belgaum 9 per cent.; while in Kánara land has to be thrown up, from the difficulty of obtaining sufficient labour, and partly, too, in this year from the destruction caused by floods. The survey here has not been finished, but of the part measured it is said that as much as 15 per cent. is waste.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' Estates and other Estates under Government management.

When the property of a minor consists wholly or in part of land, the Civil Court usually entrusts the charge of the estate to the Collector. Many of the estates are of very small value, and in Ahmadabad the Collector has entrusted the management of the 31 estates in his charge to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who also manages the estate of the single minor in Kaira and of 2 minors in Broach. In Surat the 10 estates are not worth Rs. 1,000 a year each, and in the Panch Maháls there are 5 estates under the Collector, in Násik 2, and in Poona 1, which is managed for debt, Government having advanced Rs. 84,000 to clear off the incumbrances. There are 16 estates in Kánara of trifling value, 5 in Dhárwár, and 3 in Sátára, and in Sind there are 5 each in Haidarabad and Shikárpur, and 1 in Karáchi. In other districts there are no minors' estates under the management of the Collector.

Incumbered Estates in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Ahmadabad Talukdárs.

The number of estates under Bombay Act VI of 1862 at the beginning of the year was 57. The estates of Makhiav and Bagad were brought under the Act during the year, making the total number 59. 11 of these estates were released, and the remaining 48 continued under management; but 5 of the latter are managed by the department at the request of the tálukdárs to clear off some debts still outstanding, although not strictly under the Act. Another estate also not under the Act is managed by the Settlement Officer during the minority of the owner.

26 out of the 48 estates mentioned above are managed directly by the department, 16 are managed by tálukdárs under its supervision, and 6 are managed by creditors under special agreements.

The amount due to private creditors on 31st July, 1882, was Rs. 2,33,730. To this were added Rs. 10,508 on account of the debts of Bhawanipura which were settled and sanctioned during the year, making the total Rs. 2,44,238, of which Rs. 22,699 were paid. The amount due to Government with interest was Rs. 34,938, of which Rs. 13,372 were repaid during the year, leaving Rs. 21,566 outstanding. Thus the total sum paid to Government and private creditors was Rs. 36,071, and the total sum remaining to be paid was Rs. 2,43,105.

The 11 estates referred to above were released from attachment after fully discharging their debts to Government and to private individuals. The most notable was the estate of Gamph, which after twenty years of management has paid off Rs. 2,15,400, and has been restored to the proprietor free of debt. In other estates some progress has been made in meeting liabilities as far as their means will permit. These means are in the majority of cases very small, and in a few instances no payment has been made during the year, owing to bad harvests or other causes. Some of the estates, in which the rents are paid in kind, have been let out on leases from one to three years as an experiment, subject to revision if this plan is found to affect injuriously the interests of the cultivators.

Kaira Estates.

There were 41 estates under Act XXI of 1881 in Kaira, and 2 more estates were brought under its operation during the year, making the total number 43. Rs. 1,52,228 were borrowed from Government, and with Rs. 17,965 collected from the estates, were paid to creditors. A further sum of Rs. 18,520 was repaid to Government, and the sum due to Government was Rs. 2,50,200 at the close of the year, besides Rs. 82,500 due to private creditors. There is nothing particular to be noticed in management of these estates, which has followed the usual plan of ascertaining the total debts to be paid, and effecting an equitable settlement with the creditors, who are then paid off generally with money advanced by Government, the estate being held under management until the debt is liquidated,—a suitable allowance being paid to the owners for their maintenance. The Act has been declared applicable to the estates of the Máleks of Thásra.

Broach Estates.

In Broach there are 10 estates under the Act. Rs. 15,727 were advanced by Government and paid to creditors, besides Rs. 4,970 collected from the thákors' properties. A further sum of Rs. 29,600 was paid to Government, and the sum still payable is Rs. 1,78,804 due to Government and Rs. 67,100 due to private creditors.

Minors' Estates under Act XX of 1864.

34 minors' estates were under management, of which 31 are in Ahmadabad, and 2 are managed as incumbered estates. The management of these estates has become an important part of the duty of the Settlement Officer, who uses his influence to compromise the debts with which most of them are burdened, and to promote the interests of his wards. The income of the estates is generally under Rs. 1,000, only 5 possessing an income of over Rs. 3,000.

Decrees.

The decrees of Civil Courts against certain persons in Ahmadabad cannot be executed, except through the Collector. These are transferred to the Settlement Officer for disposal and are received with a view to enter into a compromise, if possible, with the creditor before resorting to the extreme measure of sale. 230 warrants were received during the year, of which 75 were compromised and in 44 cases the property was allowed to be sold. In 69 cases it appeared that the debt could be liquidated by judicious management of the property, and in this way the department now administers 86 estates. The whole of them lie in the south and west districts of Ahmadabad.

28 out of the 52 estates managed by the Settlement Officer as receiver for the Collector under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code were released from attachment on the decrees being satisfied, or a compromise effected. No estates were received for management during the year.

Other Estates.

11 other estates are managed under special orders of Government, or at the request of parties, but in 2 or 3 cases the income received was not sufficient to pay off any debt whatever: it is feared portions of the estates must be sold for the discharge of liabilities.

As a whole it appears that, including the balance in hand, the Settlement Officer received Rs. 6,98,585 and paid Rs. 3,88,121 on account of the necessary charges of the estates. With the balance of Rs. 3,10,464 he was able to pay off liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,48,901, and the remainder was in his hands at the close of the year.

Incumbered Estates, Sind.

At the close of last year, 349 estates were under the Manager of Incumbered Estates in Sind, and 20 new estates were placed under his charge during the year. Out of these 369 estates, 12 were cleared during the year and restored to their owners; while 18 had for various causes to be given back without the preparation of a scheme of liquidation, so that at the close of the year there were 339 estates under management.

Out of this number 156 estates have been reported on, and 183 had still to be examined; of these last, 129 are estates newly placed under management and 54 are old estates, but of the latter 19 have now been reported on, and thus only 35 estates of those originally placed under management remain. It is to be regretted that any have been so long kept without schemes for clearing them being submitted, and the Manager has been urged to allow of no delay in sending in his report. Liquidation schemes in the case of 35 estates were sanctioned during the year, and 24 others were received, but have not been disposed of pending receipt of further information.

The extent of the claims against the estates under management as estimated by the owners themselves, is Rs. 32,52,410; but the amount of the claim registered was Rs. 37,94,433, while the amount admitted by the Manager up to the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 20,32,466. This amount has, however, been reduced by compromise, and debts amounting to Rs. 11,80,230 have been compounded for Rs. 9,02,172, and further deductions, as settlements are effected, may be looked for. The sums actually paid to creditors amount to Rs. 9,02,172, of which Rs. 6,56,739 have been paid by means of loans taken from Government and the remainder by profits from estates, so that Rs. 8,43,156 still remain to be paid to the creditors of the estates already settled. Out of the sums paid to creditors, Rs. 1,01,354 were paid during the year, Rs. 24,700 by loans from Government, and Rs. 76,654 from profits on estates. Besides the debts actually paid, debts amounting to Rs. 1,09,339 have been arranged for by leases to creditors, and the amount as well as the amount of debts due on the estates which have been relinquished under Section 19 of the Act, which amount to Rs. 41,004, must be deducted. This leaves, therefore, debts amounting to Rs. 6,92,813 which have still to be compromised or paid, and there remained at the close of the year 211 claims for Rs. 1,62,668 to be still inquired into.

Of the 339 estates under management at the close of the year, 73 are in the Karáchi District, 112 in the Haidarabad, 126 in the Shikárpur, and 28 in the Upper Sind Frontier Districts.

The amount of the loans taken from Government was at the beginning of the year Rs. 5,54,979, and during the year Rs. 27,360 were borrowed, making Rs. 5,82,339; but Rs. 31,380 were repaid, leaving the balance at the end of the year Rs. 5,50,959.

The amount of revenue outstanding from the incumbered estates is very large, Rs. 2,40,373, or Rs. 47,567 more than last year. Endeavours are being made to lease out as many estates as possible, and there seems every reason to believe that, before the close of the current year, the outstanding balance will be considerably reduced. The increase during the present year has been owing to the new estates placed under management.

The gross receipts show an increase attributed to the new estates; they amounted to Rs. 6,67,165, or Rs. 2,13,227 in excess of last year's realizations, while the costs of management were Rs. 77,163, against Rs. 57,111 in the previous year; but the percentage charged is the same as last year, namely 12 per cent.

During the year an Assistant Manager was newly appointed for the Shikárpur District, and the results from this arrangement have been most satisfactory.

Thar and Párkar.

Schemes for liquidating the debts of all the old estates under management in Thar and Párkar have been sanctioned. The number of estates under management is small; there were only 14 at the commencement of the year, and 13 at the close, as 1 estate was cleared during the year and restored to its owner. Of these, some are now very lightly involved, so they should be cleared during the present year. The whole sum due to creditors only amounts to Rs. 8,011. The sums taken from Government as loans, and still unpaid, amount to Rs. 13,135, besides Rs. 1,103 due as interest, which, however, has since been paid. No advance was taken up during the year. The progress made with the Thar Canal protective embankment has already favourably affected the estates under management; and as cultivation is spreading, the work of clearing the estates has been simplified.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislating Authority.

The Governor of Bombay in Council is the legislating authority in this Presidency.

Legislating Authority. Council how constituted.

The constitution of the Council when assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations is not, however, the same as when it meets for the discharge of purely executive business. In its legislative capacity the Governor's Council includes, in addition to the Members of the Executive Government, certain Members entitled to sit and to vote only at meetings held for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Additional Members.

These additional Members consist of the Advocate General, and from four to eight other gentlemen, of whom not less than one-half must be persons holding no office under Government. Of these non-official Members, a large proportion, generally one-half, are Native gentlemen or Chiefs, leading men in the Native community of the Presidency town or the Mofussil; and of the remainder, one or two are, as a rule, selected from amongst the principal European merchants of Bombay. Each additional Member is nominated for a term of two years, and is summoned to all meetings held during that period for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Meetings how convened.

The Council does not sit permanently; it has no fixed sessions, but is convened by summons at such times and places as to the Governor may seem most convenient and suitable. Meetings are ordinarily held in Bombay in the course of the cold season, and in Poona during the rains. The Governor is the President of the Council; in his absence the senior Civil Ordinary Member of Council presides. To constitute a quorum at any meeting, the Governor, or some Ordinary Member of Council, and four other Members must be present. In cases of difference of opinion at a meeting the question is put to the vote, and decided by the majority of votes,—the Governor, or, in his absence, the presiding Member, having, when the votes on either side are equal, a casting vote.

Legislative functions.

Subject to certain clearly defined restrictions, the Council is authorized to make laws and regulations "for the peace and good government" of the Presidency (Section 42 of "the Indian Councils Act." 1861). The limitations placed upon its powers are as follows:—it cannot make any law or regulation affecting the provisions of the Indian Councils Act or any other Act of Parliament in force in the Bombay Presidency; it cannot repeal or amend any law or regulation made by the Governor General in Council subsequent to the date on which the Indian Councils Act came into operation; and it cannot, save with the previously obtained sanction of the Governor General (Section 43 of the Indian Councils Act), make or take into consideration any law or regulation—

1. Affecting the public debt of India, or any tax or duty levied by the authority of the Government of India;
2. Regulating the current coin;
3. Regulating the conveyance of letters by the post office or of messages by the electric telegraph;
4. Altering in any way the Penal Code;
5. Affecting religion;
6. Affecting the discipline of Her Majesty's troops;
7. Regulating patents or copy-right;
8. Affecting the relations of Government with Foreign States.

The power of legislating on these general and important subjects affecting the whole of British India is by law reserved to the Governor General in Council.

Procedure.

When legislation is determined on, each Executive Department clothes in the shape of a Bill its views and proposals. If it becomes necessary to communicate with the Government of India on any points, which it is proposed to embody in the Bill, such communication is confined to the particular points or sections. Sanction is not invited to the Bill as a whole. When the Bill has been finally determined on, and revised, it is printed and forwarded with a printed statement of objects and reasons to the Legislative Department.

Bills are of three classes, and are dealt with accordingly by the Legislative Department:—

I.—Those which, as above stated, require, under Section 43 of the Indian Councils Act, the previous sanction of the Governor General.

II.—Those which, under the authority and the orders marginally noted, require the previous sanction of the Government of India, being Bills containing penal clauses, or creating offices which involve a charge upon the general revenues.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 35, dated 1st December 1862.
Letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, No. 1180, dated 18th August 1863.

III.—Those which, as above mentioned, fall under Section 42 of the Indian Councils Act, and in respect of which the power of the Governor of Bombay in Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations is complete.

Classes I and II.

The previous sanction of the Governor General or of the Government of India is applied for by the Legislative Department, which addresses the proper Executive Department of the Government of India.

When the assent of His Excellency the Governor General or of the Government of India has been received from the Legislative Department of the Government of India, the Bill, if important and not urgent, is reported by the Legislative Department to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, according to the orders conveyed in a Despatch No. 9, dated 31st March, 1874. A copy of the letter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State is sent to the Legislative Department of the Government of India, and a communication awaited from that department before the Bill is introduced into the Council for making Laws and Regulations. The report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State is not made until the previous sanction of the Governor General or of the Government of India is received. On the receipt of the reply of the Secretary of State the Bill is proceeded with as hereinafter shown.

Class III.

If the Bill is important, and not urgent, it is, on receipt from the Executive Department, reported by the Legislative Department of the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State, and a copy of the Despatch forwarded to the Legislative Department of the Government of India. The reply of that department is awaited before the Bill is introduced into the Council.

Introduction.

No business, other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into the Council for the purpose of being enacted, can be transacted at a meeting of the Council. The first step towards the enactment of a measure is the introduction of the Bill. This can be done in two ways. The Governor may order the publication in the *Government Gazette* of a Bill, together with a statement explaining the objects it is intended to attain and the reasons which have led to its introduction; and in this case the leave of the Council to the introduction of the Bill is not required, and its publication, in pursuance of the Governor's order, is deemed to be the introduction of the Bill; or any Member may at a meeting of the Council move for leave to bring in a Bill, and, if the leave is accorded, may send the Bill with its statement of objects and reasons to the Secretary, who then causes it and the statement to be published in the *Government Gazette*. When a Bill has been published, copies of it and of its accompanying statement are sent by the Secretary to the Members; and at a subsequent meeting of the Council, but not less than seven days after copies of the Bills have been furnished to the Members, the motion for the first reading of the Bill is made by the Member in charge of the measure. Any protracted discussion rarely occurs on the motion for the first reading of the Bill, and on that motion being carried, the Bill is, as a general rule, referred for consideration to a Select Committee. The Select Committee is appointed by the Council, and ordinarily consists of the Member in charge of the Bill and from two to four other Members. A period is fixed within which the Committee is to present its report, and it is also determined whether the report should be translated into any of the vernacular languages. The Select Committee then meets and considers the sections of the Bill *seriatim*, making in the measure such alterations as seem fit to it. On the completion of this portion of the duty allotted to it, a report is prepared showing the modifications recommended by the Committee, and the reasons for the suggested alterations, and this report together with the Bill as amended are printed and published in the *Government Gazette*, and copies are sent to all the Members. After the lapse of a further interval, which cannot be of less than seven days after the report has been supplied to the Members, the Bill is again taken into consideration by the Council, and the Member in charge moves its second reading. It is at this stage of the Bill that the most important discussion ordinarily arises, as, when the second reading is carried, the principle of the Bill is considered to be affirmed. Amendments of any moment, or affecting the principle of the measure, are therefore brought forward at the second reading after due notice of not less than two days has been given by the Member who intends to propose them. If the motion for the second reading is carried, the Council proceeds to consider the Bill in detail, going through it section by section. When this close examination is finished, and all the alterations deemed expedient have been effected, the Bill is at the same or, if any amendments not merely clerical have been made, at a subsequent meeting read a third time and passed. The Governor then signs a certificate at the foot of the Bill to the effect that it was passed at a meeting of the Council held on a certain day, and declares his formal assent to the Bill. An authentic copy of the measure so assented to is afterwards sent, with copies of all the proceedings in Council connected with the Bill, to the Governor General for his assent. If the Governor General assents to the Bill, his assent is signified to the Governor, and is published with the Bill in the *Government Gazette*, whereupon the measure becomes law. Both the Governor and the Governor General are empowered to withhold their assent from any enactment passed by the Council; in the latter case the Governor General is bound to communicate in writing to the Governor his reason for refusing to grant his assent.

Reference to Select Committee.

Second reading.

Course of Legislation.

The Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay and the Bills introduced before that body and pending at the close of the year 1882-83 are set out in the Appendix III. A.

Act IV of 1882 directed that Presidency Magistrates shall keep standards of weights and measures open to inspection, and gave power to the police to enter any shop or premises for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights and measures used in weighing or measuring. The Collector of the Salt Revenue was legally the chief executive officer of the Salt Department, but practically he was under the departmental control of the Commissioner of Customs, and it was considered advisable to legalize this arrangement, which has been done by Act V of 1882. The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1873 were amended by Act VI of 1882. The accounts were directed to be made up for the official instead of the calendar year to agree with the practice of district municipalities, and the period for which the Corporation is appointed was extended from two to three years. The Corporation was also empowered to grant a personal allowance to the Secretary of the Town Council for long and approved service, and the practice of granting compassionate allowances to the widows or orphans of municipal officers dying while in the service of the Corporation was legalized. It was found necessary to provide for the levy of fees for the use of public landing places at the port of Aden, and for this purpose to pass an Act similar to that which was passed in 1879 for the port of Karáchi; but as it would be inconvenient to have a separate Act for every port, the opportunity was taken to re-enact Act III of 1879 in a general form, and to give power to the Government to extend it by a simple notification to Karáchi and Aden or other port or public landing places to which it might hereafter be necessary to apply it. This has been done by Act VII of 1882.

Bombay Act I of 1883 has been passed to provide funds for maintaining provincial roads used for local purposes. It was found that the roads in the vicinity of certain large cantonments and municipal towns had to be kept up better than is necessary for the ordinary rural wants of the country. The inhabitants of those stations used the roads for business or pleasure, but not being within the local limits of those places the local authorities could not be required to expend municipal money for their maintenance. The cost of annual repairs to the provincial roads in the vicinity of Poona and Kirkee for instance amounts on an average to Rs. 642 per annum, while the district roads, of which these are really the continuation, cost Rs. 274 per mile. In the neighbourhood of Ahmadabad the repairs to roads cost Rs. 1,466 per mile, which includes the charge for watering, but the district roads only cost Rs. 298 per mile. It was, therefore, thought expedient to call upon those people to contribute to the cost for whose special benefit these roads are maintained in a far higher state of excellence than is required for ordinary traffic. The Act to authorize the making and to regulate the working of street tramways in Karáchi (Act II of 1883) is based on the model of similar enactments in England and in India. The objects of the Act could not be attained without the authority of the Legislature which was given by the provisions of this Act. The Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust have been empowered by Act III of 1883 to establish a provident fund for the benefit of the officers and servants of the Trust.

The Bills which remained under the consideration of the Legislative Council were the Bill to regulate the sale of poisons and drugs, and the Bill to amend the Port Trust. The former had been referred to a select committee. It seeks to place restrictions on the sale of poisons and drugs in Bombay and other important towns, except by persons who are duly qualified. The latter Bill has been introduced at the request of the Trustees of the Port Trust to extend the lien, which they now have over goods stored on their wharf, dock, or pier, for the rent of the goods, to all places beyond the dock or pier where they may store the goods in their charge. They have no lien on goods deposited in the latter places, and they consider it advisable that they should possess it.

Another Bill to amend Act V of 1878 was considered and discussed in Council, and finally passed by the local Legislature. It sought to provide for the exercise of some control over the possession of mowra flowers in districts where illicit distillation was extremely prevalent, which was both demoralizing to the people and injurious to the revenue. It was proposed to restrict the operation of the measure at first to the districts of Thána and Kolába. The Governor General, however, did not consider that he would be justified in according to it his assent. The Bill had previously been submitted to His Excellency, who had considered its penal clauses, and had directed the penalties to be reduced; but when the Bill was resubmitted for the assent of the Governor General, it was objected that as mowra flowers were used as food in many parts of India and among the Bhils on the borders of Khándesh, any attempt to place the trade in mowra flowers under official control would have a most disquieting effect upon the whole of the Bhil country which in times of scarcity might involve the risk of an outbreak. The Governor General considered it satisfactorily established that illicit distillation from the mowra flowers does take place to a considerable extent in the inland tálukás of Thána and probably also in Kolába, but he did not find that a similar state of things prevailed in other districts of the Bombay Presidency, and was not satisfied that illicit distillation, or the evil which it causes, was so widespread as to justify the large and stringent powers which it was proposed to confer upon the Government, and which at some future time might be misapplied. His Excellency directed that inquiry

should be made whether the high rate of duty charged on spirits in Thána and Kolába had not encouraged smuggling, and whether the mowra flower is ever used as food in those districts. If it was found that the flower was not used as food, and that no remedy against smuggling or illicit distillation could be provided by a relaxation of the ábkári laws, it might then, His Excellency observed, be considered whether legislation should not be undertaken for the purpose of placing some restriction upon the collection and sale of mowra flowers in those two districts alone.

Police.

A sketch of the system of police administration in this Presidency is to be found in the red-letter chapter on the 'Form of Administration' in this volume. The following remarks apply to the whole Presidency except the city of Bombay and the Railway Police, to which separate sections are devoted.

Cognizable and Non-cognizable Crime.

Crime appears to have increased, as the total offences reported have risen to 77,529, which is more by 2,578 cases than in the last year. The persons involved who were arrested number 94,358. The increase of crime is general, except in the case of Sind.

Cognizable Crime.

Of cases cognizable by the police, 60,439 were reported. In the Northern Division the increase is general, but rather large in Thána and Broach. In the Central Division it is largest in Khándesh, and in the Southern Division, except Belgaum, all districts show an increase, while in Sind all show a decrease, most marked in Haidarabad, and attributed to the cheapness of food. Taking the proportions of cognizable crime to the population it is 1 to 428 persons in the Northern Division, in which, by this test, crime has been gradually decreasing; in the Central Division it is 1 to 242, against 1 to 259 in the last year; and in the Southern Division it is 1 to 358, against 366, which is unfavourable; while in Sind it is 1 to 182,—a clear improvement on the proportion 1 to 167 in 1881.

Cases struck off.

18,237 cases, or 30 per cent., were struck off by the Magistrates as no crime. The proportion on the cases reported is as high as 33 per cent. in the Northern Division, and is highest in Kolába and Broach. In the Central Division the proportion is 29 per cent., and worst in Sátára, where 56 per cent. were struck off. 29 per cent. were also struck off in the Southern Division, and the rise is noticeable in all districts, particularly in Ratnágiri, in such offences as simple hurt, theft, criminal breach of trust and criminal trespass. In the 3 last cases the complaint is very often the first step towards the institution of a civil suit,—resort being had to the Criminal Courts as a quicker and cheaper mode of obtaining redress. In Sind the proportion is 18 per cent.: by far the largest number occurs in Shikárpur, and it is not easy to account for the difference between this and other districts.

Cases brought to trial investigated.

The success of the police of the Northern Division in obtaining convictions in cases brought to trial appears to be creditable, and ranges from 67 per cent. in Surat to 95 per cent. in the Panch Mahâls, although these percentages would not be so high if taken on the number of cases investigated, many of which are recommended by the police to be struck off as no crime, or remain pending at the close of the year, and which also include cases referred to them for investigation by Magistrates. In the Central Division the percentage of convictions to cases decided has fallen from 68 in 1881 to 62 in 1882; there is a conspicuous falling off in Ahmadnagar and Sátára, while there has been some improvement in Poona. The police of the Southern Division obtained convictions in 72 per cent. of cases decided, the success in Dhárwár being as high as 87 and in Kánara 83, while Kaládgi has only 48. The percentage of cases in Sind in which convictions have been obtained to those investigated has fallen, as has also the percentage of convictions to apprehensions; but if the cases struck off are excluded, it would show that there has been a marked improvement in the working of the police in the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts, and a falling off only in the Haidarabad District alone.

Police *suo motu*.

Eliminating the action of the Magistrates, and confining attention to those cases only in which the police acted for themselves and on their own responsibility, the success obtained in the Northern Division ranges from 39 obtained in Broach to 70 per cent. in Kaira. Kolába shows remarkable improvement, but Kaira maintains its superiority, and shows a success of 94 per cent. of convictions against the persons whom they placed before the Magistrates for trial. Both Ahmadabad and Kaira obtained very creditable results in the cases tried by the Sessions Courts, but the results in the Panch Mahâls and Broach were not satisfactory. In the Central Division the number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 11,644, of whom 8,862, or 76 per cent., were put on their trial, and 60 per cent. were convicted. There was a general improvement in all districts except Khándesh, the highest percentage being obtained, as in the previous year, by Násik at 74 per cent., and the results generally indicate a fair amount of intelligent discrimination on the part of the police in the matter of arrests. 6,253 persons were arrested by the police in the Southern Division on their own responsibility, of whom 3,485 were convicted, or 56 per cent., the success in cases being 35 per cent., and the highest success obtained was by Belgaum 70 per cent. and Ratnágiri 69, while Kaládgi and Dhárwár are low at 42 and 49 per cent. respectively. The figures in Sind show a great difference between the number of persons arrested and the number actually put on trial; but

this is explained by the fact that the arrests are almost nominal, the police after inquiry generally recommending the cases to be struck off. But the number of persons thus discharged seems to indicate that there is much exaggeration on the part of complainants when making complaints.

212 cases were struck off as no crime in the Northern Division after they had been sent up by the police for trial by Magistrates, involving 332 persons. The failure is chiefly observable in Kaira; where the police do not appear to exercise a wise discretion in the matter, nor does the law authorizing the police not to investigate a case except on sufficient grounds appear to be followed in the Panch Mahâls and Kolâba. In the Central Division 677 persons were discharged in consequence of the Magistrates striking off cases as no crime,—that is, about 3 per cent of the number arrested.

Undetected cases.

1,866 cases were undetected in the Northern Division, the worst results being observable in Kaira and Kolâba, but the police in Surat and Broach appear to have detected all except 10 per cent. of the cases which they investigated, and in Thâna and Kolâba they have been very successful in discovering cases which remained undetected in former years. In the Southern Division there were 2,148 cases undetected, the largest number being in Dhârwâr, but 8 cases undetected in previous year were detected and convicted in the present year.

Serious offences.

In the Northern Division the figures show an increase in murders, grievous hurt, receiving stolen property and kidnapping, but a considerable decrease in culpable homicide and dacoity. Generally from 40 to 50 per cent. of such offences were detected and punished, especially in the matter of receiving stolen property, in which convictions were obtained in 66 per cent. of these cases, but the success in 1881 was much better. In the Central Division except in cases of dacoity and thefts, which show an increase, there has been a decrease in all other serious offences; but the convictions obtained in cases of violent crimes appear to have fallen, while they have improved in the case of offences against property. Except kidnapping, which shows no change, there is a decrease in all other serious offences in the Southern Division. Murders have fallen to 48, attempts at murder to 7, culpable homicide to 16, and grievous hurt to 62; while in offences against property, dacoities increased by 13 and thefts by 29. In Sind, except serious offences against the person and cases of vagrancy, there is a satisfactory decrease in most crimes. Offences against the person are not generally looked upon as preventible by police agency, and the increase under vagrancy shows that more active measures than previously have been taken to prevent crime by proceeding against known bad characters, which appears to have had a beneficial and re-assuring effect.

Murders—causes.

194 cases of murder were reported during the year. The motive is generally connected with intrigues with women or revenge. Quarrels leading to bloodshed are another source of this crime, and the murders of illegitimate offspring are not uncommon. Several cases have occurred of children having been murdered for their ornaments, and a few instances of infanticide, besides one for witchcraft, are recorded. A decrease occurs in Nagar, Khândesh and Sâtâra. 60 per cent. of convictions were obtained in cases tried in the Northern Division, less success having been obtained in Nâsik and Nagar, and better results in Poona and Sâtâra. Less murders were committed in Kaladgi and Ratnâgiri, but more in Belgaum, where, however, the police succeeded in obtaining convictions in 13 out of 18 cases. There is a large decrease of 16 culpable homicides in Thâna and 7 in Nâsik. In Poona, though 26 persons were arrested, no conviction was obtained. In the Southern Division also there was a satisfactory diminution in the number, and 6 out of 16 cases were proved; but out of 7 cases of attempt to murder, the police totally failed to detect any. The Sind Police were very successful in dealing with this class of cases.

Dacoities.

95 dacoities occurred. They have declined in the Northern Division, counterbalanced by a larger number in Thâna, and several of the districts failed to obtain convictions. 6 more cases occurred in Nagar, and 7 in Poona, but a small decrease is noted in Nâsik and Sholâpur. Only 47 per cent. of the cases were prosecuted to conviction in the Central Division. 171 persons were arrested, and only 32 were convicted. 11 dacoities in Kânara and most of those in Dhârwâr were committed by a gang of Korchas or Lambanis in the early part of 1882 who had come in from Maisur and had taken up their quarters in the forests between Mundgod and Supa, and thence harried the country side. Strong bodies of police were sent against them, but it was long before they could be dislodged from the impenetrable thickets in which they were concealed. In Sind the police were very successful in dealing with dacoities, as they succeeded in detecting all the cases.

Robberies.

297 robberies occurred in the Presidency proper. A large increase occurs in Broach, but few convictions were obtained. On the other hand a decrease is observed in Surat. A large decrease is also noted in Poona and generally in all districts in the Central Division, but also a decrease in convictions, 84 persons having been arrested and 31 convicted.

Kidnapping.

Under kidnapping there are 66 cases, besides those in Sind. The offence is more in vogue in Ahmadabad, and an increase occurs in Nagar and Poona, but in only 1 case was a girl kidnapped for immoral purposes; in all other cases the children were decoyed for the purpose of stealing their ornaments. Only 2 out of 23 cases were proved in the Southern Division.

Thefts.

11,567 cases of theft were reported. A large decrease occurs in Kolâba and Ahmadabad, but a general increase in other districts. The police appear to be more successful in

obtaining convictions in petty cases in the Northern Division. In the Central Division a decrease occurs in Sátára, Ahmadnagar and Sholápur, but particularly in Sátára, and small increases in other districts. 76 per cent. of the cases were detected and the offenders punished. There is a large decrease of cattle thefts in Sind, which amounted to 2,134; they give more trouble than any other, and are by far the most difficult to repress owing to the circumstances of the country. Probably half the cases are not reported, as it is the interest of the loser to pay a few rupees to the thief and get back his beasts. The country is infested with cattle-lifters, and the Superintendent of Police has recommended special measures to be taken for their suppression. Cases of ordinary theft are also less numerous, but the police have not been successful in bringing the offenders to justice.

Receiving stolen property.

Of receiving stolen property 589 offences were reported in the Presidency. There is a general increase in the Northern Division, but in the Central Division a noticeable decrease in Ahmadnagar and Poona, and 79 per cent. of the cases were punished. Throughout the Southern Division much activity and energy have been shown in the prosecution and detection of offences under the Ábkári Act. Out of 501 persons arrested, 408 persons, or 81 per cent., were convicted.

Non-cognizable offences.

There are certain classes of cases which cannot be noticed by the police, but which the Magistrates occasionally refer to them for inquiry. The total number of such cases is 22,082, and of these 1,290 were referred to the police. In the Northern Division there is a general increase, except in Ahmadabad, and 241 cases were referred to the police. Their success in Thána and Broach was particularly bad, but other districts show a great improvement. In Magistrates' cases the percentage of conviction is extraordinarily low in Broach and Kolába, and only a little better in Surat as compared with 60 and 61 per cent. in Kaira and Ahmadabad. In the Central Division the increase extends to all the districts except Poona, where there is a slight decrease. Only 5 per cent. of the cases were referred to the police, and out of the arrests made by them 55 per cent. were convicted, while out of the number summoned or arrested by the Magistrates without the assistance of the police, only 47 per cent. were convicted. In the Southern Division there is an increase in the offences, particularly under special laws, in all districts except Ratnágiri. 381 cases were referred to the police who obtained convictions against 55 per cent. of the arrests, the Belgaum and Dhárwár Police showing the best results. The Magistrates, on the other hand, convicted 48 per cent. of the persons they proceeded against. In Sind there is a small decrease in cognizable offences, chiefly in Haidarabad. 315 cases were referred to the police, who obtained conviction against 44 per cent. of those arrested, while in Magistrates' cases 37 per cent. were convicted.

Property stolen.

The value of the property reported stolen is Rs. 9,25,000, of which Rs. 4,22,000 was recovered, or 40 per cent. In the Northern Division only 28 per cent. was recovered, and the comparative failure of all districts is noticeable. In Ahmadabad only was more than half the property recovered, but it appears that although not successful in recovering all the property reported stolen, the police succeeded in obtaining at least a portion in 68 per cent. of the cases of theft. 46 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered by the police of the Central Division, but in the same way in 74 per cent. of the cases they recovered some portion of it; and allowing for the usual exaggeration of losses, it may be considered that the police have on the whole done fairly well. In the Southern Division 44 per cent. was recovered, but the success in Ratnágiri is as high as 75 per cent. In Sind there has been a great increase in the value of property stolen, but 53 per cent. was recovered,—the success in Thar and Párkar being most marked at 81 per cent.

Fairs and punitive posts.

In the Northern Division no extra police were entertained for the protection of persons and property at jatrás or fairs, and the police employed have invariably been detached from the regular force. The 3 punitive posts stationed in the Viramgám District of Ahmadabad were withdrawn. One was established at Alarsa in Kaira owing to the riotous and turbulent conduct of the villagers, and another was established at Wahal in Thána owing to the villagers having killed a head constable who was assisting in the detection of illicit distillation of liquor in the village. A few extra police were stationed at Álandi and at Nagar during the annual fairs which attract large numbers of people, and it was found possible to withdraw the punitive posts at Devláli in Ahmadnagar and Jadhavwádi in Sátára. Extra police were also placed at Yámnúr and Gudguddápur at the annual fair.

Police strength.

The total strength of the police force in all 4 divisions is 18,146 men. The strength in the Northern Division is 4,943, which gives 1 man to 3¼ square miles and to 839 persons. In the Central Division the strength is 5,601, but the proportion is 6½ square miles to 1 policeman, who also looks after 949 persons. A reduction of 5 policemen was made in Kaládgi and Kánara, and an Assistant Superintendent was temporarily appointed in connection with the railway works in progress at Kaládgi. The proportions here are 1 policeman to 7 square miles and to 1,116 men, while in Sind it is 1 to 12 square miles and to 590 men, the last in consequence of the sparse population. The Commissioner points out the inadequacy of the police to cope with crime unassisted by any village police, and thinks that the police should be strengthened in Haidarabad and Shikárpur. A part of the force is stationed on the Khelát frontier to guard the passes leading into Baluchistán; it has prevented raids from beyond the frontier, and has checked cattle thefts in Kohistán by making it difficult to escape into Baluchistán with the beasts stolen.

About half the police are armed and half unarmed. The armed portion is generally furnished with muzzle-loading sappers' carbines, the unarmed branch have either cutlasses or batons. 5 officers and 114 men were dismissed in the Northern Division, and 215 officers and 843 punished departmentally, and the Commissioner remarks that a body of men cannot be considered in a satisfactory condition when, as in Ahmadabad, more than a third of the total strength underwent departmental punishment within the year, and when a third to half of the officers in two districts were punished. In the Central Division 3 officers and 53 men were dismissed, 5 officers and 36 men were punished judicially, and 91 officers and 422 men were punished departmentally by fine, suspension, or degradation. 642 men were punished departmentally in the Southern Division and especially in Kaládgi, where 38 per cent. were punished. Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner, thinks some check should be put on the habit of fining men and especially officers. On the other hand, 9 per cent. of the force in the Northern Division were rewarded by promotion or by money. The rewards were more frequent in the Central Division, where 165 officers and men obtained promotion and 39 obtained money rewards. In the Southern Division 63 promotions were given, but this represents promotions for meritorious service only. Arms. Punishments.

About a third of the force may be said to read and write. Education has improved in the Northern Division, although the Panch Mahâls and Kaira are backward. In Khándesh there has been no progress, but some improvement has been made in other districts of the Central Division. In Sind education is still very backward, and only 16 per cent. are returned as able to read and write. Education.

The force consists chiefly of Muhammadans, but Maráthás are employed in almost equal number, and Bhils and Kolis in a very fair proportion. The superintendents are expected to visit the scene of every serious crime as soon as they possibly can, and in the Northern Division in half the number of cases the superintendents visited the spot at once. In the Central Division they visited the spot in 38 cases at once, and in 14 cases after a few days. In the Southern Division they went out in 23 cases out of 100 at once, and in all cases after a few days; but, as a rule, they do not go out if the accused have already been apprehended. In Sind the officers went out at once in 33 cases out of 107. The distances are, however, so great that information often arrives too late for a personal visit to be of much use.

Bombay City Police.

The annual report on the state of crime in the city of Bombay shows that 38,657 persons were charged before the Magistrates with various offences, compared, with 31,399 in 1881. Of these, 27,833 persons were brought up by the police, 6,010 by the Municipality and 4,814 by summons and warrants. Besides these there were 1,165 cases in which no persons were apprehended by the police. Of the 38,657 persons placed before the Courts, 33,203 were convicted (30 of them being convicted by the High Court), 5,426 were acquitted, and 28 were under remand at the close of the year.

There was an increase of 7,258 in the number of persons charged, the increase being chiefly in connection with the offences of causing hurt, torturing animals, disorderly and indecent behaviour, municipal offences, nuisances, and breaches of the Vaccination Act. The increase in the number of persons charged with "causing hurt" is more than balanced by the decrease in the number charged with the kindred offences of assault and criminal intimidation. Those charged with furious and negligent driving (411) are nearly double the number of last year; the offence seems to be growing very rapidly, and is by no means confined to the drivers of public conveyances. In the remaining classes of offences mentioned above, the increase in the number of persons brought before the Courts is probably due to greater activity on the part of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the police and the municipal and health officers, rather than to any actual increase in the number of the offences themselves. Cause of increase.

As regards the punishments inflicted, 1 man was sentenced to death, 5 persons were sentenced to transportation, and 2,854 to imprisonment, 24,901 were fined, 218 were flogged, 176 were bound over to be of good behaviour, and 5,061 were admonished and discharged. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 80,012 compared with Rs. 48,658 in 1881; the amounts actually realized in the two years were Rs. 66,727 and Rs. 40,629. 95 per cent. of the persons brought before the Magistrates were convicted by them compared with 92 per cent. in 1881, but these figures include only those cases which were fully prosecuted, and do not include those which were withdrawn, or which were dismissed, because the prosecutors refused to offer further evidence. In the more serious cases, too, the proportion of convictions was much below what the above figures would indicate. 97 per cent. of the cases brought before the Courts by the executive police resulted in convictions compared with 96 per cent. in 1881. The convictions before the High Court during the year under review were 70 per cent. as against 58 per cent. during the previous year.

There is an increase of 18 in the number of merchant seamen placed before the Courts, the numbers being 365 and 347 for the years 1882 and 1881, respectively. 317 were punished by the Magistrates.

4 murders took place in Bombay during the year, the same number as in 1881. One murder was undetected, but in the remaining 3 cases convictions were obtained. There were Serious Crime.

also 4 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 2 failed, and in 1 a conviction was had. 9 cases of causing grievous hurt occurred in which 9 persons were convicted and 5 acquitted. 118 persons were brought before the Courts charged with adultery, enticing away married women, &c. Of these only 10 were convicted, and the figures would seem to indicate that the Courts are resorted to in these cases without due cause. Out of 75 cases of house-breaking the large number of 20 were undetected by the police. In connection with the remaining 55, 71 persons were punished, and 2 were under remand at the close of the year. There were 6 cases of forgery, but only 1 person was convicted. So, too, as regards the 9 persons charged in connection with giving false evidence in judicial proceedings, 2 only were convicted, and the remaining 7 were discharged. There is a serious increase in the offences relating to coin, there having been 15 of these cases. 3 were undetected, and of the 14 persons charged in connection with the remainder, 12 were convicted and 2 acquitted.

6,429 persons were charged with drunkenness, which is a large increase over the number 4,578 in the previous year. The majority were natives, but there was also an increase of Europeans and Eurasians charged with this offence.

Juveniles.

The number of juvenile offenders has risen from 1,026 in 1881 to 1,087. Of these, 75 were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory and 49 admonished. 299 juveniles were charged with theft, but the majority of the remainder were brought before the Magistrates on charges of a not very criminal character, such as letting off fire-works in the streets and causing obstruction in a thoroughfare.

Property stolen and destroyed.

The aggregate amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,50,437 compared with Rs. 1,42,060 in 1881; but the police were rather more successful as regards recovering stolen property, having recovered 55 per cent. in 1882 and 51 per cent. in 1881. There is a large increase in the amount of property destroyed by fire,—a result due to the great fire at the mills of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, when property worth Rs. 7,00,000 was destroyed; but for this, the amount of property destroyed would have been comparatively small. The Coroner held 394 inquests.

The strength of the force was 302 Government and 1,193 Municipal police. 50 men were dismissed, and 11 resigned.

Vagrants.

During the year 1882, 104 persons were admitted as European vagrants to the Bombay Government Work-house. Of these 92 were arrested in Bombay and the others in the districts. The total number admitted during the previous year was 87.

To the number of 104 persons above mentioned should be added 12 persons who were in the Work-house at the beginning of the year, making a total of 116. Employment was found for 55 persons, 12 were sent to the care of friends, 9 were discharged in various ways and 18 deserted from the Work-house. Of these last 8 were recaptured and punished, but 10 remained at large. 22 persons remained in the Work-house at the close of the year.

Of the 104 vagrants admitted into the Work-house, 65 were European British-born subjects, 37 belonged to other classes of British-born subjects, and 2 were Europeans who were not British-born subjects. It appears that 35 had served on the railways in various capacities, 19 had been sailors and ship-engineers and firemen, 4 had been employed as Government clerks and 7 as private clerks, 7 had been journalists and printers, 8 Telegraph or Public Works Department employés, and most of the rest had been employed in various trades and professions.

The total cost incurred under the European Vagrancy Act during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,760 as compared with Rs. 7,727 in 1881. The difference is chiefly in the amount spent in carrying out the provisions of the Act in the Mofussil, which was Rs. 1,921 in 1881, and only Rs. 1,381 in 1882. The amount spent in the Work-house was Rs. 5,409 in 1881 and Rs. 5,188 in 1882.

The average cost of each inmate of the Work-house during the year was Rs. 44-11-7, against Rs. 55-12-3 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 11-0-8. The daily average number of vagrants in the Work-house was 1 less than in the previous year, but the admissions were more numerous by 21, and the decrease in the cost per head is chiefly due to the fixed establishment and contingent charges, such as lighting, &c., being distributed over the larger number.

Railway Police.

The G. I. P. Railway Company maintain a special body of police to guard the long length of their line which runs through the Presidency, and the Superintendent is also in charge of the Railway Police on the Dhond and Manmád Railway, which is worked by the G. I. P. R. Company. The B. B. & C. I. Railway also maintain a special police for their line, and the section of the Rájputána-Málwa State Railway in this Presidency is guarded by a small body of special police under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Ahmadabad.

There is a small decrease of 11 cases in the total crimes, which number 1,050 cases, and the police success in obtaining convictions on arrests was 79 per cent.

The number of cognizable cases amounted to 782. There were 412 cases on the G. I. P. Railway, and the police dealt with 509 persons, of whom 348 were convicted, or 7·3 per cent. of those brought to trial. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway there were 251 cases, and the police obtained convictions against 207 out of the 267 persons arrested,—a success of 78 per cent. On the Rájputána section there were 119 cases in which the police arrested 118 persons and obtained convictions against 97, or 82 per cent. It is observed that there was some increase in cognizable crime in this part of the railway lines. Cognizable Cases.

There were no cases of serious crime on the G. I. P. and little on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, where a doubtful case of murder is reported, and 2 cases of culpable homicide, both of which failed. Most of the other serious cases appear to have been struck off. There were 3 cases of dacoity on the Rájputána line, but it does not appear that these were committed by organized gangs. Serious Crime.

The amount of property stolen is reported to be Rs. 28,400, of which Rs. 20,500 was recovered. The G. I. P. Railway Police obtained a success of 51 per cent. and the B. B. Railway Police 76 per cent., including a bar of silver stolen last year. The thefts were chiefly from third-class passengers travelling on the line. Thefts of grain by throwing bags from trains still continue, and will always do so more or less while open wagons are in use; but by a system of frequent checking, the losses are kept low, as it can then be ascertained where the loss occurred, and the police are put on the right track. At one time the losses used to amount to several thousands of bags, but on the G. I. P. only 633 bags were reported lost in this year, and of these 264 were recovered. The Company had, therefore, to pay for comparatively a few bags only, and the compensation paid, Rs. 4,900, was more than covered by the proceeds of grain sweepings, which amounted to Rs. 37,000. On the B. B. Railway also, thefts of goods lying at stations or from wagons have not been on the increase, and the Company has not suffered any serious loss. On the Rájputána line a gang of pick-pockets from Hindustán commenced their operations; but on several being arrested and convicted, the rest retired, and on the G. I. P. Railway the professional Bhámtás do not appear to have been either so busy or so successful. Property stolen.

Under non-cognizable crime the chief offences were under the Railway Act. The B. B. Railway Police were employed in all these cases, and obtained convictions against 150 out of 170 persons arrested. On the Rájputána section there were only 12 cases, out of which 10 were under the Railway Act, and convictions were obtained in 11 cases. There were 122 cases on the G. I. P. line; 137 persons were arrested and 127 convicted. Non-cognizable Crime.

The 582 open miles of the G. I. P. Railway are guarded by 83 officers and 448 men, and 30 per cent. of the cost is defrayed by Government. The punishments have been somewhat numerous, but the rewards have been still more so. A few reductions have been made in the strength of the B. B. Railway Police; but on the Rajputána section the strength has been raised, as the line through foreign territory is inhabited by predatory tribes. Strength.

320 accidents are reported on the railways in which 65 lives were lost. There were several cases of running over cattle, generally in places where there is no fencing, or where it is defective. Accidents.

Chemical Analysis.

The total number of analyses and examinations carried out during the year under review was 1,473 as compared with 1,257 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the large number of articles analysed for the Commissariat Department.

The number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Analyser increased from 245 in 1881-82 to 260. The cases were sent up from 91 different stations, 14 being from Native States, and the same number from the Central Provinces and Berárs. The largest number (26) was forwarded from Kaládgi, while no cases were sent from the Panch Maháls. The gradual decrease in the number of cases of this class referred from Poona, Sholápur and Surat continued.

The number of cases in which articles supposed to be stained with blood or other animal fluids were sent for examination was 30, being 1 less than in the preceding year. In 14 cases blood or other animal fluid was detected.

The number of cases of suspected cattle-poisoning referred to the Chemical Analyser rose from 62 in 1881-82 to 70 in 1882-83, and that of cases of suspected poisoning of human beings from 152 to 160. The increase under the former head took place principally in the districts of Ahmadnagar, Khándesh and Sátára, and under the latter head in the districts of Ahmadnagar, Belgaum and Dhárwár and in Native States. Poison was detected in 37 out of the 70 alleged cases of cattle-poisoning and in 71 out of the 160 cases relating to the poisoning of human beings. In all, 74 persons are reported to have been poisoned, of whom 36 died. The poison most commonly employed, both in the case of human beings and cattle, was *arsenious oxide* or *arsenic*. In some cases of poisoning of human beings, opium, dhatura, copper, mercury and lead were used.

25 samples of potable waters were forwarded for examination from 12 different stations in this Presidency and the Central Provinces, and 2 from a steam-ship. Of these 8 were pronounced good and the rest bad.

540 samples of Government stores and articles intended for human consumption were examined by the Chemical Analyser during the year. The increase of such examinations is mainly under articles examined for the Commissariat Department, of which there was a large number owing to the expedition to Egypt. During the time the expedition was being fitted out, a small laboratory was established temporarily at the Prince's Dock, where samples were examined and reported on at once by a special officer, and in case of doubt referred to the Chemical Analyser. This arrangement was found very useful in preventing delay. Several useful experiments were made on raw toddy at the request of the Commissioner of Customs to ascertain the average alcoholic strength acquired by this fluid within 24 hours after collection. Fermentation appears to commence before the pots are removed from the trees, and the process is complete within 24 hours after removal, by which time the toddy has attained its maximum alcoholic strength. The analysis of Bombay sewage water made at the request of the Sanitary Commissioner was found to contain more than double the quantity of suspended mineral and organic matters than is found in the sewage of English towns.

Petroleum testing occupied much time during the year. Besides examining 17 samples of petroleum for the purposes of the Petroleum Act, the Analyser conducted numerous experiments to ascertain the causes which affect the flashing point of petroleum oil, the most important being a series of experiments at different stations in this Presidency with a view to determine the effect produced by variations in atmospheric pressure.

Criminal Justice.

This section refers to the working of all the Criminal Courts situated within the Presidency, except the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, which is noticed separately.

The Criminal Courts are in the—

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
15 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.
4 Assistant Sessions Judges.
17 District Magistrates.
92 Magistrates of the first class.
182 Magistrates of the second class.
185 Magistrates of the third class.
The Police Pátels with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
3 Sessions Judges.
5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under section 36 of the old Code of Criminal Procedure.
20 Magistrates of the first class.
58 Magistrates of the second class.
51 Magistrates of the third class.

Panch Maháls.

The Sessions Judge, who is also District Magistrate.
2 Magistrates of the first class.
4 Magistrates of the second class.
3 Magistrates of the third class.
The Police Pátels.

The Judges and Magistrates mentioned above are all paid, with the exception of 26 Honorary Magistrates in the Regulation Provinces and 1 in Sind.

All the Judges of the High Court were Europeans, but 1 Native gentleman officiated as Judge during a portion of the year. Of the Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges 2 were Natives, and the rest were Europeans. 86 of the first class Magistrates were Europeans and 50 were Natives. Of the second class Magistrates, 6 were Europeans and 238 were Natives; and of the third class, 4 were Europeans and 235 were Natives.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 93,798, but of these only 68,873 were returned as true. In the preceding year, 90,562 offences were reported and 67,984 were returned as true. There is a slight increase in the total number of offences said to have been committed, but this increase occurred almost entirely among the less serious sorts of crime. If the cases of hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, criminal force and assault, mischief, and criminal intimidation are deducted, it will be found that there was an actual diminution in the number of offences.

There was a reduction in the number of cases of false evidence by 79, of offences relating to weights and measures by 51, of theft by 554, of robbery and dacoity by 98, of criminal misappropriation by 111, and of receiving stolen property by 138.

There was a small increase of 20 in the offences affecting human life. Of 501 such offences, alleged to have occurred during the year, 216 were murders. 64 were from causes

connected with women, 12 for the sake of children's ornaments, 19 for the sake of gain, and 121 from other causes.

On the whole it may be considered that the nature of offences committed in the year indicates some little improvement, inasmuch as though there has been some increase in the number of minor offences, there has been a diminution in the number of cases of theft and kindred offences, the extent of the prevalence of which forms a fair criterion of the state of the country. About a third of the total number of offences are principally breaches of the Abkári Act, Cattle Trespass Act, Forest Act, Opium Act, Salt and Municipal Acts.

As was the case last year, Ratnágiri stands first among the districts in comparative freedom from crime, and this year it is remarkable as having been the only district in the Presidency not stained by the occurrence of a single murder. The inhabitants of Ratnágiri, though they have the reputation of not shrinking from litigation and of being zealous in the prosecution of their claims in the Civil Courts, are certainly a most peaceable and law-abiding people. Of the 1,513 offences which took place among them, by far the greater number were of a trivial description, while there were only 217 cases of theft during the year; and the offences akin to theft did not number more than 59. Next to Ratnágiri, though at a considerable distance behind, comes Sátára, and the third place is taken by Kaládgi, which in the year 1881 ranked second. The district from which the largest proportion of offences was reported was Karáchi, as was also the case in the years 1880 and 1881.

Arising out of the 68,873 offences reported as true, 63,331 cases were brought to trial. The number of persons before the Courts during the year 1882 was 111,723. Of these 59,688 were acquitted or discharged, and 50,237 were convicted, while 57 died pending trial or escaped, and the cases of 1,741 remained unfinished at the end of the year.

In 1881 the actual number of persons under trial was 108,323; of these 76 died or escaped, 55,681 were acquitted or discharged, 50,950 were convicted, and 1,616 persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

The percentage of the two years is as follows :—

	1881.	1882.
Died, escaped or transferred	·07	·05
Discharged or acquitted	51·40	53·42
Convicted	47·03	44·97
Remaining under trial	1·50	1·56

The ratio of acquittals to convictions varies a good deal in regard to the different classes of offences. It is smallest in the case of offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, in regard to which prosecutions doubtless are seldom instituted, unless there is a strong assurance of the likelihood of a conviction; and it is largest in the case of offences relating to marriage and breaches of contract of service which are, no doubt, frequently compromised or withdrawn. It is curious to notice that the proportion of acquittals to convictions in theft cases—39—was the same in 1882 as in the preceding year.

The number of miscellaneous cases before the Criminal Courts during the year under report was 1,364 in which 1,896 persons were concerned. Of these 700 persons were discharged, and orders were made of a more or less adverse nature in regard to 1,189 persons, while the cases of 7 remained pending on the 31st December, 1882. These miscellaneous cases comprise proceedings relating to frivolous and vexatious complaints, proceedings against witnesses, for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance, regarding the non-attendance of jurors and assessors, and relating to contempts of Court, proceedings to prevent breach of the peace, to require security for good behaviour, and to remove nuisances, possession cases and maintenance cases.

Of 111,723 persons before the Courts, 3,000 were for trial before village officers, 157 before Special Magistrates, 3,189 before Honorary Magistrates, 101,810 before Stipendiary Magistrates not being Magistrates of districts or divisions of districts, 1,363 before Divisional Magistrates, 492 before District Magistrates, 1,570 before Courts of Sessions, and 142 before the High Court or Sadar Court in Sind.

The High Court, during the year, disposed of 29 cases on its Original Side in which 45 persons were involved. Of these 14 were acquitted and 31 were convicted. On the Appellate Side 47 cases involving 63 persons came before the High Court as a Court of Reference for confirmation of sentence of death. In these cases 2 persons were finally acquitted and 61 were convicted. In the previous year the Court disposed of 54 cases in which 85 persons were accused.

The Sadar Court in Sind as a Court of Reference disposed of 11 cases coming before it for confirmation of sentence of death in which 13 persons were concerned. All of these were convicted.

In the Courts of Sessions 1,570 persons (exclusive of the 75 whose cases were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court) were under trial, against 1,748 in the previous year. Of the former number, 4 died or escaped, 694 were acquitted, 769 were convicted, and 103 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Exclusive of 2,083 persons whose cases were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes dealt with persons under trial as shown in the following comparative table :—

	1881.	1882.
Persons under trial	103,245	107,011
Died, escaped or transferred	67	53
Acquitted or discharged	53,990	58,000
Convicted	47,676	47,345
Remaining under trial	1,512	1,613

The village officers or Police Pátels had before them 3,000 persons, against 3,178 in 1881. Of the 3,000 for trial during the year under report, 978 were acquitted, 2,018 were convicted, and the cases of 4 remained undecided at the end of the year.

There is nothing special to remark about the average duration of criminal trials. As a rule these trials are conducted as promptly as the circumstances will permit; and in any cases in which it appears that there has been undue delay, notice is taken by the High Court, or by the Courts of Session, or the District Magistrates, so that the evil is checked.

The total number of witnesses examined by the Criminal Courts was 240,803. Of these 4,194 were examined before Police Pátels, 229,454 before Magistrates, 6,889 before Courts of Sessions, and 266 before the High Court. In 1881, 227,435 were examined by the Criminal Courts.

Punishments.

One person was sentenced to death by the High Court on its Original Side, and on its Appellate Side the Court confirmed 51 sentences of death. The Sadar Court in Sind confirmed 8 sentences of death, and, in all, 60 sentences of death were passed, compared with 47 in 1881.

147 persons were sentenced to transportation against 174 in 1881, and 1 sentence of penal servitude was passed in 1882. 13,888 persons were sentenced to imprisonment in 1882 compared with 14,348 in 1881. No sentences of forfeiture of property were passed.

39,021 persons were sentenced to fine, against 38,378 in the previous year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 3,61,859, and the total amount realized was Rs. 2,87,102, of which Rs. 20,560 were paid away as compensation.

A good deal of attention has lately been directed to the punishment of whipping, and 844 sentences were passed against 1,062 in 1881. Of the former, 701 were in lieu of other punishments, 103 sentences were passed on old offenders in addition to other punishments, and 40 sentences were passed on juveniles in lieu of other punishments for offences not punishable with whipping in the case of adults.

The total number of appellants or applicants for revision before the Courts during the year was 5,745, against 5,365 in the previous year. Of the former number 4 died or escaped, 3,473 had their appeals dismissed, 129 got their sentences enhanced, of 629 the sentences were modified, of 1,026 the sentences were reversed, in 89 cases a new trial was ordered, in 37 the proceedings were quashed, 37 cases were referred to the High Court, and 321 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

The High Court had to deal with 374 appeals from convictions by Courts of Sessions. In 1 case the appellant died, in 124 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 115 the sentence was confirmed, in 2 cases the sentence was enhanced, in 57 cases it was modified, and in 24 it was reversed. 51 appeals remained undisposed of at the end of the year,—that is, 75 per cent. of the appeals were rejected, in 7 per cent. the sentences were reversed, and in the remaining 18 per cent. they were modified.

744 cases came before the High Court as a Court of Revision. In 318 cases the finding and sentence were left unaltered, in 40 the sentence was enhanced, in 75 the sentence was modified, in 109 the sentence was reversed, in 27 the proceedings were quashed, in 44 a new trial was ordered, and 131 cases were pending at the end of the year.

12 appeals against acquittals were presented by Government to the High Court compared with a similar number in the previous year. In 10 cases the appeal was rejected or dismissed, and in 2 a new trial was ordered.

In Sind the Sadar Court had before it 97 appeals from convictions. Of these 19 appeals were summarily rejected, 49 sentences were confirmed, 1 sentence was enhanced, 15 sentences were modified, 9 sentences were reversed, and 4 cases were pending at the end of the year. As a Court of Revision the Sadar Court had 540 cases under consideration. In 290 of these the sentence was left unaltered, in 4 it was enhanced, in 50 it was modified, in 144 it was reversed, in 25 a new trial was ordered, and in 27 the cases were pending at the end of the year.

Appeals were most frequent from Poona, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Ahmadabad and Khándesh.

The Courts of Sessions had before them 936 appeals against convictions by first class Magistrates and Assistant Sessions Judges, of which 38 were pending at the end of the year. The method in which the remaining 898 appeals were disposed of, is shown in the following table :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appellant died, escaped or transferred	3	0·33
Rejected or confirmed	644	71·72
Sentence enhanced or modified...	77	8·57
Sentence reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered ...	174	19·38

The Sessions Courts reviewed the proceedings of Magistrates in 246 cases and declined to interfere with the orders in 215 cases, in 18 cases the papers were referred to the High Court, and in 9 the orders were set aside.

The District Magistrates and other first class Magistrates with appellate powers had before them 2,324 appeals during the year under report compared with 1,842 in the previous year. The results were as follows :—

	1881.	1882.
Appellant died or escaped, or appeal transferred	·4	...
Appeal rejected or sentence confirmed	55·5	55·7
Sentence enhanced or modified	14·6	18·9
Sentence reversed, proceedings quashed, or a new trial ordered ...	29·5	25·4

The revision of 472 cases by District Magistrates resulted in the sentences or orders remaining unaltered in 415 cases, while in 8 cases they were set aside, and 19 cases were referred to the Sadar Court in Sind.

Trial by jury or with the aid of assessors takes place only in the High Court and the Courts of Sessions. In the High Court criminal trials are held before juries of 9 persons, and in the District of Poona juries of 5 are used for the trial of persons accused of heinous offences punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards, under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII, XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, or under any of those chapters taken in connection with section 75 of the Code. In other districts trials in the Sessions Courts take place with the aid of assessors.

In the High Court 29 cases were tried by jury, in all of which the Judge accepted the verdict. In the Court of Sessions at Poona 37 cases were tried by jury, and in all these the verdict was accepted by the Judge.

628 cases were tried in Courts of Sessions with the aid of assessors, in 417 of which the Judge agreed with the assessors, while he differed with one assessor in 53 cases and with both in 140. In the remaining 18 cases it appears that the opinion of the assessors was not taken, owing to the prosecution having been withdrawn, or the accused having pleaded guilty.

Prisons.

The only central jail is at Yerowda near Poona. A district jail is established at the head quarters of almost every district and at Aden, and there are extra-mural gangs employed upon the canal works at Mhasvad, Gokák and Nára, which are treated as district jails,—in all 26. Besides these there are 56 subordinate jails placed at convenient points all over the Presidency for the confinement of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jails are supervised by the Inspector General of Prisons, and are regulated by Bombay Act II of 1874.

Admissions.

In all there were 17,433 prisoners admitted into jail during the year ; and as the number of admissions has been steadily decreasing for a series of years since 1877, when the number was as high as 40,728, and has been for the last two years lower than for the three years previous to the famine, it may be assumed that crime has returned to its normal state. It may also be said that crime decreased as the year advanced, from the fact that on the 1st January, 1882, the total number in confinement being 9,112 ; this number fell to 8,098 on the 31st December,—a decrease of over 1,000 in the daily population. The daily average number in confinement was 8,689, which appears to be a lower figure than in any of the past eight years.

The admissions into the jails in the city of Bombay amount to nearly one-sixth of the total admissions. In 1881 the proportion of admissions to every 10,000 of population was 10·9, which this year has been reduced to 10·6, while in the city of Bombay the proportion of admissions to its population is 36 to every 10,000. In a large city and sea-port like Bombay there is always a steady criminal class, chiefly petty thieves, who are admitted over and over again into jail ; and though they are subjected to tread-mill, shot-drill, and the most severe forms of penal labour, it seems to have little effect in deterring them from a life of crime, the admissions this year being considerably in excess of the preceding year. They are, with few exceptions, admitted in a wretched physical state of health, and are not fit to undergo the hardship and exposure incidental to extra-mural labour, so that it has not been possible to try if the labour exacted at the gangs would have any deterrent effect upon them. There is a considerable decrease in admissions in Sind, the Konkan and Aden, and a slight increase in Gujarát and the Deccan, the general decrease on the whole being small as compared with former years.

Disposal of Convicts.

Including the prisoners in confinement at the beginning of the year, 26,545 prisoners had to be accounted for. 17,238 were released on expiry of sentence, 444 on appeal, 264 under the remission rules, 14 on account of sickness, &c. 291 died, 67 were executed, 30 escaped, 4 were transferred to lunatic asylums, and 98 were transported beyond seas. The transfers from one jail to another were more frequent—due chiefly to the transfer of every available prisoner fit for a fair hard day's task work to the extra-mural gangs at Mhasvad, Gokák and Nára.

Remission Rules.

The release of prisoners under the remission rules has only been fully carried out since 1881, and in this year 264 prisoners, or 1·6 per cent. of the whole number, were released. The educated prisoners recognize the benefits of the system, but the majority would prefer

some present indulgence for good conduct and industry than the possible gain of a few days' liberty before expiry of their sentence, months or even years hence. Yet on the whole the system has had a good effect on the conduct of the prisoners; and the more the certainty of release for industry and good conduct becomes known the more it will be appreciated. Indian prisoners are, as a rule, very obedient and well-conducted in jail, and rarely fail to complete their tasks if practicable, and the system aims at giving one in six of the prisoners in the mark registers some remission.

Europeans. The number of admissions of Europeans into jail had fallen to 159 in 1880, and since then it has been rising, and stands at 276 in the present year, of whom 251 were confined in the jails in the city of Bombay. This is chiefly due to the large number admitted for offences under the Shipping Act.

Juveniles. There is a considerable decrease in the number of juveniles admitted, the number is 243, and has steadily decreased from 740 in 1879.

Sentences. Nearly 75 per cent. of the prisoners were confined under sentences of less than six months' duration and 12 per cent. for more than six months, but less than one year, 7·4 per cent. were confined between one and two years, and only 6 per cent. were confined for more than two years. These proportions have hardly varied for some years, and the number of short-term sentences is due to the action of the Presidency Magistrates at Bombay.

Transportation Convicts. Transportation convicts who are considered physically fit for deportation to the Andamans are now sent across to Calcutta for examination before being finally shipped off to that settlement; but so many have been rejected by the medical board that the number of such men at the Thána Jail has increased very largely, and not 1 in 3 of the prisoners sentenced to transportation will have their sentences carried out. Government have now under consideration certain proposals for the treatment of transport prisoners not sent to the Andamans; but it is undoubtedly desirable that as many as possible of these convicts who are eligible in point of health, age and length of sentence for transportation to the Andamans should be sent there. The small Marátha is apt to be rejected, because he does not contrast favourably with the big-framed Punjábi or better fed inhabitant of the North-West Provinces. The plan of having the Bombay prisoners examined at Calcutta appears to be costly, and works unsatisfactorily, and it is proposed to have them examined at Bombay by medical officers accustomed to the races of this Presidency.

Re-convicted Prisoners. There has been a gradual increase in the ratio of re-convicted prisoners to admissions for the last four years, due to the fact that the registration and recognition of re-convicted prisoners have become more certain of late years. It is now 15 per cent. of the admissions. On the release of old offenders descriptive rolls are sent to the District Magistrate and Police, and more attention is now paid to this subject. As usual, by far the largest ratio of re-convicted prisoners to admissions into jail is in the city of Bombay. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of re-convicted juveniles admitted shows a large decrease when compared with former years; it has decreased from 44 per cent. in 1880 to 18 per cent.

Escapes. There were 30 escapes during the year; but as nearly one-third of the male prisoners are employed on extra-mural work, chiefly on canals in thick jungles, there is greater opportunity for escape. Only 4 escapes took place from inside jail walls, and 6 from subordinate jails.

Punishments. 1,765 prisoners, or 21 per cent., were punished for offences against jail discipline, and the ratio has been steadily declining. 320 men were flogged as against 806 in the previous year, and superintendents have again been instructed not to inflict corporal punishment for trivial offences, and only in cases where it is necessary to put down insubordination, or act as a deterrent. Penal diet is generally ordered as a punishment for being in possession of forbidden articles and for offences relating to work. Other forms of punishment are chiefly confinement in stocks and shot-drill.

Instruction. On an average 222 prisoners were daily under instruction, and of the 128 who were released after having received some education in jail, 75 were able to read a little, and 48 able to read and write well. These results are not considered satisfactory.

Convict Warders. The system of employing convict warders continues to give satisfaction; they are found to be most useful in maintaining discipline, and are on the whole trustworthy.

Subordinate Jails. There are 56 subordinate jails which contained a daily average of 311 prisoners, 6 of whom escaped and 7 died in imprisonment. The proportionate cost of maintaining subordinate jails is generally higher than that of district jails, and great difficulties exist in carrying out sentences of hard labour and of making it remunerative.

Civil Jails. 2,655 debtors were received into the civil jails in which the daily average in confinement was 181; the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 47-5-3.

Cost. The number of prisoners being less, the gross cost was reduced to Rs. 5,77,915, or Rs. 65-7-3 per head. Cheap food has caused a fall in the price of rations: in the previous year the amount was Rs. 23-12-4 per head, and in the present year it is still lower at Rs. 22-9-5. The cost of establishment being more or less fixed, the smaller the numbers of prisoners the higher is the individual cost, which this year is Rs. 26-2-4; for the same reason the police guard cost a little more at Rs. 7-5-8 per head. The hospital charges were slightly reduced to Rs. 1-9-8, and the clothing to Rs. 2-9-1, but contingencies have risen to Rs. 5-3-1 per head.

Rations. The difference in the average cost at which prisoners are fed in the different jails is somewhat remarkable: for instance, a prisoner's rations at Kaládgi cost only Rs. 8-5-7 per annum, while the same diet costs Rs. 43-4-10 at Aden, and the cost at the several gangs employed on public works is higher than at the neighbouring jails. At Mhasvad the cost per

head is Rs. 27-1-0, while it is only Rs. 16 at Sátára, at Gokák it is Rs. 28-13-3, and only Rs. 16-1-2 at Belgaum, at Nára Rs. 41-12-8, and only Rs. 20-12-3 at Haidarabad. These gangs are situated in the midst of sterile plains which necessitates the greater part of the rations, and especially the vegetables, being brought from a long distance at an increased cost. Notwithstanding this the cost for rations per head has been reduced in ten years from Rs. 38-14-10 to Rs. 23-12-4—due to more economical arrangements being now made for provisioning jails.

Establishments.

The jail establishments have been remodelled during the last ten years. Formerly they were responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners by day and the military or police guard at night. Now the jail establishments are solely responsible, the military or police guard being only available for putting down disturbances. The pay of the jailors has been increased, the appointments have been graded, and they receive promotion with a prospect of rising to be resident superintendents. The pay of the warders and peons has also been increased, and they have better chances of promotion, which has had the effect of introducing a better class of men into the department. And these important changes have been effected without any increase of expenditure. The revision of the jail establishments in the city of Bombay afforded a considerable saving. As the duties of the police and military guards formerly employed are now restricted to quelling any rising, they are stationed at the main gates, and their numbers have been greatly reduced. In 1871 the cost was Rs. 21-7-10, and in 1881 it was only Rs. 6-6-8 per head. The saving in clothing is also noticeable, from Rs. 5-1-2 in 1871 to Rs. 2-10-2 in 1881, although the wear and tear is perhaps greater, and must be attributed to more careful management. The charges for contingencies are comparatively high; a part is more or less for fixed charges, and the rest for moving prisoners to and from gangs, transport charges to Calcutta, subsistence money to prisoners on release to take them home, &c. On the whole the average cost per prisoner, which stood at Rs. 98-8-11 in 1871, was reduced to Rs. 62-1-10 in 1881 : in the present year it is Rs. 65-7-3

Subordinate Jails.

In the subordinate jails the average cost for guards and clothing is somewhat less than in district jails, but for rations and establishment it is somewhat higher. On the whole the cost per head was Rs. 64-5-0.

Employment of Prisoners.

Deducting the sick, of whom there was a daily average of 6·4 per cent., the majority of the prisoners 2,695, or 32·5 per cent., was employed on manufactures, and 2,166, or 26·1 per cent., on public works. 29 per cent., or 2,389 persons, were employed on different duties connected with the jails as prison servants, cultivating vegetables, grinding corn for use, and on jail buildings and repairs ; 261 prisoners were engaged as prison officers, and 250 prisoners were employed on unremunerative labour, chiefly in the city of Bombay, such as shot drill and picking oakum. The prisoners employed in gardening pull the moats for irrigation, which makes very severe labour for short-term prisoners. The men employed on jail buildings built, among other works, a convict camp at Mhasvad, new workshops in the Yerowda Jail and water works in the Thána Jail, the cells at Ahmadabad were enlarged and the jail drained, the floors in the Surat Jail were raised, and the jail at Karáchi was also drained.

Manufactures.

The average number employed per diem in manufactures has been decreased from 3,081 to 2,695 in the present year, in deference to the policy of the Government of India, but the smaller number of men employed has been able to earn a larger profit. The profit earned was Rs. 62,156,—the factories at Yerowda, at the Bombay House of Correction, and at Thána, Ahmadabad and Karáchi having been worked very successfully. The chief sources of profit are carpet-making and coir-matting, and these and other industries do not appear to affect private trades. The prisoners employed upon them are generally the old and feeble, and women and boys,—all able-bodied men being sent to the gangs employed on the canals. Besides manufactures sold to the public, the factories turned out jail clothing and other articles for Government, which, if included in the profits, would swell the amount to Rs. 82,290

Public Works.

The system of employing convict labour upon public works has been developed very largely, and after a few failures at the outset may now be considered an established success. 2,166 men were employed daily who made a profit of Rs. 1,43,820. The chief strength is concentrated at Mhasvad, Gokák and Nára, where 1,838 men were employed upon canals and 376 were employed on canal clearances near the Haidarabad and Shikárpur jails. The Ashti Gang was broken up, and moved forty miles to Mhasvad, where a new camp has been built on the radiating system,—a very model of a convict encampment.

With a decrease in the daily average strength of 1,045 the total earnings amounted to Rs. 2,15,777, showing an increase in the cash earning of Rs. 23,960, which gives the favourable result of Rs. 26 per prisoner sentenced to labour, against Rs. 21 in 1881. The greater part of the realizations has been from extra-mural gangs, which, besides providing suitable employment for the prisoners, has greatly benefited the country by assisting in the execution of irrigation schemes in arid and barren tracts. The net cost to Government has fallen from Rs. 4,07,856 to Rs. 3,50,234,—a saving of Rs. 57,622, while the net cost per prisoner has been reduced from Rs. 42 to Rs. 40 in 1882. This result is even more remarkable when compared with 1871, in which year the net cost was Rs. 82 per prisoner.

Vital.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good, the daily average on the sick list having fallen from 309 to 222 in 1882, while the number of deaths fell from 406 to 288. 50 deaths resulted from fever, 60 from respiratory diseases, 57 from dysentery and diarrhœa, and 35 from general debility ; the remainder being due to cholera, scrofula, jaundice and ulcers. 120 deaths, or nearly half the total number, took place among prisoners under six months in jail,

and, as is usually the case, the death-rate varied in inverse proportion to the length of residence in jail. All the jails have been decidedly healthy; but at Gokák, the Nára and Shikárpur the death-rate has been somewhat heavy. The gang at Gokák was visited in 1881 by His Excellency the Governor, and there was nothing found in the circumstances of the prisoners to account for their continued ill-health, except the nature of the work—rock-cutting for the Gokák Canal. The work is approaching completion, and the gang will soon be removed. The higher mortality at Nára is attributed to the presence of weakly men who were unable to stand exposure to the cold; and at Shikárpur it is explained by the fact that as all the strong and healthy men are sent out to the Nára and Shikárpur canals only, the sick and feeble are left behind, who constantly have to be sent into hospital, though this explanation is considered doubtful.

Diet Scales.

The diet scales in force are 1 lb. 3 ozs. for women, juveniles and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment or to hard labour for three months and under; 1 lb. 4 ozs. for male convicts employed on ordinary intra-mural labour; and 1 lb. 8 ozs. for males employed on extra-mural work, or on labour which is really hard labour. Special additions are made to these scales as circumstances dictate,—convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and those employed on severe extra-mural labour receiving an extra allowance. Prisoners in Sind are also better fed, as they are larger men, and the maximum diet at the Nára Gang is 2 lbs. per diem. The diet is generally sufficient; but as it appears that sickness, mortality and loss of weight are greatest among convicts during the earliest months of their confinement, it has been determined to give a more liberal diet to all prisoners, both male and female, who have been sentenced to hard labour, as well as to growing youths. The old rule, which provided that short-term prisoners should receive a low scale of diet even when they were sentenced to hard labour, has thus been modified, and the lowest scale of diet will now be confined to under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment without labour.

Juvenile Prisons.

The juvenile prisons at Poona and Shikárpur are, in fact, juvenile reformatories. The daily average number of boys in the Poona Juvenile Prison fell from 76 in 1881 to 61 in 1882, the fresh admissions for the two years being 24 and 16 respectively. There were 3 deaths in the year, and the general health of the boys has not been good. A change of diet has been ordered, the sleeping platforms have been raised, and a few doors have been closed, as the cells appeared damp and over-ventilated. It has also been arranged that the boys should go through a regular course of gymnastics, as it is thought the monotony of their lives may affect their health. Their behaviour has been good, and their progress in education satisfactory; but after release they seem seldom to follow the occupations they have learnt in jail at Poona and Shikárpur, although the skill acquired might prove useful in many ways.

The daily average number of juveniles in the Shikárpur Reformatory fell from 41 to 30 during the year. The health of the boys was very good, and there were no deaths among them.

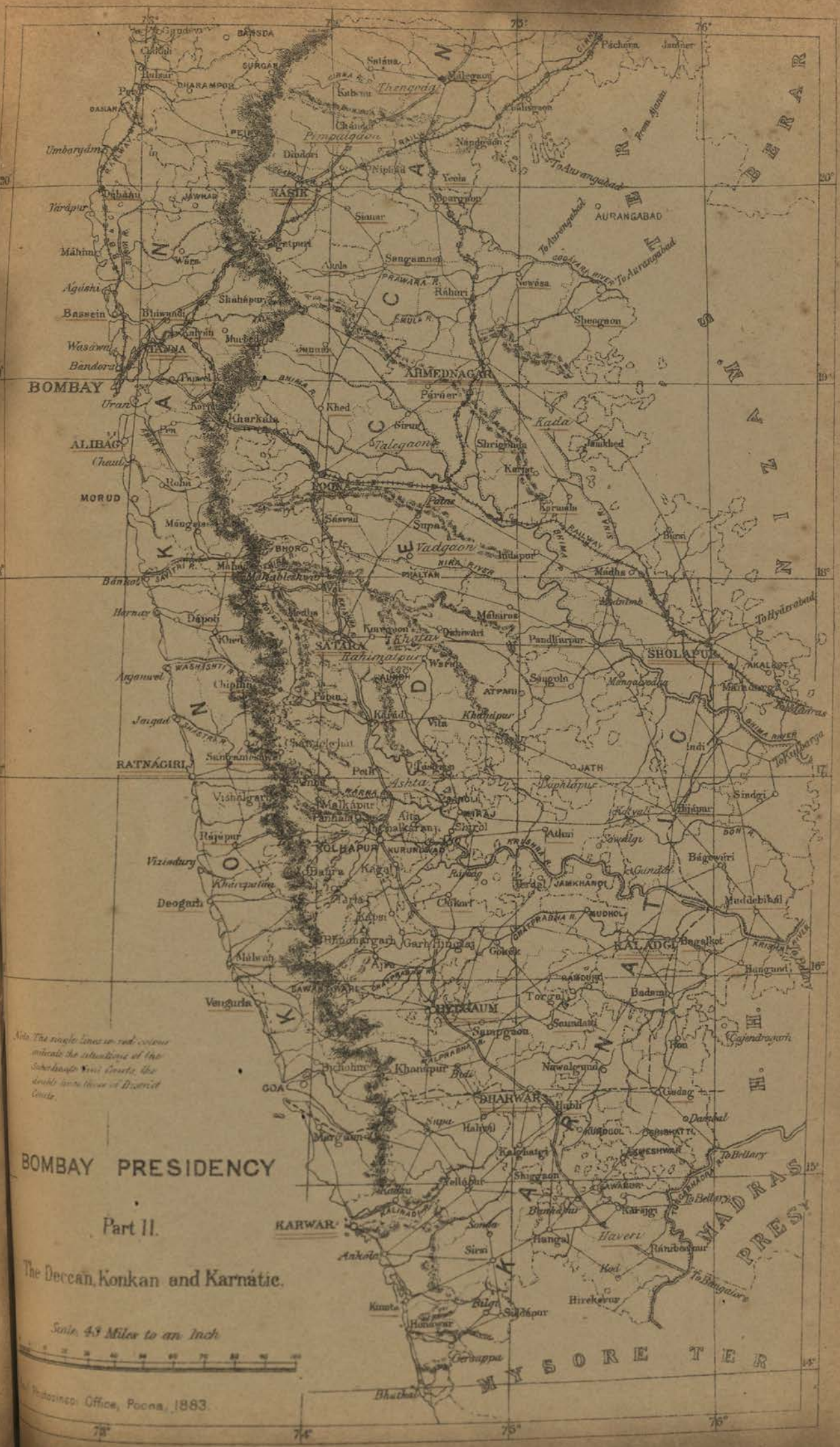
Civil Justice.

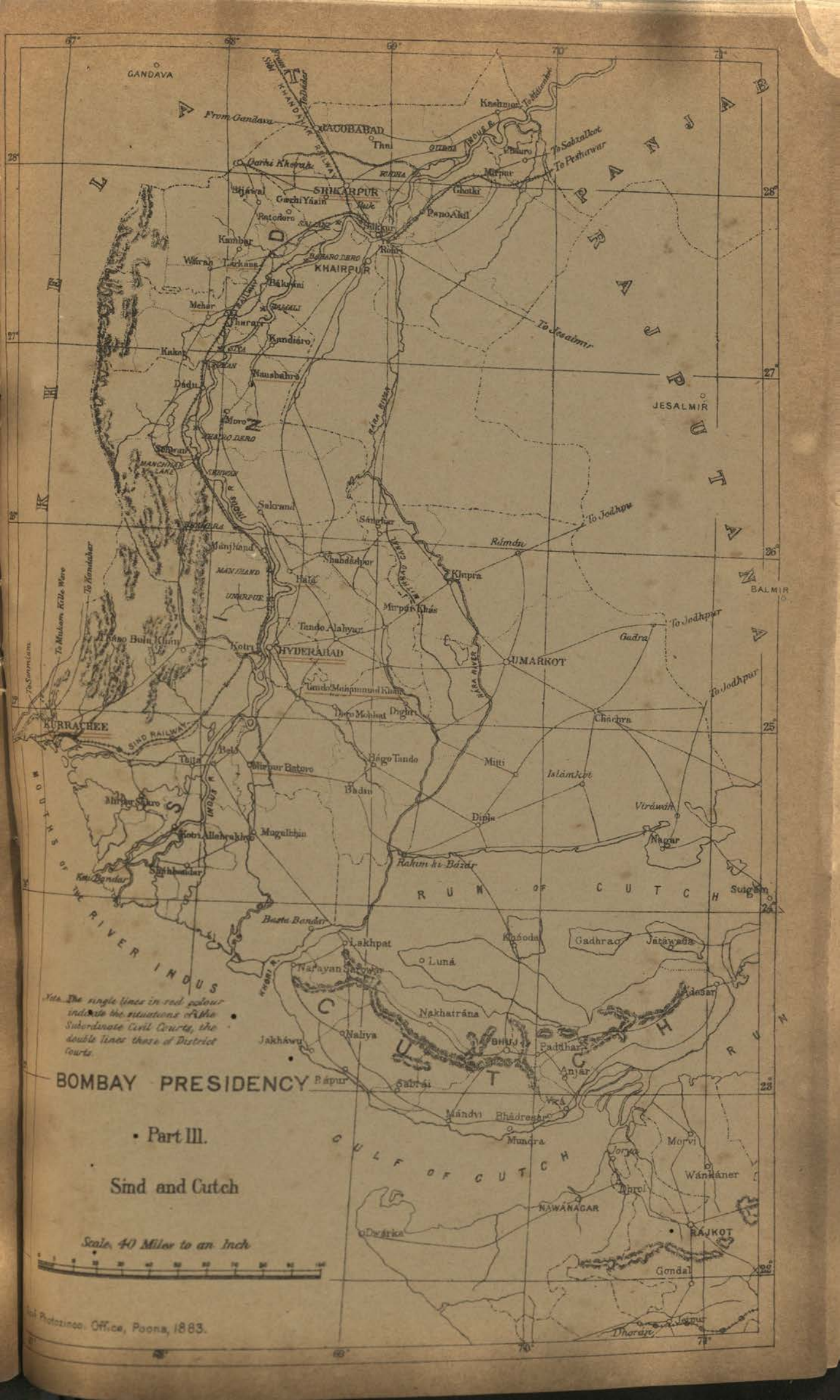
This section deals with the administration of justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency with the exception of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay and the Courts at Aden.

In the Regulation Provinces the number of District Judges remained unaltered, but at the beginning of the year the collectorate of Broach was placed under the jurisdiction of an Assistant Judge with full powers, and was thereby practically dissevered from the district of Surat. It is true that nominally it remains a portion of that district, and that for nearly three months during the current year, while the District Judge was absent on privilege leave and the Assistant Judge was acting for him, the 2 collectorates were temporarily united under the immediate control of the Acting District Judge; but the intention is that, for the future, they are to be separate, the Assistant Judge having full and exclusive jurisdiction in his own division.

No change occurred during the year in the number of Small Cause Courts or of Courts of first class Subordinate Judges. The number of Courts of Subordinate Judges of the second class also remained unchanged, but some alteration took place in the arrangements. In 1880, shortly after the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 12 new Courts were created in the districts to which that Act applied. Soon after their creation, however, it was found that the work was insufficient to occupy fully the time of the Subordinate Judges in those districts, and it was thought expedient to group together certain Courts; and thus the services of 8 Subordinate Judges were set free for employment elsewhere in assisting in other Courts in which the work was very heavy, and had fallen into arrears. During the month of December, 1882, Government, in consequence of an increase of the work in the Deccan, directed the re-opening, as independent Courts, of 5 that had temporarily been attached to other Courts; and by the end of last May this change had been effected as regards 4 of the Courts, and the appointment of an independent Subordinate Judge at Indápur (where the work is still very light) is at present only temporarily postponed pending the reduction of the arrears in the Subordinate Court at Poona where it has been found necessary to appoint a Joint Subordinate Judge. Of the 12 additional Subordinate Judges sanctioned in 1880 only 1, the Joint Subordinate Judge

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part I.
Gujárat and the Tápti Valley.
Scale, 40 Miles to an Inch
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
RUN OF CUTCH
CUTCH
GULF OF CUTCH
KATHIAWAR
GULF OF CAMBAY
GUJARAT
CENTRAL INDIA
KHANDESH
CENTRAL PROV.
BHUJ
Mándvi
Mundra
Jakhau
Nakhatrána
Luna
Sabrái
Anjár
Paddhar
Adesar
Wirám
Gadhra
Jálawada
Khaodal
Morwara
Bhabhar
Suigam
Wao
Tharad
Diodar
Deesa
Sidhpúr
Pattan
Sami
Munpur
Maisana
Kari
Mándal
Pátri
Viramgám
Bajána
Sánand
Lakhtar
Wadhwan
Limri
Muli
Sayla
Chura
Dhrangadra
Morvi
Wánkáner
Jetpur
Dhoraji
Gondal
Jasdán
Rájkot
Jamjodhpur
Dhrol
Jodia
Dwarka
Okhamandal
Porbandar
Bántwa
Mori Bandar
Jafarabad
Dhandhuka
Dholera
Khurai
Baulíari
Wala
Gogo
Bhávnagar
Dhárwi
Jumra
Ahmedabad
Kapadwanj
Thásra
Dakor
Umreth
Nariad
Matar
Dholka
Sarkhej
Cambay
Mahi R.
Sabarmati R.
Jambusar
Amod
Wágra
Broach
Ankleswar
Hansot
Kim R.
Vastrapi
Olpád
Mándvi
Surat
Sachin
Jalalpur
Gandevi
Chikli
Navsari
Bardoli
Dáthan
Mahuwa
Pálitana
Mahuva
Arnala
Bagasra
Jafarabad
Dhu
Sihor
Gulf of Cambay
Tápti R.
Narbudda R.
Hiran R.
Rupen R.
Saraswati R.
Banas R.
Rupen R.
Palanpur
Dánta
Dantiwara
Danthawara
Mount Abu
To Abu
Udeypur
To Nasirabad
Varáli
Edar
Dongarpur
Ameenagar
Mohanpur
Pirantij
Malpur
Bádra
Viramgám
Sánand
Kapadwanj
Thásra
Balasinor
Godhra
Dohad
To Mhow
Jabua
Baria
Kálol
Hálol
Nánkot
Baroda
Cambay
Jambusar
Broach
Nándod
Rájpipla
Barwani
Kargun
Indore
Dhar
Amjhera
Mhow
Kota Udepur
To Agra
To Indore
To Jubbulpore
To Burhanpur
To Nagpur
To Malkapur
Taloda
Shahada
Shirpur
Nandurbar
Sindkhera
Chopra
Yawal
Jalgaon
Amalner
Pimpalner
Dhulia
Erandol
Bhusawal
Sonai
Bhadgaon
Pachora
Jamner
Satana
Gurgan
Sanda
Banswara
Sunth
Lunáwára
Thalod
Karána
Anjuhera
Ahmedabad
Dholka
Mátar
Nariad
Anand
Hálol
Nánkot
Baroda
Cambay
Jambusar
Amod
Wágra
Broach
Ankleswar
Hansot
Vastrapi
Olpád
Mándvi
Surat
Sachin
Jalalpur
Gandevi
Chikli
Navsari
Bardoli
Nizampur
Bágjhra R.
Bhadgaon
Note.—The single lines in red colour indicate the situations of the Subordinate Civil Courts the double lines those of District Courts.
Govt Photozinco: Office, Poona, 1883.
70° 71° 72° 73° 74° 75° 76°
24° 23° 22° 21°


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part II.
The Deccan, Konkan and Karnátic.
Scale 43 Miles to an Inch
Photozinco: Office, Poona, 1883.
BOMBAY
ALIBAG
MORUD
RATNÁGIRI
NÁSIK
AHMEDNAGAR
POONA
SATARA
SHOLAPUR
KOLHAPUR
KALADGI
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
KARWAR
GOA
AURANGABAD
BERAR
MADRAS PRES.
MYSORE TER
Note. The single lines in red colour indicate the situations of the Subordinate Civil Courts, the double lines those of District Courts.



BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Part III.

Sind and Cutch

Scale. 40 Miles to an Inch

Photozinco. Office, Poona, 1883.

at Ahmadabad, is now stationed outside the Deccan districts, the remainder being all employed within those districts either in independent charge of Courts or to assist in Courts in which the work had fallen into arrears.

The number of jághírdárs and inámdárs exercising, under Regulation XIII of 1830, the powers of Subordinate Judges of the second class remains unchanged. Two Cantonment Magistrates—of Poona and Belgaum—are entered in the returns as having performed the functions of Civil Courts under Act III of 1859. The Mámlatdárs of the various tálukás, numbering in all 172 (inclusive of Mahálkaris), as usual disposed of suits relating to the possession of land under Bombay Act III of 1876.

At the close of the year there were 92 Village Munsifs and 258 Conciliators who had been appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, against 136 Village Munsifs and 313 Conciliators at the end of the previous year.

In Sind the constitution of the Civil Courts remained unaltered, except that during the year under report the Deputy Commissioner of Jacobabad was invested with the powers of a District Judge in the Upper Sind Frontier District. This arrangement, however, has not lasted long, as the district has lately been replaced within the jurisdiction of the Judge of Shikárpur. There was also some modification of the limits assigned to the Subordinate Judges in Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier in consequence of the powers of a Subordinate Judge being conferred on the Deputy Collector at Jacobabad.

From the Panch Mahál the power of hearing appeals was conferred on a newly constituted Court consisting of the Assistant to the Agent and a Munsif.

The following statement shows concisely the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts throughout the territories which come within the scope of this Report. The Courts of the Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs have not been included, because, though they both, at times, perform the functions of Civil Courts, these are not their principal duties, and occupy but a very small proportion of their time.

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.
11 District Judges.
2 Agents for Sardárs in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country under Regulation XXIX of 1827.
4 Assistant Judges with full powers.
6 Assistant Judges employed simply to assist the District Judges.
5 Small Cause Courts.
11 First class Subordinate Judges.
90 Second class Subordinate Judges.
6 Inámdárs or Jághírdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.
92 Village Munsifs under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
5 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioners of Thar and Párkar and Jacobabad).
1 Small Cause Court.
12 Subordinate Judges.
14 Mukhtyárkars in Thar and Párkar with power to try civil suits.

Panch Máhals.

The District Court consisting of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor, or one of his Assistants, or of the Assistant Agent sitting with one of the Munsifs.
2 Munsifs.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts of all the Courts in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 22,29,721, while the expenditure is shown as Rs. 41,87,312; but these figures include the receipts and expenditure of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts taken all together in accordance with the directions of the Government of India.

Number of suits instituted.

The total number of suits of all kinds instituted during the year 1882 was 143,966. The corresponding number in 1881 was 150,810.

The number of suits instituted in the High Court during the year under report was 1,026. In the original jurisdiction the suits instituted fell short by 48 of those commenced in 1881, but, on the other hand, the number of insolvency proceedings increased by 28. The new Small Cause Court Act, which increases the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, came into force on the 1st July, 1882, and this alteration of the law will, no doubt, tend to diminish the number of original suits instituted in the High Court. The total value of the claims instituted in the High Court was Rs. 76,64,173 during the year under review, and it appears that the work of this Court has been declining since 1875.

No suits were commenced in the Sadar Court in Sind, which, except in matrimonial matters and in regard to cases which it transfers to itself, has only appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

The number of suits instituted in the District Courts was 255 compared with 206 in 1881.

As the great bulk of civil suits are filed in the Subordinate Courts, the returns which they furnish may be relied on to indicate, as nearly as possible, any increase or decrease of litigation. There has been, on the whole, a diminution of 3,979 in the number (117,132) of suits instituted, but this reduction is scattered over many districts, and has not been attributed by the District Judges to any specific cause, nor indeed does it appear to amount to more than an ordinary fluctuation. There has been an increase in the institution of suits in Ahmadnagar, Sátára, Belgaum and Káládgi, Kánara and Shikárpur (including the Upper Sind Frontier), and a decrease in all other districts.

In the 6 Small Cause Courts the number of suits instituted was 14,539, against 15,893 in 1881. The figures do not exhibit any very startling variations, but there is a considerable falling off in the number of suits filed in the Small Cause Courts of Ahmadabad and Poona. The Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmadabad assigns as a cause for this decline the general tendency of legislation, which he thinks inimical to the interests of creditors, and the Small Cause Court Judge of Poona attributes the falling off to the amendment of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act which extended the definition of the term "agriculturists" and thereby enlarged the class of defendants over whom the Small Cause Court has no jurisdiction. The definition of the term has lately been rendered less comprehensive by Act XXII of 1882 which came into force on the 1st February, 1883, and probably this will have the effect of increasing the work of the Small Cause Court. It may be suitable to mention here that in January last the jurisdiction of the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona was increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The change was made with a view to transferring to the Small Cause Court some of the work from the Court of the first class Subordinate Judge, in which it was found very difficult to prevent the accumulation of arrears.

The number of suits filed in the Courts of Village Munsifs decreased to 1,929. It is believed that "a large proportion of the decrease may be accounted for by the resignation, at the beginning of the year, of the Village Munsif of Ahmadnagar, a gentleman who during the previous year had received no less than 622 suits upon his own file."

Classification of suits.

There is a large decrease in suits on written contracts, on account stated, and in suits for an account, and a considerable increase in summary suits for recovery of possession and in suits for immoveable property.

No special reason has been assigned for the considerable decrease in the number of suits based on contracts in writing, or on accounts stated, or for the increase in the suits for recovery of immoveable property, or under the Mámlatdárs' Act (Bombay) III of 1876. The diminution in the number of suits for account is perhaps correctly attributed to the discovery that under Act XVII of 1879 a suit for an account could not be brought against a mortgagee unaccompanied by a prayer for redemption. The law in this respect has been altered by Act XXII of 1882; and mortgagees in the Deccan districts, like other creditors, may now be sued for account without any offer being made to them of repayment.

The total value of the claims in suits instituted during the year was Rs. 76,64,173 on the Original Side of the High Court and Rs. 1,37,45,289 in the Mofussil, or Rs. 2,14,09,462 in all. From this it appears that the value of the claims made in the High Court was more than half the value of the claims made in all the rest of the Presidency.

Of the 143,966 ordinary civil suits instituted during the year, the value of claims did not exceed

Rs. 10 in 18,781	Rs. 1,000 in 1,866
„ 50 in 64,192	„ 5,000 in 1,106
„ 100 in 26,389	„ 10,000 in 130
„ 500 in 21,863	

and it exceeded Rs. 10,000 in 114. The number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money, was 9,525.

Besides these there is one suit brought in the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in which the value of the claim amounted to Rs. 37,000.

Disposal of suits.

The total number of suits disposed of by the various Civil Courts was 147,629 as against 148,065 in 1881, and the difference in the several Courts do not appear to call for any special remark. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 30,431, and at the end they were only 28,202, but this reduction is to be attributed rather to the falling off in the institution of suits than to any increased activity on the part of the Courts.

Of the 959 cases disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side the details are as follows:—

		Number.
Disposed of without trial		187
Compromised		67
Decreed on confession		11
Decreed *ex parte*		406
Dismissed *ex parte*		168
On reference to arbitration ...	For plaintiff ...	4
	For defendant ...	1
With contest	For plaintiff... ...	81
	For defendant ...	34

1,307 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

In the Mofussil Courts an analysis of the cases decided shows the following classification:—

		Number.
Disposed of without trial	...	15,097
Compromised	...	27,115
Decreed on confession	...	13,898
Decreed *ex parte*...	...	49,114
Dismissed *ex parte*	...	2,998
On reference to arbitration ... For plaintiff ...	...	1,059
On reference to arbitration ... For defendant ...	...	117
With contest ... ... For plaintiff ...	...	28,594
With contest ... ... For defendant ...	...	6,706
	Total	144,698

and 26,895 were pending at the close of the year.

The proportion of suits disposed of *ex parte* in the Subordinate Courts and the Courts of Small Causes has somewhat gone down, and now stands at 35 per cent.

Of the 1,307 cases pending in the High Court at the end of the year, 1,126 had been on the file for more than three months. Of the 26,895 pending in the Mofussil Courts at the close of the year, 10,595 had been filed for more than three months.

The serious attention of the Courts has been called to the great delay which sometimes retards the decision of suits, and causes great hardship to the parties. Postponements must in many cases be granted, but not without sufficient reason, and orders have been issued that when once the hearing has begun, the case should proceed *de die in diem* until it is completed, and that the practice which was found to exist in some Courts of carrying on the hearing of heavy cases at intervals extending over many months and even years, and of allowing long periods to intervene between the conclusion of the evidence and the hearing of arguments, is most injurious, and must be discontinued.

In addition to the regular suits disposed of by the Courts they also determined 15,335 miscellaneous cases out of 18,378 which came before them for disposal, leaving a balance of 3,043 pending at the end of the year.

Appeals.

The total number of appeals from decrees that came before all the Appellate Courts was 8,092. Of these, 4,045 were disposed of during the year, and a balance of 4,047 remained undecided at the end of it.

In the High Court there were for disposal 22 appeals from the decrees of Judges sitting on the Original Side of the Court. Of these in 1 case the appeal was summarily rejected, in 12 the decree was confirmed, and in 2 it was modified.

From the Mofussil there were 260 appeals from original decrees, of which 111 were disposed of, and in only 25 cases were the decrees modified or reversed.

The number of second appeals disposed of was 601, of which 79 were reversed or modified. 25 appeals were disposed of by the Sadar Court in Sind.

The total number of appeals from decrees coming before the District Courts was 6,672. Of these 158 appeals were summarily rejected; 222 were dismissed for default; in 1,794 cases the decree was confirmed; in 418 the decree was modified; in 535 the decree was reversed, and in 166 the suit was remanded. The total number thus disposed of was 3,293, and the balance pending at the end of the year was 3,379.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the several Courts was 268,579: of these in

30,371 cases satisfaction was obtained in full,
45,912 do. do. in part,
143,018 the applications were wholly infructuous,
14 the applications were transferred to other provinces for disposal.
48,197 applications were pending at the close of the year.

Judgment-debtors were arrested in 4,228 cases without being imprisoned, and were actually imprisoned in 2,007 cases.

The total amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 31,88,851.

In the Mofussil very little recourse is had to the insolvency provision of the Civil Procedure Code and the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The total number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code was only 591, and it is reported that the insolvency chapter of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act continues to be almost wholly inoperative.

In the Insolvency Court in Bombay, constituted under 11 and 12 Vict., c. XXI, 517 applications were presented against 489 in the previous year.

The number of civil cases tried with the aid of assessors was 20, all under Act X of 1870 (the Land Acquisition Act). In the chief Pársi Matrimonial Court the 2 cases coming before it for trial were disposed of with the assistance of delegates.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

On the whole there has been a slight increase in the total number of suits—16,787—filed during the year as compared with the year 1881, which shows that the re-action from the abnormal state of litigation noticed in 1880 has been steadily maintained. When the number of cases disposed of by Village Munsifs and Conciliators is added to the number of suits instituted during the year, it is found that the total litigation of the 4 districts does not fall short in any very marked degree of the average of the ten years preceding the passing of the Relief Act. It may, therefore, be claimed that the Relief Act has not caused any marked or excessive diminution of litigation. It has perhaps occasioned some decrease, probably not exceeding 15 per cent., because creditors are not so ready to institute suits on bad or doubtful claims, knowing that it is no longer possible to secure *ex-parte* and one-sided decisions; for one of the most prominent characteristics of the new system is that it ensures a fair hearing for both sides.

Suits under Chapter II.

Of the total number of new suits instituted during the year in the 4 districts, 11,362, or about 68 per cent., fall under Chapter II of the Act. The proportion in the previous year was 70 per cent., the difference being chiefly due to the larger number of mortgage suits filed during the year, in which the value of the subject-matter exceeded Rs. 100. Chapter II applies to suits of certain descriptions within certain prescribed pecuniary limits, and the special features which distinguish them from all other suits are (1) that the defendant must, if possible, be examined as a witness in every case, and (2) that the right of appeal is barred, a system of revision by the Special Judge being substituted. 4,087 of the above suits exclusively concerned non-agriculturists, and the purely agriculturist cases numbered 7,275, or about 64 per cent. of the whole. In 1881 the proportion of purely agriculturist cases was 47½ per cent., and in 1880 only about 36 per cent. This marked increase is partly due to the larger number of redemption suits instituted by agriculturists, and partly also perhaps to the fact that creditors are less reluctant than they were at first to submit their claims against agriculturists to the arbitraments of the Courts. But the principal cause of the remarkable increase of agriculturist cases was the amended definition of the term agriculturist introduced by Act XXIII of 1881 which had the effect of largely augmenting the number of such cases. Lately, however, the Legislature by Act XXII of 1882 (which came into force on the 1st February, 1883) have again amended the definition in question, and the result will probably be to equalize the proportions.

Account suits.

Only 39 suits for an account under section 16 of the Act were filed during the year as against 839 in 1881. The institution of account suits had received a sudden check in consequence of a decision of the High Court to the effect that section 16 of the Act did not apply to the case of mortgage transactions, and in consequence the section has remained inoperative; for in 23 out of the 36 Courts not a single new account suit was filed, and the remaining 13 Courts had an average of only 3 such suits each. The law, however, has lately been changed by the last amending Act, and it has been declared that a mortgage debtor may now sue for a simple account; but it is doubtful whether the right will be at all freely exercised, inasmuch as the liberal amendments of the law regarding redemption suits will make the latter method of redress more popular and more resorted to.

Redemption suits.

The falling off in account suits has been more than compensated by the increase in redemption suits. This increase in the number of redemption suits is one of the most important consequences that have attended the administration of the Relief Act. The ruling of the High Court, above referred to, gave the first impetus to the filing of redemption suits, and the action of Government in remitting the court fees on such suits quickened the movement. During the year, 1,244 suits for redemption, falling under Chapter II, were filed as against 733 in the previous year, besides 1,194 suits beyond the pecuniary limit prescribed in Chapter II. This makes a total of 2,438 suits for the redemption of mortgaged property filed by agriculturists, which represents more than 14 per cent. of the entire litigation of the year. The redemption suits were by far the most numerous in the Sátára District.

Suits by mortgagees.

The number of suits by mortgagees against their agriculturist debtors for possession, foreclosure, or sale of mortgaged property shows a decided increase. In 1882 there were 950 such suits falling under Chapter II, as against 290 in 1881. No satisfactory reason is forthcoming to explain this increase. It may be that the creditors held back for a time, after the Act was first passed, in order to see whether it was to be continued in force or not; and that during the year, finding no chance of its immediate repeal and being apprehensive that the proposed amendments would be still less to their advantage than the existing provisions of the law, they filed their suits in order to anticipate the action of their debtors, in the event of the latter being enabled to bring redemption suits under more favourable conditions. The alterations of the law effected by Act XXII of 1882 have, in fact, been more beneficial to mortgage debtors, and the probable consequence will be a decrease in suits by mortgagees and an increase in suits by mortgagors. With regard to suits of the former description, it may be noticed that claims for foreclosure are almost unknown in these districts. When the mortgagee is in possession, his favourite remedy, when he wishes to realize, is by a suit for sale only; and when he is out of possession, on any default by his debtor being made, he usually sues to be put in possession. Under Chapter II there were 14,999 suits for disposal, and of these, 10,833 were actually disposed of, or 773 more than those of the previous year; but they fall short of the number of suits instituted, and hence there is a slight increase in arrears, which shows that the Courts can barely keep pace with the work, which is infinitely more tedious and difficult. The provisions which require the Court to exa-

mine the defendant as a witness in every case, continue to work satisfactorily. *Ex-parte* decisions, which in 1880 had fallen to 12 per cent. and in 1881 to 5·9 per cent., have in the year under report fallen to 5·2 per cent.,—a circumstance which indicates how scrupulously the Subordinate Judges have obeyed the directions of the section. But it sometimes happens that the defendant wilfully refuses to appear, his sole object being to worry and delay the plaintiff, in which case the Court proceeds to dispose of the suit *ex parte*. Most of the *ex-parte* decisions have been passed in non-agriculturist cases, and the strict observance of this rule leads to great delay in the disposal of cases.

Suits dismissed for default, or compromised.

The suits dismissed for default are about one-tenth of the total number disposed of, and in most of these it may be inferred that the plaintiffs privately compromised their disputes with the defendants. The suits disposed of by withdrawals and compromises amount to 22 per cent. of the total disposals. One of the most noticeable and satisfactory results of the Act is the tendency which it produces among parties to settle their disputes by compromises. The compromises effected appear to be fair and reasonable, and this is more especially the case with regard to redemption suits. About 20 per cent. of the claims were fully admitted by the defendants. In 1881 the percentage of admissions was 26, and the provision which directs that in certain cases the Courts must satisfy themselves that the admissions of the defendants are true, and made with a full knowledge of their rights, have been fully observed.

Contested suits.

The percentage of contested suits, which had risen from 24 in 1880 to 30 in 1881, has during the year again risen to 38 per cent. This rise is due to the great increase in redemption suits which are almost invariably contested, and to the daily growing knowledge of the agriculturist classes concerning their rights and the remedies provided by the Act. Out of the 4,285 contested suits, the plaintiffs were wholly successful in 44 per cent., partially successful in 44 per cent., and failed to establish their claims in only 12 per cent. The figures show that, as far as the trial of suits is concerned, there is no foundation for the allegation "that, under the Act, suitors do not get justice." There were 4,564 suits on money bonds, or on stated accounts, or on current accounts against agriculturists. 46 per cent. were contested, and the defendants were wholly successful in only 224, *i.e.*, 11·68 per cent. They were partially successful in 1,049, *i. e.*, 54·72 per cent., and in the remaining 33·60 per cent. they altogether failed in their defence. In money suits against non-agriculturists, 27·24 per cent were contested. The defendants were wholly successful in only 10·85 per cent., partially successful in 29·69, and altogether failed in nearly 60 per cent. of the suits. These results are much more favourable for agriculturist than for non-agriculturist debtors. The reason for this difference is that in agriculturist cases the Court goes behind the bond, and tries to get at the root of the transaction, and to find out how much was really lent to the debtor and how much repaid by him, and disallows compound interest, and reduces exorbitant and usurious rates. Yet even against agriculturist defendants the plaintiffs have been wholly successful in nearly 34 per cent. of the contested money suits. The contract rate of interest has been interfered with only when it seemed manifestly exorbitant, and in many cases even 24 per cent. has been allowed. The reduction of the claims has chiefly arisen from the disallowance of compound interest in the case of renewal bonds, in which the nominal principal is found to be really made up of accumulations of interest. The Subordinate Judges continue to speak in the highest terms of the general effect of the operation of these sections, which constitute by far the most important and successful portions of the whole Act. The agriculturist defendant can now secure a fair hearing, and exorbitant and inflated claims against them are now sure to be reduced within just and reasonable limits. Now that Government have remitted the court fees in redemption suits, and that the law requires that the contract for setting off profits in lieu of interest should be set aside, and an account of the actual profits on the one side and of reasonable interest on the other should be taken, the institution of redemption suits has been vastly encouraged, and it is in respect of these suits that the most marked and decided benefit to agriculturist debtors has ensued from the process of going behind the bond and taking an account in the manner prescribed by the Act. The Subordinate Courts, especially in the Sátára District, have been flooded by redemption suits. Out of 914 cases disposed of, the agriculturist plaintiffs were wholly or partially successful in nearly 39 per cent., and 30 per cent. were disposed of by amicable compromises, more or less favourable to the plaintiffs. In more than 200 cases it was found, on taking an account, that the mortgage debts, together with interest and all other charges due in respect thereof, been had wholly liquidated, and the lands were restored to their owners freed from encumbrances. In a still larger number of cases the mortgage debts were found to be so reduced as to bring redemption within easy reach of the debtors. In other cases, again, it turned out that the net profits were only sufficient to meet the interest charges, and the principal mortgage debt remained undiminished. Two instances might be given.—In one case the plaintiff sought to redeem a mortgage, in which the principal sum secured on the land was expressed in the mortgage bond to be Rs. 500. The Subordinate Judge allowed interest at 15 per cent. per annum,—a very liberal rate for a mortgage transaction unattended by any risk: he took a low and moderate estimate of the annual net profits of the land: the past history of the debt was clearly ascertained by the most satisfactory evidence; and on taking an account he found that a balance of Rs. 26-5-6 was due to the creditor, on payment of which sum by the plaintiff redemption was decreed. In the other case the principal money was also Rs. 500, and, on taking an account under similar circumstances, the Subordinate Judge was only able to award Rs. 16-8-2 to the creditor. Both these cases were hotly contested, but in neither was an appeal made against the decree.

It is believed that a very successful beginning has been made towards clearing off the load of mortgage debts under which the rayats have been struggling, and in the course of a very few years it may be expected that a considerable proportion of such encumbrances will have been discharged. There are great difficulties in the way of obtaining even an approximately correct statement of account between debtors and creditors, and a great deal has to be left to the discretion of the Judge, who endeavours to make the best calculation possible from the very imperfect accounts and statements of the parties, the custom of the country, and the local knowledge of the value of the land. But the most satisfactory mode of disposing of these redemption suits is by inducing the parties to consent to an amicable settlement, and there appears to be an increasing tendency on the part of litigants to adopt this mode of adjusting their differences. A large number of consent decrees was passed during the year—providing for the redemption of the whole or portion of the mortgaged property at once or after a certain number of years' further usufruct, or for the immediate restoration of the property and the payment of the mortgage debt, or a portion thereof, by annual instalments. Hitherto the Courts could not of their own motion decree the payment of a mortgage debt by instalments, but under the amended law they will be able to do so, and the change of procedure in this respect will give a great impetus to the amicable settlement of redemption suits.

Instalments.

There is no provision of the Act more valued and appreciated by the people than the rule which admits of a decree being paid by instalments. Whether a claim is admitted or contested, the agriculturist defendants rarely fail to put in a plea, praying that the amount found due against them may be made payable by instalments. But the Courts make an inquiry into the debtor's circumstances, and do not allow instalments indiscriminately. With ragard to cases falling under Chapter II, instalments have been allowed in 2,845 cases, and in the case of execution proceedings in 696 cases.

Insolvency.

The section which authorizes the Courts to discharge the judgment-debtor who is unable to pay the amount found due when his debts do not exceed Rs. 50 still remains inoperative, and the provision has been enforced in only 7 cases occurring in 3 Courts. Generally the debtors indignantly refuse to profit by the indulgence, and offer to pay the amount found due to their creditors by easy instalments. As a matter of fact, however, very few judgment-debtors can be found whose total debts, including the judgment-debt in question, amount to less than Rs. 50.

The clause which empowers the Court to *direct* insolvency proceedings to be taken with respect to a judgment-debtor whose debts exceed Rs. 50, has likewise proved almost wholly inoperative. Attempts were made in some few instances to work this section, and proceedings were directed in 13 cases, in 3 of which the debtors were declared insolvent, but in the others proceedings had to be dropped in consequence of the neglect or refusal of the debtors and creditors to attend. The provisions of the law are now sufficiently well known, but the fact is that the debtors have a decided reluctance to take advantage of them. Debtors whose lands are heavily mortgaged are unwilling to incur the risk of insolvency proceedings whereby the sale of their mortgaged lands may be precipitated. Agriculturist debtors, whose lands are free from mortgage, are not, generally speaking, in insolvent circumstances. They cannot be arrested or imprisoned for debt; their land, houses, cattle and implements of husbandry are exempt from attachment and sale; and they are allowed the privilege of paying off their debts by reasonable instalments. This is all they really want or care for, and the remedy of insolvency, putting aside the fact of its being distasteful to their feelings, seems to be generally considered inappropriate and unnecessary.

Duration of suits.

The average duration of a suit in 1881 was 3 months and 9 days. During the year the average duration of suits has risen to 4 months and 22 days, and this result is due to the much larger number of contested cases. The system of conciliation intercepts the majority of the simple and uncontested cases; and as the Courts investigate the past history of all disputed and some admitted claims that come before them, this tends to protract the duration of suits.

Costs.

The general average cost of a suit is 10·6 per cent., which appears to be an improvement, though not so great as might have been expected, over the cost in ordinary Courts. The figures include (besides court fees) process fees, pleaders' fees, subsistence money to witnesses, costs of commissions, &c.

Complaints.

There have been no instances of the use of decrees *in terrorem*, or of the fraudulent attachment of the property of third parties, or of sales of moveable property for a trifle. No complaints on any of these points have been made during the year, nor have there been any instances of the "collusive return of warrants unexecuted," or "of suits arising out of execution." The only complaints have had reference either to the granting or refusing of instalments, or to the question whether a debtor was or was not an agriculturist and his property exempt or not from attachment.

Arrest and imprisonment.

The provisions which exempt an agriculturist from arrest and imprisonment and his property, unless mortgaged, from attachment and sale were intended to have retrospective effect, but in consequence of defects in drafting failed in this part of their object. Words making the intention clear have been added by the recent amending Act; but, before it passed, 84 agriculturists were arrested and 26 actually imprisoned in execution of simple money decrees; and attachments of immoveable property have taken place in 1,558 cases and sales in 709 cases in execution of such decrees. The applications for the execution of old decrees which are pending will now be disposed of under the amended Act.

Management by Collector.

The well-intentioned provision of the law on the subject of "management by the Collector for seven years of the land of ordinary judgment-debtors" continues to remain a dead letter. Under a system of petty holdings the ordinary rayat has no surplus lands, and derives no surplus produce over and above what is necessary for the support of himself and his family; and it is only the *surplus* lands that the Collector is empowered to manage for the benefit of the creditor.

Insolvency.

The insolvency chapter of the Act continues to be almost wholly inoperative. The indifference of the debtor cannot be altogether explained on the ground of religious scruples or the fear of the loss of credit and social status; but the Relief Act has conferred so many other privileges and immunities on the indebted agriculturist classes that the necessity of having resort to the extreme measure of seeking relief by insolvency has not made itself so much felt as might have been expected. The debtor's freedom from arrest and imprisonment, the exemption of his immoveable unmortgaged property from attachment and sale, the large reductions in the amount of his debt effected by conciliation and the procedure under the Act, the privilege of paying the balance by easy instalments, and the consequent cessation from the perpetual worryings of his creditors, have given such real and substantial relief that the rayats sometimes declare that they want no more, and they regard the resort to insolvency as a step into the regions of the unknown. There can be no doubt that if any considerable proportion of the rayats were to take full advantage of the law, most of the money-lenders would be completely ruined. Only 20 applications were made during the year, and these instances are spread over only 7 Courts. In 6 cases the applicants were declared insolvent.

Village Munsifs.

At the beginning of the year there were 136 Village Munsifs in the 4 Districts; a large number, who had done no work for two years, were discontinued, and at the close of the year the number stood at 92. There is a very decided falling off in the number (1,929) of suits instituted in their Courts and disposed of (1,971) by them in 1882 as compared with the previous year Notwithstanding the reduction of Munsifs, 17 even of those who remained had no work during the year, and 20 others had no work to speak of. The Village Munsifs in only 7 places can be said to have had much work. Their work has been well done; but the question of making new appointments in large towns and trading centres, even in places where there are already Subordinate Courts, has again been raised. "There is no reason," it is urged, "why all suits below Rs. 10 should not be made over to Village Munsifs in all the táluka and zilla towns, as also in certain larger towns and 'trading centres.'"

Conciliators.

70 appointments of Conciliators were discontinued, and 34 new appointments were made during the year, and at its close the number of Conciliators stood at 258. The 70 discontinued had done no work, and the system of small conciliation circles was not working satisfactorily, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring the services of competent and respectable men residing in the local areas into which each táluka was divided. Accordingly, when the time came to renew the appointments of Conciliators generally for another term, advantage was taken of the opportunity to allow the appointments of the superfluous Conciliators to lapse, and to introduce the táluka system instead of the village group or circle system. The conciliation system is now in full operation throughout 27 of the 37 tálukás into which the 4 districts are divided, is in partial operation in 4 tálukas, and has been suspended after an unsuccessful trial in 6 tálukás.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of Conciliators, the number of applications is even greater in 1882 than in the previous year. Both the institutions and settlements are more numerous, which shows that there has been no falling off in whatever degree of popularity the system has obtained. The defaults by applicants are fewer: so are the failures of the opponents to attend; and, what is still more satisfactory to notice, the cases in which the parties when brought face to face refused to listen to a compromise, are considerably fewer.

Altogether 60,447 cases were disposed of by the Conciliators. The attempt to conciliate wholly failed in 31,163 cases,—a figure which represents about 51 per cent. of the total disposals. The unavoidable failures, by the refusal of the defendant to appear, amount to 40 per cent. of the total disposals, while the true failures—that is, when both parties attended, but could not be persuaded to agree—are only about 11 per cent.

The cases withdrawn are almost wholly due to private settlements, not requiring the future intervention of the Courts, and effected by or without the instrumentality of the Conciliators.

The most important part of the work done by Conciliators lies in the agreements come to by parties in their presence and under their advice, and by them reduced to writing and transmitted to the Courts. The number of such agreements effected by them during the year was 9,874, constituting nearly 17 per cent. of the total disposals, whereas in the previous year the number was 8,577, or less than 13 per cent. When both parties to a dispute were brought face to face, and when conciliation thus had fair play and free action, the Conciliators were successful in bringing about compromises in nearly 58 per cent. of the cases that came before them. If the number of cases disposed of by agreements and by withdrawals be added together, the total comes to 14,824,—a figure that may be taken approximately to represent the number of disputes that have been kept out of the Civil Courts by the system of conciliation; and if to this number be added the number of plaints actually presented to the Civil Courts in the 4 districts during the year, we get the grand total of 31,611,—a number that does not fall very far short of the average number of suits instituted annually in the ten years preceding the passing of the Act.

Certificates are given to applicants, when the attempt at conciliation fails, to enable them to prosecute their claims in the ordinary Civil Courts. Conciliation failed in 31,163 cases, but certificates were actually taken out in only 29,218. A larger number of certificates are applied for and granted than are actually used, or likely to be used, for proceedings in the Civil Courts; and the fact seems to be that many of the applications made to Conciliators are of a tentative character, and that the applicants are not prepared to prosecute their claims seriously in the Civil Courts.

Some of the Conciliators are in such request and their file is so heavy that it has been found necessary to supply them with clerical assistance, which will be paid from the fees collected. In each táluka there are 2 or 3 Conciliators who monopolize the entire business of the táluka: they are, generally speaking, the ones who take most interest in their duties, and are always to be found at their posts.

One test of the success of the conciliation system is afforded by the abatement of claims, or the difference between the value of the subject-matter of the applications and the sums allowed in the settlements made by the Conciliators. It appears that the average percentage of abatement is from 32 to 42 per cent. These results are more favourable for the agriculturist debtors than those of the previous year, and agree with the reductions of demand made by the Subordinate Judges in suits tried by them; and it is believed that the Conciliators' settlements "secure a substantial reduction in the burden of indebtedness of the agricultural classes".

A further proof that the settlements are, as a rule, made after fair enquiry and with the intelligent consent of the parties, is furnished by the fact that, out of 9,853 agreements received by the Courts from the Conciliators, only in 71 cases did any of the parties appear to show cause against the agreements being filed; and only in 161 cases did the Courts refuse to file the agreements, either for some good cause shown by the parties, or for some illegality or obvious error or want of jurisdiction on the part of the Conciliator which necessitated the return of the document.

Conciliation agreements when once filed by the Courts take effect as regular decrees from which there is no appeal. It was feared that, when the execution stage should be reached, a host of objections would be raised by the parties whose interests were affected by the agreements; but although more than 3,000 applications for execution were disposed of by sale of property or by payment, yet in only 2 or 3 instances were objections raised at the execution stage concerning the *bona fides* of the agreements. The absence of complaint at this stage affords very satisfactory evidence of the general honesty and *bona fides* of the settlements effected.

The most effective portion of the work done by Conciliators, especially in the Sátára District, consists of the agreements brought about by their means in mortgage and redemption cases. The facilities for bringing redemption suits in the Civil Courts, combined with the uncertainty of the issue of such suits, has given a remarkable impetus to the settlement of redemption claims either privately or through the Conciliators, and some admirable compromises have been effected: about 850 mortgage cases have been settled during the year in this mode. In some the lands have been entirely freed from mortgage debts; in others remissions, ranging from a very high to a very low percentage, and averaging about 23 per cent., have been allowed: in others the liquidation of the debt has been arranged for by allowing the creditor to retain possession for one, two or more years longer: in others by restoring the land at once to the debtor and allowing him to pay off the debt by instalments; and there are numerous other modes in which these disputes are settled, most of them advantageous for the debtors. The Conciliators have proved useful auxiliaries to the Civil Courts in helping to relieve agriculturists from mortgage encumbrances.

The success and results of the system have been by no means uniform, but on the whole conciliation has done much good. All that is possible has been done to develop its good points and to counteract its inherent defects. The agreements have been thoroughly scrutinized. The useless and indifferent Conciliators have been gradually weeded out, and most of those now working are efficient, zealous and trustworthy. The relief which it affords to the Civil Courts is one of the most conspicuous advantages of the system. Without the help of this voluntary agency the number of suits filed in the regular Courts would certainly have been nearly doubled. The saving to parties in the matter of costs may be roughly estimated at Rs. 90,000 for the year under report. And after making all due allowance for occasional, one-sided, oppressive and collusive agreements, the *general* effect of the compromises is to reduce excessive demands within reasonable proportions, and *pro tanto* to confer decided benefits on the agricultural classes throughout the 4 districts.

Revision

The Special Judge investigated 509 cases. Of these, 387 were taken up on petitions for revision made by parties. The proportion which the revision cases bear to the total number of suits disposed of is 4½ per cent., and that which they bear to the contested suits is 12 per cent.—the proportions in the previous year being 2¼ and 7 per cent., respectively. The number of cases in which the decrees of the lower Courts were reversed or modified was rather large, and the Special Judge had to interfere in such cases in the interest of the creditors, by checking the tendency exhibited by some of the Subordinate Judges to overestimate the profits of lands and to cut down the rates of interest to an unreasonably low figure.

Registration.

The special registration practised under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is noticed at length under the section on Registration in this volume. The Special Judge notices a trifling increase in the number of sales, a decrease of nearly 4,000 in the number of mortgages, and that the number of simple money bonds is about the same. The sales of immoveable property are not abnormally numerous, and many of them have taken place between parties both of whom are agriculturists. The number of simple money loans still considerably exceeds that of mortgages and sales combined. Although the total number of transactions is, no doubt, small, considering the agricultural populations of the districts, the Judge does not think that there is any thing in the registration statistics to excite alarm or anxiety.

Receipts, Pass-books and Statements of Account.

Agriculturists are entitled to receive written receipts and annual statements of account from creditors and to have their accounts made up from time to time in a pass-book, and creditors are made liable to penalties for neglecting to comply with the law on these subjects. But little has yet been done towards giving effect to this part of the Relief Act. The mass of the people are either ignorant of its provisions, although special pains have been taken to inform them, or unwilling to prosecute their sáukárs. Only 9 prosecutions are reported to have taken place during the year for neglect to give receipts, and in only 3 cases were convictions obtained.

Effects of the Act.

The Special Judge believes that the Act has done, and is still doing, a vast amount of good. It has succeeded in effecting many of its principal objects, having checked the downward progress of the rayats, and given them what they so sorely needed—an interval of repose after a trying period of distress and famine. The agriculturist classes have never been so contented as they are at the present time. They can now reap the fruit of their own labours: they are protected in a measure from the constant harassing to which they were subject under the former system: they no longer live in ceaseless terror of rack-renting, eviction and imprisonment. When the worst comes, they are now sure of obtaining a fair and patient hearing in the Courts, and, if they have a good defence, they are in a better position for substantiating it. They are allowed an opportunity of paying what may be found justly due by them in reasonable instalments, and this is a privilege which they seem to value more highly than any other granted to them by the Act. The Courts are now "more accessible, more absolute, less technical, less dilatory, and less expensive" than they were before. The provisions of the Act have tended to "mitigate the extreme severity of the law on debtors," and the Judges are now enabled to modify in an equitable spirit the contracts entered into between man and man. It cannot be denied that the money-lenders, as a body, complain of the Act, and the class of middlemen lenders have suffered and are likely to suffer in consequence of it; nor can it be denied that it has had the effect of checking the old system of agricultural loans. The rayat's credit has, in fact, been immensely curtailed. But the system under which the rayat used to obtain advances was a rotten one, and had no elements of soundness in it. The rayat was not an independent borrower; borrowing was a necessity to him arising from the very faults of the system. The change now observable has been wrought, not by the power given to the Courts of "going behind the bond", or of granting instalments, but by the provisions which exempt the agriculturist's person from arrest, and his necessaries and his immoveable property from attachment. The powers which the creditor enjoyed under the old law were used, not for the speedy realization of his loan—that he never expected or hoped for—but for the indefinite prolongation of a state of indebtedness whereby he was enabled to convert his debtor and his descendants into the serfs of himself and his descendants. A debt was regarded as a perpetual and in the long run a safe and paying investment. The security on which the rapacious middleman used to lend was the knowledge that he could with the aid of the rigid mechanism of our Civil Courts secure and retain a hereditary hold upon the labour of his debtor and his debtor's family, and rack-rent him at his will. Hence it was that the creditors used to pay assessment for their debtors and helped to keep them alive by doles of food during periods of distress. They were actuated by motives of self-interest rather than of benevolence. They could not suffer their investments to perish. The Relief Act has naturally effected a great change in this state of things. By withdrawing the special facilities which creditors enjoyed for putting all kinds of pressure on the debtor, it has rendered the latter more independent and self-reliant, and the former more reluctant to make new advances. As the rayats can no longer depend on their sáukárs for all the necessaries of life, they have adopted a different rule of conduct, the consequence of which is that not only are money-lenders more disinclined to lend, but the same necessity for borrowing no longer exists. Formerly the rayat, when his crops were reaped and threshed and garnered, was wont to cart them off *en masse* to the house or shop of his sáukár, who took them over in a lump, crediting what he was pleased to call their value, probably in satisfaction of old arrears of interest. Having parted with all his crop, the rayat had then to borrow fresh sums in cash or grain from time to time for the successive instalments of land revenue, for his own support, for seed for next year's harvest, &c., &c., and for each fresh advance he would have to execute a fresh bond. Now the rayat carries the produce of his field to his own house, and keeping what he thinks sufficient for his household purposes, sells the rest in the best market he can find. He has learned in a measure to be thrifty and provident. He is no longer beset by the necessity of borrowing at every turn. For months beforehand the rayats now begin to make preparations for the payment of the assessment by selling grass, ghi, goats, cows, and so on, and, last of all, their grain. It seems that this is the chief reason why loans to the poorer classes of agriculturists have so greatly diminished. These are the classes who were formerly wholly dependent upon the sáukárs;

but now they are obliged, and somehow manage to shift for themselves. The really solvent and independent agriculturists constitute a class apart: the Act has improved their condition without in the least impairing their credit. Such persons, if they have a character for honesty, can borrow money for necessary purposes at reasonable rates of interest, and their borrowing powers have not been injuriously affected. This class unfortunately is composed of a small minority of the people. The bulk of the agriculturists consists of persons who have not, and long have ceased to have, any credit in the true sense of the word. They are nominally perhaps owners of their land, they have actually been the rack-ranted tenants of the village money-lender to whom in reality belonged the fruits of their toil. If the sáukár can no longer squeeze them, he will no longer help them. Hence the dislocation of the old relations, and hence the diminution in agricultural loans, and the change is for the better. The question arises "whether or not the general body of agriculturists can get on without borrowing." Experience hitherto would seem to show that they can, and do get on. Then, again, there have been no unusual difficulties in realizing the Government land revenue: there have been no large or sudden relinquishments of land during the last three years: there have been no extensive transfers of land, either by way of revenue sales for default, or by judicial sales, or by private conveyances. It would appear that the rayats are better off than they were before the Act was passed. The decrease in fresh loans has led to a diminution of indebtedness in general: old debts are being gradually reduced and compromised or are becoming barred by lapse of time; a very good beginning has been made towards clearing off the load of mortgage debt: the people, as a rule, are sensible of the change, and are showing in consequence an increasing disposition to practise thrift and economy and to combine for purposes of mutual help. Opinions are expressed by many experienced revenue and judicial officers that, if the present conditions remain unchanged, a few more years will see the rayats freed to a great extent from debt and able to stand upon their own legs. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the last three seasons have been ones of averaging prosperity, and that the Act has not yet stood the test of a bad season. Matters are still in a transition state, and during a transition period it would be unreasonable to expect the Act to endure a severe strain. Once freed from debt he will be able to get on without borrowing in ordinary years; but in periods of scarcity or distress he will have to look to Government for a helping hand, unless in the meantime the relations of the lending and the borrowing classes shall have adjusted themselves on a more rational and satisfactory basis than that on which they rested in times past.

Bombay Court of Small Causes.

The Bombay Court of Small Causes was established in February, 1852, under Act IX of 1850.

The Court had jurisdiction in all suits when the debt or damage claimed or value of the property in dispute was not more than Rs. 500, whether on balance of account or otherwise. Its jurisdiction also extended to the recovery of any demand not exceeding Rs. 500 which was the whole or part of the unliquidated balance of a partnership account, or the amount or part of the amount of a distributive share under an intestacy or of any legacy under a will. It had also power to distrain for rent and to evict. The district or territorial jurisdiction of the Court was the same as that of the Court of Requests which it superseded, *viz.*, the island of Bombay.

By Act XXVI of 1864 the jurisdiction of the Court was extended to Rs. 1,000, and by consent of parties to sums exceeding Rs. 1,000. The right of distress for rent was also increased to Rs. 1,000, and the power given of evicting tenants or occupiers of tenements not exceeding in value or rent Rs. 1,000 per annum. The Act also gave Government power to appoint as many Judges as might be necessary, and directed that the First Judge should be a barrister-at-law.

By Act I of 1875 the right of distress for rent was enlarged, and power conferred on the Court to distrain for any amount, provided the arrears were not due for more than twelve months.

By Act XV of 1882 all former enactments applicable to the Court have been repealed. Jurisdiction was conferred on the Court to try all suits of a civil nature when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed 2,000 Rs., but certain suits were excluded from its jurisdiction. Power was also given to entertain suits exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value by consent of parties, and an appeal to the High Court was granted in suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value. The procedure was also altered, and certain portions of the Code of Civil Procedure were made applicable to the Court.

There has been an increase of 909 in the number of suits instituted, which was 29,2[illegible] in 1882, and the amount litigated was nearly 22 lákhs. The increase in litigation is attributed in great part to the operation, during six months, of the new Small Cause Court Act (XV of 1882) which came into force on the 1st July, 1882, and extended the jurisdiction of the Court. There was at the same time an increase in suits on promissory notes and bills of exchange, probably due to greater commercial activity and a decided diminution in the suits for very small amounts; those for sums not exceeding Rs. 20 being 998 less than in 1881. This corroborates the views expressed as to the effect of low prices of food staples on such

litigation, viz., that in good years the poor are able to repay their petty debts without the compulsory process of the Court.

Of the 29,745 suits disposed of during the year, 19,830 were decided on the return date of the summons. The average duration of adjourned cases before the 4 Judges was 7 days, 1 day, 5 days, and 8 days respectively. The arrears of undecided cases have been further reduced from 2,828 to 2,607, and this result is stated to have been attained by very hard work. The arrears remaining are composed chiefly of suits adjourned for want of service, and suits not returnable till after the end of the year.

The amount credited to Government, less refunds, was Rs. 1,92,910, which is an increase of Rs. 16,452 as compared with 1881, and is accounted for by the increase in the number of suits instituted and amount litigated. The expenditure was Rs. 1,61,651, and the net profit remaining to Government was Rs. 31,259.

The costs paid on the institution of 29,258 suits amounted to Rs. 1,86,032, and the amount recovered and paid to suitors during the year was Rs. 3,76,358.

Notwithstanding the increase of 1,141 in the number of suits disposed of, the number of applications for new trial was not materially increased, and the number of new trials ordered was 1 less than in 1881. The Court sat for 247 days, and was closed for 118, including Sundays, holidays, and 36 days' vacation.

Registration.

"Whereas it would be conducive to the security of titles to immoveable property and greatly facilitate the transfer of such property by sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, that a register of title-deeds should be established in each zilla, and that deeds entered therein should be allowed such a preference as to give the holder an obvious interest in presenting them for registration; and whereas by establishing also a general register in each zilla for all other deeds, obligations, and writings of whatever nature, effectual means would be provided for the preservation of copies of writings, and great facility afforded in proving their contents in the event of the originals being lost or destroyed, therefore, &c. &c."

No better notion can be conveyed of the aim and object of the system of registration of assurances, as it exists in British India, than by the above passage, which forms the preamble to Bombay Regulation IX of 1827. Previous to the passing of that regulation there appear to have been no less than 10 different regulations having reference to the matter of registration which had been from time to time passed in the Council of the Governor of Bombay. The earliest of these appears to have been Regulation No. III of 1799, so that it is fair to suppose that it was towards the end of the last century that the first attempt at an organized system of registration of titles was made in Western India.

Bombay Regulation No. IX of 1827, together with a short supplementary regulation passed in the following year (No. XIII of 1828), were in force in the Presidency (exclusive of Sind, which was acquired much later) until the 1st of January, 1865, on which date Registration Act No. XVI of 1864, passed by the Legislative Council of India, became law. Since that date, 5 other Registration Acts have been passed by the same Council—Act IX of 1865, amending certain sections in Act XVI of 1864; Act XX of 1866, consolidating and amending the previous Acts; Act XXVII of 1868, exempting certain documents from registration; Act VIII of 1871, consolidating and amending the Act of 1866, and that of 1868; and Act III of 1877 (that at present in force), amending Act VIII of 1871, clearing up various doubtful points therein contained, and giving effect to a number of High Court decisions arising out of the last named Act.

Under Bombay Regulation No. IX of 1827 the work of registration was confined to judicial officers such as Senior Assistant Judges and Assistant Judges, and in one or two cases to Judges. These officials were styled Superintendents of Registers; there was one such Superintendent to each zilla or district, and the whole of the registration of the Presidency was carried on by them. At the date of the introduction of Act XVI of 1864 there were 13 such Superintendents of Registers in the Bombay Presidency.

On the 1st of January, 1865, the date of the Act coming into force, the Registration Branch of the Government Service was, as it were, given a distinct and separate existence as a department, being placed under the control of a responsible head called the Registrar General, which designation was changed in 1871 to that of Inspector General of Registration.

Since 1865 the agency of the department has been largely extended, there being now in the Presidency proper 19 District Registrars, corresponding to a certain extent with the former Superintendents of Registers and 169 Sub-Registrars, of whom there were none under Regulation IX of 1827.

The registration law was gradually introduced into the province of Sind in 1866; and in that portion of the Presidency there are now a Branch Inspector General, 5 District Registrars, and 47 Sub-Registrars—31 special and 16 *ex-officio*.

Into the British territory at Aden the registration law was introduced from the 1st October, 1872, and there are now in that settlement one Registrar and one Sub-Registrar.

On the introduction of Act XVI of 1864 those judicial officers, who under Regulation IX had been styled Superintendents of Registers, became District Registrars, being paid a fixed sum of Rs. 100 a month each, the registration fees being credited to Government. Towards the close of 1866 they were relieved of their registration duties, such being transferred in nearly every district to the chief revenue authority,—that is, the Collector—who became *ex-officio* Registrar without any salary as such. Thus at the present time, with the exception of the Town and Island of Bombay where there is a Special Registrar, at Aden where the First Assistant Resident is *ex-officio* Registrar, in the Thar and Párkar and in the Frontier Districts in Sind—in the former case the Political Superintendent and in the latter the Deputy Commissioner in charge being *ex-officio* Registrars—in every case the Registrar of Assurances is the Collector of the district.

Under Regulation IX of 1827 the fees were levied according to the number of words in the deed, irrespective of the value of the property affected thereby, and ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. These fees were the perquisite of the Superintendents of Registers, they paying their establishment out of the fee receipts.

In the first fee table, introduced under Act XVI of 1864, the same system of regulating the amount of fee by the number of words in the document was adhered to; and though various alterations were introduced from time to time, until the introduction of the *ad-valorem* fee system on the 1st June, 1872, in this Presidency, the fee which represented both the registration and the copying fee was regulated by the length of the deed.

The present fee table recognizes two distinct fees for the registration of a deed: the *ad-valorem* or registration fee proper ranging upwards from 4 annas, and the copying fee at the rate of 2½ annas per folio of 100 words. The table is necessarily an elaborate one, as it lays down rates not only for registration, copying, &c., but also for the grant of copies, for searches, commissions, attestations of powers of attorney, &c., &c., and contains no less than 31 articles.

In 1856-57, the only year under the former system for which the figures are available, it appears that the registration fee collections in this Presidency amounted to Rs. 17,104. This sum went, as indicated above, to the Superintendents of Registers. Under the present system the receipts are credited to Government.

The following statement shows the number of registrations recorded year by year since the department was placed on its present footing in 1865, the receipts, the expenditure, and the financial result. The official year commencing on 1st April and terminating on the 31st of March, the figures for the first three months of 1865 are shown separately. Since 1866 the yearly surplus under Act X of 1866, which is an Act for the registration of Joint Stock Companies, has been credited to the funds of the department, the Registrar of Assurances for the Presidency town being also the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and the only one in the Bombay Presidency:—

Period.	Number of Registrations.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Financial Result.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
January to March, 1865 ...	8,243	28,222	49,428	—21,206	
1865-66	79,603	2,51,490	1,74,661	+76,828	
1866-67.	66,240	2,78,546	2,41,212	+37,334	Including Rs. 12,686 surplus under Act X of 1866.
1867-68	74,937	2,99,832	2,64,346	+35,485	Ditto „ 5,521 ditto.
1868-69	84,593	2,87,737	2,68,446	+19,291	Ditto „ 2,777 ditto.
1869-70	94,442	3,10,427	2,59,712	+50,715	Ditto „ 3,832 ditto.
1870-71	89,838	3,05,272	2,56,648	+48,624	Ditto „ 3,706 ditto.
1871-72	84,388	2,75,292	2,46,369	+28,922	Ditto „ 6,266 ditto.
1872-73	90,361	3,06,899	2,43,441	+63,457	Ditto „ 3,373 ditto.
1873-74	85,144	2,75,742	2,52,673	+23,069	Ditto „ 6,706 ditto.
1874-75	71,856	2,45,001	2,41,770	+3,230	Ditto „ 16,695 ditto.
1875-76	75,550	2,31,169	2,34,571	—3,401	Ditto „ 1,168 ditto.
1876-77	76,381	2,37,975	2,42,364	—4,388	Ditto „ 4,587 ditto.
1877-78	90,297	2,70,053	2,43,251	+26,801	Ditto „ 2,639 ditto.
1878-79	97,559	2,98,034	2,41,268	+56,765	Ditto „ 6,149 ditto.
1879-80	95,723	2,86,939	2,37,538	+49,400	Ditto „ 1,356 ditto.
1880-81	78,837	2,51,851	2,15,973	+35,877	Ditto „ 6,114 ditto.
1881-82	78,446	2,55,392	2,06,664	+48,727	Ditto „ 7,490 ditto.
1882-83	84,903	2,61,345	2,17,772	+43,572	Ditto „ 3,780 ditto.

The surplus under the Registration Act was from 1st January, 1865, to 31st March, 1871, credited to Imperial funds, from which latter date it has formed part of the Provincial Revenue. From the operations of the Registration Department, therefore, since the 1st of January, 1865, a total net surplus of Rs. 6,19,108 has been realized, of which Rs. 2,47,072 has been credited to Imperial and Rs. 3,72,035 to Provincial Services.

In 1873, 4 Inspectors of Registration Offices were appointed, and in the following year to the Inspector General and Inspectors was allotted the duty of supervising the stamp revenue administration beyond the limits of the town and island of Bombay, the Government of India in return for this latter arrangement consenting to bear the cost of one-third of the salaries of the Inspector General and the 4 Inspectors and their ministerial establishments.

In 1880, consequent on the passing of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the system of village registration was introduced into the 4 districts of Ahmadnagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur, the organization of this system being entrusted to the Inspector General, who under Section 56 of the Act is charged with a general superintendence over the Village Registrars. The Inspectors of Registration and Stamps are also *ex-officio* Inspectors of Village Registry Offices, while in each of the 4 districts there is a special officer designated Inspector of Village Registry Offices, acting in direct subordination to the Collector Registrar, who naturally exercises a general supervision over the village offices of the district. When the Act was first introduced, 2,567 village registry offices were opened in the 4 districts named, in nearly every case the Village Registrar being the village accountant. The experience of three years showed that the above was a far greater number of offices than the requirements of the public called for, while in addition the Kulkarnis were found to be but ill-fitted, as a class, for the duties for which they had been selected. Such being the case in the commencement of 1883, the number of village offices was reduced from 2,567 to 183,—in all cases special or full-time men on Rs. 12 a month, selected mostly from the Kárkúns of the Registration and Educational Departments, being appointed Village Registrars. The new arrangements have been found to work satisfactorily.

The introduction of the village registration system has naturally caused an extremely heavy decline in the transactions of the Registration Department proper in the 4 districts in question, in 2 of which—Ahmadnagar and Sátara—during the past year the operations of that department have been conducted at a loss to Government.

The subjoined table shows the number of registrations under the village registration system year by year since its introduction, the receipts, the outgoings and the financial result :—

Year.	Number of Registrations.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Financial Result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	2,18,266	57,786	49,642	+8,144
1881-82	1,12,665	31,893	45,219	—13,326
1882-83	1,09,528	31,921	48,148	—16,226

Registrations under Act III of 1877. Deeds registered.

Under Act III of 1877 there were 84,903 registrations of all descriptions during the year, showing an increase of 6,457, or 8·23 per cent. above the number in 1881-82. Compulsory registrations increased from 59,647 to 62,622, and optional registrations from 18,799 to 22,281; the latter class now forms nearly 36 per cent. of the whole number of transactions. From 1865 to 1873 with some considerable fluctuations the tendency of the public was to seek the advantages of registration more and more, and from 1874 to 1878 that tendency was confirmed, and business showed a steady improvement. It fell off from 1879 to 1881, and has now in 1882 gone forward again. But the recent falling off may be explained by the effect of the special registration under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in appropriating a part of the business under the older Act.

Wills.

728 wills were registered,—an increase of 17 over the number in the previous year. 14 wills were deposited, 9 withdrawn from deposit, 7 opened, and 6 removed for record in Court. No authority to adopt was registered.

Copies of certificates of sale.

6,320 copies of certificates of sale were filed, against 6,184 filed in the previous year. Of the former number about 3,204 certificates were registered under Section 89, and 85 certificates under the Land Improvement Act. The increase of 61 under the latter head may be said to be due to the comparatively impoverished condition of the cultivating class in some portions of Ahmadnagar, in which district there were 70 certificates in the year, against 12 in the previous year.

Values and Fees.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered during the year amounted to Rs. 5,00,73,214, against Rs. 4,76,57,451, the increase being Rs. 24,15,763. Exclusive of wills and authorities to adopt, and also 667 instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average per transaction during the past year was Rs. 599; the average for transactions concerning immoveable property only being Rs. 596, and for moveable property only Rs. 570. These figures are somewhat less than the figures in the previous year. For each document which it was obligatory to register, the average fee was Rs. 2-3-7, for the optional registration of documents relating to immoveable property the fee was 8 annas, and for optional miscellaneous documents Rs. 1-14-6. The average on the whole being Rs. 1-12-8, against Rs. 1-14-2 in the previous year.

Causes of Increase or Decrease.

Registration has continued to decline in the districts of Ahmadnagar, Poona and Sátára, owing, it is said, to the term agriculturist being legislatively defined to include any person holding land of his own. By this means a larger number of persons has been brought under the operation of the special Registration Act, and registrations under Act III of 1877 are, therefore, less. In Sholápur, however, the number of registrations has increased by 6, although subject to the special Act. Deducting these 4 districts the total of registrations in the remaining 21 districts

was 77,580 in 1882-83 against 70,409 in the previous year, although there was an actual increase in 13 districts and a decrease in the remaining 8. The increase occurred in the districts of Khándesh, Násik, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kánara, Bombay, Kaládgi, Thána, Ratnágiri, Panch Maháls, Upper Sind Frontier, Haidarabad and Ahmadabad in registrations of both classes, and in optional alone in the districts of Ahmadabad and Haidarabad, and shows a total increase of 9,382 registrations (3,814 optional and 5,568 compulsory). In the remaining 8 districts—namely, Kaira, Broach, Kolába, Surat Shikárpur, Aden, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar—a falling off, amounting to 2,211 registrations, was reported. This leaves a net increase of registrations to the number of 7,171. The great increase in optional registration is said to be generally due to the effect of a circular issued from the Head Office, desiring that the ruling of the High Court under Section 50 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 should be made known to the public as widely as possible, and it appears that the public are more and more appreciating the advantages of registration with the knowledge that their transactions are thereby rendered more secure aginst fraud.

Various causes are assigned to explain the increase of compulsory registrations. Besides such causes as the appointment of special officers having attracted business and the extension of the railway to Godhra having stimulated the sale of land in its vicinity, it is said that good crops have enabled the people to accumulate capital which they have invested in land or used to pay off old debts, or, again, that good crops have improved the credit of the people by which they have been able to borrow more freely on mortgage. In some districts an increase of land sales is observable, and a decrease of mortgages, but the reasons assigned are conflicting. In Ratnágiri this is caused, it is said, by the fact that the people are so poor and the land so encumbered that they cannot borrow either on personal security or raise money by further mortgage, and as a last resource lands are sold. In Thána, on the other hand, the decrease in the number of mortgages is looked upon as a sign of prosperity, and as an indication that there is a greater desire to invest capital in land. In Kánara the failure of the rice crop obliged the people to borrow more freely upon mortgage, and both in Kánara and Belgaum there appears to have been an unusually large number of marriages celebrated at which there was the usual lavish expenditure of money, which had to be raised by borrowing.

The decrease in registration in several districts of Gujarát is ascribed principally to the cheapness of grain, which has enabled the poor to live without borrowing or selling; and it is said that in Kaira the small money returns to be obtained from land have even affected its value as a security. In Shikárpur the operation of the Sind Incumbered Estates Act is reported to have curtailed the number of sales and mortgages, and the condition of the people is said to have been much improved since the construction of the Kashmor Bund. The value of house property at Aden has decreased since the establishment of the new town at Shaikh Othmán, and to this fact is ascribed the decrease in the number of registrations in that settlement.

Refusal to register. The Sub-Registrars refused to register 314 documents, generally because one or more of the parties denied execution. 49 appeals were made against these refusals, and in 36 instances registration was ordered by the appellate authority.

Impounded Deeds. The number of deeds impounded by the registering officers on the ground of insufficiency of stamps was 471. In 141 cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 250 cases the action of the impounding officers was upheld by the Collectors, who ruled that the stamp was insufficient, and 80 cases awaited disposal at the end of the year.

Offices. There were, at the close of the year, 25 registry and 217 sub-registry offices; 2 sub-registry offices in the Presidency proper and 6 in Sind have been abolished, and their jurisdiction amalgamated with those of other offices. These sub-registry offices are conducted by 199 special Sub-Registrars and 18 *ex-officio* officers who, with the exception of 2 at Peint and Aden, are in the province of Sind. The appointment of special in lieu of *ex-officio* officers in the Presidency proper from 1st of April, 1882, has undoubtedly produced most beneficial effects upon registration in the offices concerned.

Prosecutions. 8 persons were prosecuted during the year for offences against the registration law: 6 were convicted and punished, and 2 were discharged for want of proof by the trying Magistrates.

Receipts. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 2,56,513, or more by Rs. 9,643 than the amount earned in the previous year. The increase in business has naturally affected the receipts from fees and copying charges, and the increase from penalties (Rs. 2,582) is mostly due to 2 cases in Bombay. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,22,838, being more by Rs. 10,824 than in 1881-82. This is due to the appointment of special Sub-Registrars in place of *ex-officio* officers, to the filling up of vacancies which had been left unfilled when work was slack, and to the greater extent of travelling done on inspection duty.

Financial results. The districts of Panch Maháls, Ahmadnagar, Sátára, Kaládgi, Aden, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar have failed to be self-supporting. These, with the exception of Sholápur, which this year shows a small surplus, are the same as shown last year in this class. Act XVII of 1879 being in force in the Deccan districts accounts for the deficit in the districts of Ahmadnagar and Sátára, which have not been self-supporting since its introduction; and although Government have sanctioned a portion of the pay of the Sub-Registrars under the Indian Registration Act being debited to this Act, even with this relief the above

districts still have shown a considerable deficit. The net cost of the above offices and districts for the year under report amounts to Rs. 60,331; but the receipts amounting to Rs. 14,606, the actual deficit was Rs. 45,724. 18 districts have each produced a surplus; the smallest amount is Rs. 146, obtained by the district of Kolába, and the largest Rs. 17,446 by Bombay. The largest amount of gross receipts, Rs. 45,070, appears as in previous years in Bombay; the total receipts of these 18 districts amount to Rs. 2,41,906 and the working expenses to Rs. 1,62,507, leaving a surplus of Rs. 79,398, or more by Rs. 2,021 than that for the preceding year. Of this surplus the Bombay District alone contributed Rs. 17,446, or little more than one-fourth.

The income exceeds the expenditure by Rs. 33,675, and as the surplus derived from receipts under the Joint Stock Companies Act is Rs. 3,781, the total profit for the year to the credit of the department is Rs. 37,456. But if the deficit under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act were also taken into the calculation, this profit would be reduced to Rs. 16,966.

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act all documents executed by an agriculturist which relate to money, all mortgages, sales and leases are required to be written and signed before Village Registrars appointed for the purpose. The Kulkarnis or accountants of the villages were generally employed; but as their work was not satisfactory, special Registrars have been substituted, each being in charge of a circle of villages. The 4,648 villages of the 4 districts subject to the Act have been divided into 223 circles, which give about 20 villages to a circle.

40 of these circles are in charge of the Sub-Registrars under Act III of 1877, who are also Táluka Village Registrars under this Act, and as such have concurrent jurisdiction over all the villages or circles in their respective tálukás; the remaining 183 circles are in charge of special Village Registrars, who are selected men in no way connected with the former Kulkarni Village Registrars.

There were 109,528 registrations of all kinds, against 112,665 in the year 1881-82,—that is, a decrease of 3,137, or 2·78 per cent., in the number of transactions. In Sholápur there is a small increase, but in the other 3 districts there is a decrease, which is specially marked in Sátára. Registrations relating to immoveable property show an increase of 2,086, the number having risen from 62,166 to 64,252 in 1882-83, while those relating to moveable property show a decrease of 5,223, the number in 1882-83 being 45,276.

In the first class there was an increase in Ahmadnagar, Poona and Sholápur, and a decrease in Sátára. In the second class there was a decrease in all the 4 districts, and it may be said that the total decrease in registrations is due entirely to the decrease under the latter head.

The number of mortgages with or without possession of land has decreased by 2,893, while the number of sales of land has increased by 1,321, and leases and other deeds have increased by 3,658. The increase in sales is observable in all 4 districts—in Sátára 546, Poona 342, Sholápur 296, and Ahmadnagar 137. It may be remarked that of these sales 6,809 related to land alone, and of these 3,241 were between agriculturist and agriculturist and 3,568 between agriculturist and sáukár. The opinions of the local officers on the rise in the number of this class of instruments are almost identical, *viz.*, that sáukárs, owing to the difficulty they experience in recovering loans made to the more indigent agriculturists under any other security, press the sale of land. It is, however, remarked that the land thus sold remains in the possession of the seller, who becomes the tenant-at-will of the sáukár, and it is well known that there is in many cases an understanding between the parties that on a repayment of the purchase-money the land may be redeemed.

The total number of mortgages amounts to 22,636, and of these 21,182 related to land alone, 10,972 transactions being between agriculturist and agriculturist, and 10,210 between agriculturist and sáukár. The decrease in these mortgages would bear out the opinion expressed above with regard to increase in sales, the sáukárs dislike the probability of being sued in Court for the recovery of the land and made to render accounts of money lent or advanced to agriculturists, and, therefore, will only, as a rule, advance loans on mortgages to persons from whom repayment is certain.

The total number of leases is 31,010, and of these 29,814 relate to land alone, of which 11,371 are between agriculturist and agriculturist, and 18,443 between agriculturist and sáukár. The increase is due principally to the increased number of sales, as the land sold or mortgaged generally remains in the possession of the seller, who becomes a tenant-at-will of the purchaser, and also to the fact that sáukárs formerly leased their lands without requiring the agriculturist to execute such documents in their favour; but since the Act requires every transaction to be registered, the sáukárs are naturally compelled to call upon the agriculturist to execute invariably a writing for each and every transaction. The exemption from stamp duty for leases which is now widely known to the public has also contributed considerably to the increase.

The most important class of documents under the head of "moveables" is bonds, which have decreased from 42,583 to 37,513, or a decrease of 5,070, extending over all the 4 districts. The large decrease is said to be due to the fact that money-lenders refuse to make advances on personal security to any but persons of known good credit, because of the difficulty of recovering the same, and it is generally said that advances are made to well-to-do people on verbal agreements or entries in the sáukárs' account books, thus avoiding registration at all.

Mortgages of moveables show a falling off of 171, Ahmadnagar alone showing an increase of 18 transactions, while the remaining 3 districts show a decline. Sales of moveables have increased from 1,374 to 1,378.

The number of documents registered from 1st January to 31st March, 1883, was proportionately small compared to the other quarters of the year. The cause of this may be partly attributed to the three months, *viz.*, from January to March, being the harvest season, a time when the cultivating classes are busily engaged in their agricultural pursuits, and have no leisure for attending to monetary transactions unless of a pressing nature; the introduction also of the new system of registration by special Registrars in charge of circles doubtless accounts for a certain decrease, as it generally takes time for people to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with any sudden change; but there must be other reasons, as the decrease during these three months is over 50 per cent. greater than during the same three months of 1881-82, and it would appear to be in a great measure due to the fresh interpretation given to the term agriculturist by the latest amendment to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, previous to which nearly every person in these districts was an agriculturist, but since which the number is somewhat limited. Out of the total number of instruments registered, 12,000 deeds were executed to supplant old ones, showing a decrease of 1,172 in the number for 1881-82. In Sátára, however, there was a small increase. It is said that the agriculturists are making themselves acquainted with the provisions of the Act and the advantages it affords them, and are not willing to renew documents to sáukárs for debts which were incurred before the introduction of the Act, or that many of them have sold their land to enable them to pay off such debts, and this may be one of the reasons for a larger number of sales having been effected during the year. But it may still be the case that instruments having the appearance of relating to new transactions do really take the place of old documents, without the old documents being produced. Sáukárs are generally unwilling to have their previous accounts looked into by Courts going behind the bond, and, therefore, they induce the agriculturists to execute entirely new instruments in which it is stated that the consideration has already been received; under the new system the greatest pains is taken to ascertain this fact by the Village Registrars making careful enquiries, and entering in the document when and how such considerations were received.

The aggregate value of property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 74,27,011,—an increase of Rs 73,105. This increase is owing to documents relating to properties of higher value having been executed during the year under report than in the previous. The average value per transaction, taking the result as a whole, amounts to Rs. 67 against Rs. 65.

The total amount of fee collections on account of the drawing up and the registration of documents, &c., during the year is Rs. 31,921, exhibiting a small increase of Rs. 28. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 48,148,—an increase of Rs. 2,928 over the previous year, owing to the more costly, but efficient, establishment employed. The net financial result, therefore, is a deficit of Rs. 16,226, exclusive of cost incurred on account of printing and binding of books supplied by the Central Press which, if included, swells the total deficit to Rs. 20,490.

The Act has now been in force for more than three years, and there is no doubt that it has conferred benefits on the agricultural population as far as registration is concerned; the people, having become accustomed to the system, do not complain of the trouble and small expense, being now fully alive to the security which is assured them by the official record kept of all their monetary transactions. There is also no doubt that they have continued to enjoy immunity from the execution of decrees, and, therefore, with decreased pressure from without and in the enjoyment of plentiful crops in most parts of the districts it may be said that the general condition of the agricultural classes has much improved in the Deccan districts. It cannot be concealed, however, that the difficulties in the way of the needy classes obtaining advances from money-lenders have sensibly increased; the increase in "sales" of land and the large decrease in "bonds" point to these facts, but at the same time it seems to be the general impression that the people, from this difficulty of obtaining money, are becoming more thrifty and learning to do without borrowing except for emergencies, and as long as food grains remain cheap and plentiful by continued good seasons, they will get on, and will each year show a marked improvement in general condition. In many cases in Sátára the cultivators have taken advantage of the provisions of the Act for the redemption of their lands, and they are now able to regain possession and cultivate for themselves their ancestral property which they cling to as long as they can, and on which many have been and are still tenants at the will of the money-lenders in whose toils they are. But while the Act, from the protection it affords the agricultural class for whom it was introduced, has been most useful to them, and while its working has been greatly helped by the late bountiful seasons, it would appear that if the difficulty of obtaining help is now great, it must be greater when bad seasons and failing crops leave this class nothing to offer as security and nothing wherewith to sustain existence, and the money-lender who before gave advances freely for all wants, in expectation of better times, closes his doors and refuses help. The Inspector General is inclined to the opinion that if the registration of all instruments relating to immoveables were made compulsory, the agricultural classes would be sufficiently protected to warrant the repeal of this Act as far as its provisions relating to registration are concerned, as the relations between agriculturists and sáukárs would be improved and the present expenses of working the Act would, to a great extent, be saved.

Joint Stock Companies.

The year was marked by an amendment of the law relating to Joint Stock Companies. Act X of 1866, which had been in operation for about fifteen years, was repealed, and Act VI of 1882 introduced in its place on 1st May, 1882. This amendment had its origin in the failure, owing to a defect in Section 49 of the former Act, of certain prosecutions instituted in the Surat District in the year 1879-80.

At the commencement of the year there were on the register 113 companies and 10 societies carrying on business, besides 82 companies under liquidation, and in the course of the year 18 new companies were registered. Of these 10 were mills and presses, 7 trading and miscellaneous companies, and 1 was a library. 4 companies went into liquidation, and 6 were finally dissolved during the year, leaving at its close 126 companies carrying on business, and 80 companies under liquidation, in addition to 11 libraries and societies registered under Act XXI of 1860.

The number of documents, including memoranda and articles of association and returns by literary and scientific societies registered, was 329 as compared with 306 registered in the previous year. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 3,690 in the receipts realized by the department as compared with the income obtained in 1881-82, the total collections for the two years being Rs. 4,832 and Rs. 8,522 respectively. The falling off in the income in 1882-83 is attributable to a decrease in the number of companies newly registered and to the small capital of those thus registered. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,051, which deducted from the income leaves a profit of Rs. 3,780, against Rs. 7,490 in the previous year.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year under report. Almost all the companies filed their balance sheets and lists of shareholders within the period prescribed by the law; and in view of the fact that the new Act had only been recently introduced, the Registrar refrained from taking any legal proceedings against the few companies which failed to file the required papers until some time after they had become due.

The companies at work may be classed as follows:—

		Paid up Capital.
80	mills and presses	Rs. 556 lákhs.
5	insurance companies	„ 27 „
15	trading companies	„ 28 „
3	mining companies	„ 18 „
2	planting companies	„ ½ lákh.
1	banking company	„ 1 „
20	miscellaneous	„ 140 lákhs.

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The accounts of the Bombay Municipality have hitherto been made up for the calendar year; but as it was more convenient for them to be kept for the financial year, as observed by the district municipalities, the practice has been changed. The receipts for fifteen months amounted to Rs. 46,12,200 and the expenditure to Rs. 47,53,600. The largest receipts included in the former item were the consolidated rate over 12 lákhs, town duties over 8 lákhs, water-rate nearly 7 lákhs, wheel tax over 4 lákhs, liquor licenses and tobacco duties over 3 lákhs, halálkhor cess over 3 lákhs, and miscellaneous receipts over 7 lákhs. The chief items under expenditure were the repayment of over 12 lákhs of debt, 10 lákhs on the Health Department, 10 lákhs on public works, besides 4 lákhs on new works, 5 lákhs on police, and the balance on establishment and general charges. The revenue has increased, particularly under the heads of wheel tax and the consolidated rate; the cost of collection was 4⅜ per cent., and on the expenditure side there were considerable savings owing to grants for works not having been expended—the works remaining unfinished, or not having been commenced. The liabilities of the Corporation, exclusive of the Vehar debt not booked, amounted to Rs. 103 lákhs, and the assets were valued at 86 lákhs exclusive of landed property.

Greater care has been exercised in bringing properties under assessment which have hitherto escaped taxation, and although a large number of houses was pulled down, the number assessed has increased to 25,848, which were valued at 126 lákhs. The rating of mills and railway properties was referred to arbitration: the result has been very satisfactory to the Municipality, and as a consequence of the general increase in valuations the assessment was increased by a little more than a lákh. The collecting establishment worked better, and collected about 4 lákhs more than in 1881, leaving a smaller outstanding of Rs. 2½ lákhs. 2,309 warrants were issued, but of these in only 10 cases was it necessary to sell the defaulters' goods to enforce payment.

The drainage works and the reservoirs at Bhandarváda and the Malabár Hill are being executed out of loans. The main sewer from Carnac Bridge to Love Grove was completed in 1881, and has since been connected with the old drain. The drainage has been diverted into the new main, and flows to the pumping station at Love Grove; but the first trials of the new pumping machinery put up during the year were not very satisfactory, and it was not until March, 1883, that the difficulties were practically overcome, since when the sewage has been pumped continuously into the sea with a most satisfactory abatement of a long-standing nuisance. During the monsoon sewage escapes into the open rain-water channels, and this nuisance

will not be got rid of until the drainage scheme has been perfected and completed. The outfall sewer was damaged by the violence of the monsoon; but the part exposed by the tides has been strongly encased in masonry laid in Portland cement, and it is not expected that any great damage will again be caused. The pipe sewer works have been nearly completed, except where they pass through very narrow lanes, and here it is expedient for the sake of economy to wait until the house connections have been completed. The first effect of the drainage scheme in those parts where considerable progress has been made is to cause the level of the sub-soil water to be lowered, and wet and damp situations have become dry. The Queen's Road sewer is intended to intercept the drainage which now falls into the Back Bay and to carry it out by the Khetvádi Back Road to the Love Grove Station. It has been begun, and is estimated to cost nearly 2 lákhs, of which Government will contribute half a lákh in consideration of the benefit to their property in the Marine Lines. The drainage sewers in Kámáthipura were also nearly finished, but the branch sewers remained to be constructed; the houses which were placed in connection with the drain were kept perfectly clean and free from offensive smells.

A scheme of surface drainage has been sanctioned and has made fair progress. The idea is to raise the level of the Khetvádi district and drain it, and to provide two large intercepting drains to carry off the storm waters into a large reservoir to be built on the Flats. These drains will run from the Govála Tank to Khambála Hill and from Páydhuni to Bellasis Road: the first will prevent the flooding of Khetvádi, and the latter of the Parel Road. The most important sanitary results may be expected from this scheme of surface drainage and a great improvement in public health.

Filter beds are being placed in the Malabár Hill Reservoir, but the contractor failed to perform his contract in the time agreed open. This work is of great importance, as the Tulsi water tends to become impure as it becomes shallow in the hot season.

From current revenue the only costly work executed was the building of the police quarters at Byculla on which a revised outlay of Rs. 1,82,000 was sanctioned. The Khote footpath was completed, and a riding path has also been proposed. Over Rs. 62,000 was spent in widening streets, and the average price paid was Rs. 15 a square yard. The tramway was taken down the Frere Road, the Crawford Markets were embellished with the electric light, and some improvements were made in the Victoria and Northbrook gardens.

The public health was good, and the mortality was much less than the average of the five preceding years,—this improvement in health being more conspicuous in the mortality among children, and especially a decline in the deaths from fever. There was little small-pox, but cholera broke out, and carried off a number of people. The highest rate of mortality is observed to occur in the densely populated and badly drained parts of the district. Refuges are now being erected for the shelter of people removed from buildings where bad cases of cholera have occurred.

The Municipality contributed Rs. 25,400 for the purposes of education, which were applied to the maintenance of 25 Maráthi and 20 Gujaráti schools, 9 of which are girls' schools.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

At the close of the year there were 10 "city" and 154 town municipalities in the districts. In accordance with the policy of developing local self-government, 14 town municipalities were towards the close of the year raised to the status of city municipalities which have assigned to them by law more power and a greater measure of independence than is given to town municipalities. This change was to come into effect from the beginning of the financial year. The only new municipality is that at Bhusával in Khándesh; it was proposed to establish one at Bánkot, but it did not appear possible to raise sufficient funds. Some of the municipalities, especially in Sind, are very small—little more than villages with a population of 2,000 to 3,000 persons. The limits of the municipality at Ahmadabad were extended to include certain suburbs, and at Dákor the tank outside the town was brought within the limits. At Ratnágiri also the limits were extended to include the head-works of the water-works at Nachne to secure the springs from pollution.

The total number of municipal commissioners was 2,499, of whom 1,794 were nominated and 705 *ex officio* (see Appendix V. B. IV.), and towards the close of the year the privilege of electing a proportion of the commissioners was conceded to the citizens of city municipalities. The elections caused considerable excitement in many places, and most of the seats were eagerly contested,—with the result, however, that the majority of the old members were elected, although in some cases seats were won by an energetic canvass for votes. Of the whole number 909 were officials and 1,590 non-officials, and the number may again be divided into 2,114 natives and 385 Europeans.

The quarterly meetings with some exceptions were held with general regularity, but it is still observable that a large number of members fail to attend the meetings, even in such important towns as Surat and Broach. In Ahmadnagar and Dhárwár, however, great punctuality and regularity of attendance were observed, but among the commissioners in Sind considerable default occurred.

Changes in taxation. The house tax was introduced into Ahmadabad, and the duty on silk, ivory, iron and brass was taken off; in Nadiád it was taken off metal and lead; in some of the municipalities of Broach and at Uran it was taken off mowra, and in Kalyán off liquor. Octroi was abolished at Málcolmpeth (Mahábaleshvar), where the cost of its collection was very high, and at Shingnápur

in Sátárá and at Juner and Talegaon in Poona, and since the close of the year at Bársi in Sholápur. Fees on stamping have also been abolished in Shingnápur and other towns. Octroi was abolished at Nargund and Háveri, and in several municipalities in Ratnágiri the duty has been taken off coir and hemp and the rope made from their fibres. Generally, too, the municipalities in the Southern Division have been busy revising their schedules of taxes. At Nipáni the house tax has been revised and reduced, and the objectionable tax on artisans and cloth shops at Roha Ashtami has been abolished. The octroi duty on wheat was abolished in Karáchi by which a revenue of Rs. 23,000 a year was sacrificed, but the measure is of great importance in liberating one of the greatest articles of export from municipal taxation; and as the duty on oil-seeds was taken off last year, the two chief articles of export have now been freed from municipal taxation. In Haidarabad the duty on food-grains was reduced by a quarter, and a privy cess has been imposed in Bubak and Lárkhána.

Receipts.

The total income of the year, exclusive of loans and deposits, amounted to over 28 lákhs. Compared with last year there was a falling off in the municipalities of the Northern Division in the receipts from octroi and silk. The abolition of the duty on liquor and mowra flowers caused a sensible decrease in the former item, and in Ahmadabad the municipality lost over Rs. 16,000 by taking off the duty on silk. In the items in which there was an increase better supervision is said to be the cause, and the sale of materials of houses destroyed in Ahmadabad brought in a considerable sum. The octroi receipts in Sholápur were very large, and in Poona it has been necessary to fix the maximum weight of a cart-load at 16 maunds. In other towns an increase in the octroi duties caused an increase in the receipts. In Sind the octroi decreased by Rs. 18,000, and the receipts from markets by Rs. 19,300, but there was an increase of Rs. 2,500 in conservancy fees and Rs. 56,500 in the proceeds from land. Greater liberality in granting refunds caused the decrease in octroi, and the active building operations in progress in Karáchi influenced the increase in the receipts from land. The income derived from taxation alone amounted to nearly 23 lákhs. In the Northern Division 4¼ lákhs were raised from indirect and nearly 3 lákhs from direct taxation. Indirect taxation is still very common, especially in Gujarát; and attempts to change the practice have been met by determined opposition, and in more than one instance legal proceedings have been successfully adopted against the municipalities concerned. Eleven municipalities derive three-fourths and five others more than half of their income from indirect taxation. In the Central Division Rs. 4,82,000, or 52 per cent. of the receipts, were obtained from indirect and 32 per cent. from direct taxation,—the remaining 15 per cent. being derived from miscellaneous receipts. The incidence of taxation upon the population included within municipal limits is Rs. 1-3-2 per head, and if all other receipts are included, the incidence is Rs. 1-9-7 per head. In Ahmadabad and Surat it is over Rs. 2 per head, but in the former city the rate is swelled by the loan taken up during the year, and is not due to pressure of taxation, and for the same reason the rate appears high at Sátára. Sholápur and Karáchi appear to be the only towns where the rate of taxation is above Rs. 2 per head, and is absolutely high in comparison with other towns. Octroi duties came to 12 annas 4 pies per head in the Northern Division, where it is highest in Broach and Surat. The rate in Karáchi and Haidarabad is high, and is more than Rs. 2 per head. Improved rules for refunds have been adopted in all municipalities in the Northern Division where they are required, but in many towns the through traffic is not subject to duty, and passes by certain recognized roads. In the Southern Division refunds are given down to Rs. 2 in each case. The refunds allowed in Karáchi and Sukkur actually exceed the receipts; but as the duty on wheat has been abolished in Karáchi, this anomaly will not occur again. Generally the refunds allowed in Sind do not appear to be proportionate to the bulk of the through traffic, and in connection with this matter may be mentioned the erection of a bonded warehouse at Lárkhána.

Consumption of goods subject to duty.

Contrasted with the standard of consumption of dutiable goods which has been estimated by the Government of India, it is found that in the Northern Division while 7 maunds of grain per head is the standard, it is generally exceeded, and the average is over 9 maunds; for ghi the average is 6½ against the standard of 4 sers; only Rs. 6 worth of cloth is allowed, but the average is over Rs. 10; and in metals while the standard is Rs. 2, the average is Rs. 2½. On the other hand, although the consumption of sugar is only 8 sers per head, as much as 15 sers are allowed by the standard. There are considerable variations in the consumption of different years, but this may be explained by the activity or dulness of trade, and the larger imports usually made when prices are cheap. The towns also appear to be depôts for the supply of cloth, metals, ghi and other articles to the neighbouring villages; and as the sales are made to individuals in small quantities on market days, the consumption in towns is nominally higher. The Commissioner of the Central Division after consulting some of the best managed municipalities is unable to recommend any positive standard of consumption, as the differences between the scales suggested by the municipalities and the facts are very great, and apparently cannot be explained. Here, too, the Government standard in the case of grain has been quadrupled in the case of Dhulia, Bársi, Karmála and Pandharpur; and while only 15 sers are allowed for sugar, the consumption per head in Bársi has been 2 maunds and 30 sers, and of ghi 3 maunds and 43 sers against the standard of 4 sers. In the case of drugs the standard is Rs. 1-4-0, while the consumption in Dhulia is reported at Rs. 1-12-0. 4 sers of tobacco are allowed, but in Sholápur the quantity consumed was 2 maunds 38 sers; of cloth Rs. 6 is the standard, while the consumption in many towns was above Rs. 15, and even rose to Rs. 50 in Jalgaon. In the Southern Division the consumption of grain is generally within the standard, except at Gokák, where it is 19 maunds; the standard for tobacco is greatly exceeded in

Belgaum, Nipáni, Vengúrla and Rájápur; the limit in cloth is Rs. 6, but it appears that in Ilkal the consumption was Rs. 67 per head, and Rs. 84 in Vengúrla. The differences between the standard rates and the actual quantities consumed are most apparent in Sind in the case of cloth and tobacco. It is observed that the value consumed was Rs. 48 per head in Karáchi, and as high as Rs. 69 in Sukkur. There are several manufactories of tobacco in different towns; and as the tobacco is imported wet and exported dry, losing much in weight, the refund which is allowed on the weight is less than the duty levied.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure amounted to 30½ lákhs, of which Rs. 1,18,000 were expended on the repayment of debt and interest. The chief items were Rs. 3,51,800 on establishment; Rs. 2,56,800 for lighting, fire-engines and police charges; Rs. 13,81,600 on conservancy, road-cleaning, building latrines, vaccination and other measures affecting public health; Rs. 90,000 were spent in aid of education, and Rs. 6,95,300 on public works and repairs to roads and buildings. The expenditure has, with the exception of a very few cases, been kept within the income of the year, and in those cases where it has exceeded the income the excess has been met from the balance in hand. At the close of the year every municipality had a balance in hand, and in many cases a very large balance, which is prudently accumulated to pay for large and expensive schemes of water-supply, drainage, bridges, markets or dispensaries. In several cases, such as in Ahmadnagar, the balances are invested in Government securities.

Establishments.

The charge for establishment in the Central Division is generally about 6 per cent. in the case of large towns with a fair income, but in small towns this charge is generally high on the small revenue of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 collected. In these it often mounts up to 12 and 15 per cent., and occasionally is even higher. The collection of octroi costs more than 15 per cent. in a large number of towns, and the charge is not uncommonly above 20 per cent. In the Southern Division the average charge for the general establishment is Rs. 14 per cent.; but it appears that there are few municipalities with large revenues, the largest being Belgaum with Rs. 37,000, where the cost was 12 per cent., and it is not uncommon to observe the charge to be 15 to 20 per cent. and occasionally even higher. The octroi establishment cost 16 per cent. of the revenue it collected, but the same establishment also appears to be employed in the collection of other taxes, while the whole cost is charged against octroi. In Alibág the cost is as high as 56 per cent., and in many towns it is seen to be over 20 per cent. In Sind the general establishment costs from 6 to 8 per cent. of the income, although in a few cases the cost is higher, and the octroi is collected at a charge of 8 to 11 per cent. of the collection, but there are instances where the charge is much greater.

Lighting.

In Surat the public park was extended, and in Broach, Dákor and Viramgám larger sums were spent on roads or buildings. With few exceptions municipalities generally light their streets, and in Surat and Broach the electric light was introduced, but not with much success. Fifty more lights were added in Poona, 39 in Pandharpur, 30 in Parola, and 8 in Ahmadnagar, and smaller numbers in smaller towns, although in a few the lighting was reduced or discontinued as too expensive.

Police.

Registration of births and deaths.

The charges for police are merely for lighting the police stations, except at Surat, where there is a punitive cost. In Poona 50 and in Ahmadnagar 4 men are entertained for the protection of markets and other duties. Generally there are bye-laws enforcing the registration of births and deaths, but the law does not appear to be very strictly worked. In a few municipalities special men are employed to collect the statistics, but in the majority this duty is performed by the ordinary establishment assisted by the police. In Kumta an attempt has been made, not unsuccessfully, to induce the people to register domestic occurrences by giving them printed certificates of births or deaths, to which the people appear to attach some value.

Markets.

Dispensaries.

Water-works.

In Ahmadabad Rs. 24,000 were spent on the construction of markets, and increased market accommodation was supplied in Jacobabad. Most municipalities contribute to the support of dispensaries; and the dispensary at Karáchi, named after a Pársi gentleman, has now been completed. At Surat a contagious disease ward was attached to the hospital. On water-works Rs. 10,000 were spent in Ahmadabad, and the repairs to wells and tanks in other municipalities in the Northern Division absorbed a considerable sum of money. The water-works at Karáchi have been finished, and the heavy expenditure upon it has now ceased. Roads are watered and cleaned, and a good deal of money is spent for watering in Gujarát. In the Central Division this expense is incurred in towns such as Poona and Ahmadnagar, but not in other towns. In the larger municipalities, such as Ahmadabad and Surat, latrines are provided, but there are none in Broach, Godhra and a few other towns, and efforts are being made to provide suitable accommodation. In the smaller towns enclosed plots of ground are provided, and scavengers are employed to keep them clean. Latrines are provided in many important towns in the Central Division; and in a few, such as Poona, Násik, Ahmadnagar and Sholápur, poudrette is manufactured, and forms the source of a considerable income. Large sums were spent on latrines in Bijápur, Bágalkot, Ilkal, Belgaum, Kárwár, Hubli and Gadag.

Cleaning roads.

Latrines.

Drains.

A small sum was spent on the construction and repair of drains in Ahmadabad. In Ahmadnagar and Poona a costly drainage scheme is under consideration, and in Sind several schemes are being matured for the drainage of Karáchi, Haidarabad and Sukkur. Smaller municipalities have not the funds to embark upon schemes of this nature.

Instruction.

On education, towns such as Ahmadabad and Surat spend a fair sum of money, but other towns in the Northern Division spend little or nothing. In the Southern Division the grants were increased from Rs. 7,800 to Rs. 11,000, due chiefly to a large grant made in Haliyál. As much as Rs. 1¼

lákhs were spent on the making of roads in Ahmadabad, and considerable sums were spent in Surat and Broach. Other municipalities spent sums which are large compared to their income, but in many towns little was done, and the roads are in a very imperfect state. The repair of roads is a large item in the expense of the municipalities in the Central Division, where Rs. 77,000 were spent for this purpose,—the cost in Poona alone being Rs. 37,000, in Ahmadnagar Rs. 4,500, in Sholápur Rs. 7,200, and in Pandharpur Rs. 4,200. The repairs of roads in Karáchi cost a large sum, due to the heavy traffic which passes over the roads. Roads.

The municipality of Ahmadabad obtained a loan of Rs. 1,20,000 for the construction of certain main roads, and Rs. 10,000 were borrowed in Thána for markets, which were much needed. One lákh was borrowed by the municipality of Sátára for water-works and Rs. 8,000 by Jalgaon to pay for a tank. Other loans were not contracted in the Central Division, but the five municipalities which had borrowed money in previous years paid the instalments of the debts which were due. Sholápur is still indebted for its water-works to the extent of Rs. 1,64,000. Loans.

Military.

At the close of the year the strength of the European Army was 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 of sappers, 19 batteries of artillery with 84 guns, and 9 regiments of infantry; the Native Army comprised 8 regiments of cavalry, 1 of sappers, 2 batteries of artillery with 10 guns, and 26 regiments of infantry. The European Army was maintained at a cost of Rs. 53,92,891, and the Native Army at a cost of Rs.71,79,390. The effective services, such as the staff, commissariat, remounts, ordnance, sea transport, &c., cost Rs. 1,66,54,973; and the non-effective charges, such as pensions and rewards, cost Rs.14,32,107: the former item includes a charge of Rs. 33,12,000 on account of the expedition to Egypt. The total cost of the army was, therefore, Rs. 3,06,59,361, which is less by Rs. 54,77,353 than the cost for the previous year. This decrease is chiefly due to the reduction of the force and transport and other establishments in the Quetta District and to the disbandment of 1 Native cavalry and 4 infantry regiments from the 1st July, 1882. The decrease would have been larger, but for the expedition to Egypt the cost of which is included in the accounts of the year.

The strength of garrison batteries has been increased by 3 non-commissioned officers and 25 gunners each, and it has been decided gradually to horse all batteries of horse artillery with Australians, while Gulf horses are to be attached to the field artillery. The Cross Island battery at Bombay has been dismounted, according to the recommendation of the Simla Defence Committee, and eight 38-ton guns with carriages and platforms have arrived from England for the Bombay defences. Artillery.

The chief measures affecting British troops are that a memorandum on the severity of penal servitude is now read at the head of every regiment once in three months, and officers have been informed that it is expected they will qualify for promotion to higher rank soon after becoming eligible for the same. Orders have also been issued forbidding all extravagant expenditure in regimental messes, and enjoining the greatest economy in their management, and a new edition of regulations for garrison and regimental provost prisons has been published. British Troops.

As regards Native troops the chief orders are that regimental boards have been directed to be convened immediately preceding the discharge of every Native soldier and camp follower for the purpose of enquiring into and recording any claims to pay, &c., the man may prefer in view to an immediate settlement of all such claims as may be declared by the board to be correct. Clerks belonging to Native regiments will be sent on duty for a short period to the office of the Pay Examiner, Poona, to undergo instruction in the method of keeping regimental accounts: and measures have been taken to substitute, as far as possible, articles produced in India for use in Native corps for similar articles of European manufacture. Native Troops.

Soldiers of the Native Army afflicted with venereal disease are required to report themselves sick without delay, failing which they will be dealt with under the 70th Article of the Indian Articles of War, and strict orders have been given to stop recruiting in the Punjáb.

During the year, 1 officer, 105 non-commissioned officers and 1,776 men were fully instructed and dismissed in gymnastics; and 16 officers, 23 non-commissioned officers and 223 men in fencing,—an increase over last year of 100 men in gymnastics, and 15 officers and 63 men in fencing 98 men were taught to swim. Besides the regular classes of instruction, the gymnasia throughout the Presidency were open at certain hours under the supervision of a regimental instructor for voluntary attendance, and it appears the attendance for the past year has been 1,139 officers, 11,658 non-commissioned officers and 40,586 men,—an increase over last year of 921 non-commissioned officers and 6,619 men. 1 officer, 11 non-commissioned officers and 13 men passed through a special course at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates as instructors. Gymnastics.

19 officers were instructed during the year, and 5 voluntarily attended the lectures as often as their duties permitted. 27 officers were examined (3 of whom had not gone through the course), 25 passed, and 2 failed; of the latter, one had attended the class and one had not gone through the course. Garrison instruction.

Musketry.

The whole of the British regiments serving in this Presidency were exercised in musketry during the past official year. Up to the 20th March 1883, 6,526 men of the British Infantry had been exercised, making a figure of merit of 119·14, the highest ever attained in the Bombay Presidency, being 5·70 points better than last year's average. In future the shooting efficiency of regiments is ordered to be tested at the annual inspections. 4 Native cavalry regiments and the Aden Troop have undergone the annual course of musketry, and made a figure of merit of 47·10, being 3·71 in advance of last year. Neither of the two regiments of Sind Horse have been exercised in musketry; as, owing to the scattered state of the corps, those regiments have never had an opportunity of being put through the "trained soldiers' course" since they were armed with the breech-loaders. 25 out of the 26 regiments of Native infantry have also undergone their annual training in rifle practice. The figure of merit made was 83·19, being 4·76 points higher than last year. Instructions have been issued for ricochet markers to be invariably employed whenever it becomes evident that the markers in the butts are unable, from any cause whatever, to readily distinguish fair hits from ricochets on the targets.

Orders have been circulated with the view of ensuring uniformity in the method of conducting judging-distance practice in the Native Army, and detailed instructions for the use of the "Watkin Range Finder" were published, but range-finders have not yet been issued.

The rifle range for the use of the Native infantry at Surat, sanctioned by Government last year, is now under construction.

A new edition of the Indian Appendix to the British Musketry Regulations as well as a new edition of the Native Musketry Regulations has been issued; but, owing to the late receipt of the latter, the revised forms, &c., therein laid down could not be adopted. They will be taken into use for the annual course of 1883-84.

There has been a re-distribution of the musketry circles: the Quetta District has been added to the stations under the 3rd Circle of this Presidency; and Jubulpore, one of the stations of the G. I. P. Railway volunteers, has been transferred from the 2nd Circle of this Presidency to the 2nd Bengal Musketry Circle. Erinpura, garrisoned by the "Erinpura Irregular Force", has been attached to the 2nd Bombay Circle.

Schools—British Troops.

The school work has been carried on with very little interruption throughout the year. The average number of men on the school books was 2,684. The average daily attendance, however, was only 1,532. There was a large increase in the number of candidates for certificates. In 1881, 1,501 men were examined; last year, 1,849. 70 per cent of the whole of the British troops are now certificated, thus leaving a balance of about 3,080 who are without certificates. Omitting the staff serjeants employed at the head-quarters of artillery districts and the few men representing the Royal Engineers, *all* of whom are certificated, the 17th Lancers has the largest percentage of certificated men, *viz.*, 89·3, which is a very creditable figure. Special classes and night schools have been maintained in several corps with considerable success, and are most valuable adjuncts to the ordinary school work.

There were on an average 643 children under instruction, but the number will be very materially decreased year by year as the old soldiers disappear. Ten years ago the number was 1,304.

44 men have passed in Hindustáni according to the lower standard, and 1 has qualified according to the higher standard in Persian.

Native Troops.

In this branch, too, there has been very little to hinder the school work, except in two or three corps. The average number of men under instruction was 3,135, and of boys 2,237. These figures are almost identical with the figures of 1881-82.

According to the annual returns received from regiments, there are still 8,521 men, not attending school, who can neither read nor write; and a large number of those actually under instruction must at present be put into the same category. There are said to be over 5,000 men, not at school, who can both read and write; and 3,700 who can read, but not write.

The number of certificates awarded during the year was 536, *viz.*, 64 1st class, 241 2nd class, and 231 3rd class. This is more than double the aggregate number gained in the previous twelve months; but next year will probably show a still greater advance, owing to the lowering of the standards. The total number of certificated men in the army on 1st January was 1,772.

Girls' Schools.

Classes for the education of girls have been maintained in 20 regiments, and the number under instruction was 531. The knowledge acquired by the girls is of necessity almost inappreciable, owing to their withdrawal from school about the age of ten. Some, however, learn to sew well, and those of the 2nd (P. W. O.) Grenadiers were in this respect a model to the rest, inasmuch as they made up the regimental necessaries for the whole corps.

Normal School.

This institution was open as usual throughout the working portion of the year. 3 men passed out with certificates of qualification to teach English, and a very promising class of 12 remained. 21 new students joined on the 1st March, 1883, thus bringing the strength up to 33. Those now received have come on the understanding that, at the close of the course, they will be available for transfer to any corps requiring their services.

Veterinary.

The number of executive officers available for duty has been reduced to 5 only; and although endeavours were made to arrange that every corps in the Presidency should have the benefit of some slight veterinary supervision by appointing veterinary surgeons to divisions

and districts, it has not been possible to spare one for Belgaum. This supervision must, of course, be of the most superficial character in the corps with which the veterinary surgeon is non-resident, and many instances have occurred in which his services have been urgently required when he has been absent visiting other parts of his widely-spread charge.

No epizootic disease prevailed amongst the army horses during the year, and their general health has been good, but there was a limited outbreak of anthrax fever in 9/1 Mountain Battery at Khandála, resulting in the death of 4 mules, all of which came from South Africa. All the animals were removed to fresh ground; the necessary precautions against a spread of the disease were immediately taken by Major Robertson, the officer in command; and it is probably due to his promptitude and fortunate knowledge of the measures required that the disease was arrested. The cause of the outbreak was not satisfactorily ascertained.

The returns had not all been received on 31st March, but the number of deaths is believed to be little more than half those of the previous year; a few of these were the result of castration, and there was an isolated case of anthrax fever in A/4 Royal Artillery, Mhow.

The dietetic experiments, reported as being conducted last year with the horses of the 17th Lancers at Mhow, did not result in accounting for the peculiar pulmonary disorder which had been prevalent; but since particular attention has been drawn to the subject, the affection has almost ceased to appear, and it is to be presumed that increased vigilance in stable management has produced the improvement.

The experiment was tried at Kirkee of feeding 6 horses per battery entirely with Australian chaff. It proved unsatisfactory, as the horses rejected the food; in some instances purging was produced, their mouths became sore, and they were blemished from want of bedding. As they suffered considerably, the chaff was discontinued.

An outbreak of glanders occurred amongst the horses, ponies and mules and the 6th Bengal Cavalry on their return from Egypt in October, 1882. They were placed in quarantine on Butcher's Island, and measures were taken, on the recommendation of the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, to arrest the disease. These seemed at first to have been successful, as no fresh cases appeared from 8th December, 1882, to 27th January, 1883. Fresh cases, however, appeared on the 28th idem, and the animals were, on the recommendation of the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, removed to Elephanta, and further steps taken to stamp out the disease, and at the end of three months the animals were removed.

At the Army Veterinary School there has been the usual amount of business; it has a little more than paid its working expenses. Two courses of instruction—*viz.*, from June to October and November to February—have been held as usual.

Military Works.

The following military works have been carried out during the year:—At Aden, improvements to the road at the Little Pass; at Poona, sanitary measures to improve the Ghorpuri Barracks; conversion of the guard-room and cells in the old Horse Artillery Lines into quarters for the farrier-major; veterinary school; construction of a dark cell for prisoners, and construction of quarters for the chief warder of the Military Prison; at Kirkee dismantlement of seven old single-storied barracks (which were condemned as unsafe), and re-erection of barrack No. 10 as a school-room.

Movement of troops.

The movement of troops in relief during the season of 1882-83 was chiefly confined to those serving in the Quetta District, the relieving corps taking with them their recruits, drill instructors, &c., and garrison scale of water and conservancy establishments. The families of the garrison battery of artillery and the British infantry regiment were allowed to accompany the corps to Quetta, but accommodation has not yet been provided for the families of the Native corps.

The reliefs by sea were carried out by two vessels of the Indian Marine with the utmost regularity. The transports were employed almost continually from the 20th November to the end of March. 11 voyages between England and Bombay were made by the five Indian troop-ships; but, owing to the delay in withdrawing the order against short-service men joining the reserve at Home, several of the transports in the early part of the season left Bombay without their full complement of troops, and it was found necessary to hire four private steamers and utilize the Indian Government steamer "Tenasserim" to take to England the time-expired men, invalids, &c., remaining after the departure of the "Crocodile" on the 22nd April.

The 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders and the 29th Regiment Native Infantry were sent from this Presidency in the months of July and August for active service in Egypt, and 9 other corps from Bengal and Madras were embarked at Bombay and Karáchi in hired transports, and despatched to Suez to assist in operations against the enemy. The Contingent returned to India in September and October.

A rising amongst the Bhils in Ali Rájpur necessitated the despatch of the 1st Grenadier Native Infantry from Mhow into the district in aid of the Civil Power to disperse the rebels. Two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery were also sent from Poona to Mhow in readiness for service in the Bhil country; but they were not required, and the detachment returned to Poona shortly afterwards.

The usual annual rifle meeting was held at Poona in the month of September, and details from regiments and batteries serving in this Presidency were moved to and fro at the public expense to enable them to take part in the competition.

The whole of the troops in Poona, with two squadrons of the Poona Horse from Sirúr, were moved into camp at a distance of about six miles from Poona for three days to practise field firing on an extended scale. This move was carried out without expense to Government.

The old establishment of "field column carriage" has been abolished, and a new system of army transport, under an Assistant Commissary General with 3 Deputy Assistants and subordinate establishment, has been introduced during the year. Depôts for the concentration of the transport have been formed at Poona, Mhow and Karáchi.

Soldiers' Gardens. The cultivation of flower and vegetable gardens continues to be carried on wherever practicable, and every encouragement is given to the soldiers to take advantage of this popular and healthy out-door exercise.

Lock Hospitals. The reports for the year 1882 show that increased vigilance on the part of the police and the military authorities in enforcing the rules for the prevention of venereal disease has been attended with a certain amount of success. There has been a considerable decrease in the percentage of admissions into hospital, and the average has not been so low since 1876.

Cantonment Act. Taxation under "The Cantonments Act III of 1880" is now in force in the following cantonments :—

Aden.	Deesa.
Ahmadabad.	Devláli.
Ahmadnagar.	Kirkee.
Baroda.	Karáchi.
Belgaum.	Poona.

The result of the measure is that Government has been relieved of a heavy financial burden in supporting cantonment funds, and cantonment committees have acquired means for effecting sanitary and other improvements in nearly all of these cantonments. Schedules of taxes for Haidarabad, Jacobabad and Málegaon are also being framed, and it is in contemplation to draw up and submit to Government schemes of taxation for Asirgarh, Mhow, Neemuch and Nusseerabad. When these are completed, the requirements of the new Cantonment Act as regards taxation will have been met. A draft of the proposed cantonment rules under the new Cantonment Act of 1880 is now, and has been for some time past, under the consideration of the Government of India.

Compendia of information regarding Cantonments. The compendia of information (the details of which were given in the Administration Report for 1881-82) are being compiled and amended with a view to being printed. A few* have been completed, and copies have been sent to Government and to several heads of departments. They have in many instances been found useful for general reference.

*Abu.	Belgaum.
Aden.	Dhárwár.
Ahmadabad.	Mhow.
Baroda.	Nusseerabad.

Sanitation. Constant attention is bestowed on sanitation in all its branches; and improvements, proportionate to the funds available, are from time to time effected.

Army signalling. During the year, 5 officers, 10 non-commissioned officers and 37 men of the British and Native troops passed through a course of army signalling, and received certificates as instructors and assistant instructors respectively. A proposal to equip the Native Army with signalling apparatus is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Meanwhile the issue of old-pattern heliographs to Native troops for instruction and practice has been sanctioned.

Water-supply. The "Danta" water at Nusseerabad, which is laid on to the cook-houses and to the wash-houses, is used for washing purposes only, as analysis has proved that it is not, in its present state, fit for drinking. The drinking water is obtained from the "Dilwarra" well and the "Bhir" Tank. The water-supply of Mhow is under consideration; and at Karáchi the works for the supply of "Mulleer" water for the use of the troops is on the eve of completion, when the expensive and inconvenient practice of bringing in water for the European troops from the river Indus at Kotri will be discontinued.

Railways. Reports on the remaining portions of railways running through the Bombay Presidency are in course of compilation. The following have already been published.:—

G. I. P. Railway.—Southern Branch, leading from Kalyán to Gulburga.

Part I.—Sind, Punjáb and Delhi Railway.—Karáchi to Kotri.

Part II.—Indus Valley State Railway.—Kotri to Ruk and Ruk to Sibi.

Surveys. Some of the guides of the Quarter Master General's Department have been employed in making plane-table surveys on the water-level system of the Ahmadnagar and Taragarh forts and surrounding country. The former has already been published, and the latter will soon follow. A similar survey of the Purandhar Fort is in progress, and will be completed shortly. A disposition map of the Bombay Army has been compiled and published, as well as plans of several cantonments

Marine.

The number of Europeans shipped and discharged was 4,842,—an increase of 303 men, which is attributable in great measure to the Egyptian Expedition having been fitted out from this port, in consequence of which it was necessary to supplement the ordinary crews of the various European-manned canal steamers engaged as transports with additions according to tonnage and horse-power. 218 men were thus shipped and discharged; and although the whole of the extra European seamen were discharged here when the transports ceased to be employed, none of them had subsequently to be provided for as distressed seamen.

39,111 native seamen were shipped and discharged,—an increase of 4,922 men, of whom 848 were specially engaged to strengthen the crews to the Admiralty transport standards for the vessels engaged in the Egyptian Expedition.

At the outset of the expedition a great deal of alarm and distrust were exhibited by the Hindu lascárs in connection with the white painting of the transports, and considerable difficulty was experienced in explaining the reason to the native seamen, who refused to see in it anything but some hidden and mysterious danger to themselves and all those who proceeded in the vessels to Suez. This scare was confined to Hindu lascárs and those at Surat, while with the Bombay and other lascárs and firemen there was no difficulty whatever, a large number of boatmen in the harbour having, through the exertions of the brokers of the Shipping Office, disposed of their boats and tonies and presented themselves at the Shipping Office, where they received more money per month than they had previously earned in three, and with very few exceptions they still remain as a portion of the sea-going population and in the receipt of good wages (from 12 to 20 rupees per mensem).

The despatch, however, of the expedition at a time (the height of the monsoon) when many native seamen were shut up in ports on the coast and in the various villages up-country, from whence travelling to Bombay was almost an impossibility, taxed the resources of the Shipping Office to the utmost. Men engaged in Surat and elsewhere on arriving at the railway station at Surat changed their minds and returned to their homes; but eventually a sufficient number was collected to man one or two of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers that had been taken up and were amongst the first to leave for Suez with troops. On the return of these vessels after disembarking the troops some of the men were discharged and hurried off to Surat to relate their experiences to their friends; and as none of them had seen or heard a shot fired, there was no difficulty thereafter in procuring men to man the transports, more than one-half of which were entirely dependent on native seamen for their crews. There were a few cases of desertion among the Hindu seamen; but a wise discretion was exercised in not prosecuting the deserters under the circumstances to avoid the appearance of compulsion, and raise a cry that men were put in jail because they would not go to Egypt.

The Director of the Indian Marine acknowledged the valuable services rendered by the Shipping Master in the following terms:—

"Finding the ships had short crews for transport work, I fixed a scale of complement, and the Europeans were supplemented by lascárs, the Shipping Master, Mr. W. H. Walker, taking great trouble to get the crews, the demand at this season making it a matter of some difficulty, and there was a feeling on the part of the masters to delay getting the men, but through Mr. Walker this was obviated. Had it not been for the Shipping Officer, I fear many transports would have left short-handed."

The Shipping Master brings to notice that there is an increasing demand for native seamen:—

"We have been called upon to man many steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company on the Australian Line to the exclusion of the native seamen at Calcutta by whom they were formerly manned, in addition to which we are now in the process of manning the Clan Line steamer fleet to the entire exclusion of the British seaman, who, I regret to say, appears to take every step calculated to disgust his employers, chief amongst which stands the vice of drunkenness, especially on the day of sailing from Home ports, when I believe it is a common occurrence for steamers leaving English ports to be obliged to steam as slow as possible on account of the utter incapacity from drunkenness of the English engine-room crew."

He also says: "There is a steady flow of Punjábis, Sindis and some few Cabulis into Bombay for employment as firemen in the steamers of the P. & O. fleet; and although as a class they are somewhat impatient of discipline afloat, they are good, hard-working men."

It is reported that during the past official year large numbers of Hindu seamen served in steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company proceeding to London, and that so pleased were they with what they had seen that there is now as much inclination among that class to proceed to London as to any other port in India. This measure has broken the monopoly which existed among Musalmán lascars as regards British bound vessels.

Up to the end of the year 18,077 discharge certificates had been issued, and they continue to give satisfaction to all concerned, except to serangs, who dislike the system, because under it they cannot say anything for or against any seaman.

18 distressed seamen were sent to the United Kingdom, being 6 more than in the previous year. Of the 18 11 were sent on the requisition of the Surgeon of the European

General Hospital, and 5 others, who had been illegally left behind, were provided with passages to Liverpool.

36 men are shown to have been subsisted at the Sailors' Home, being 23 in excess of the number in 1881-82.

The Shipping Master received over Rs. 17,000 as deposits on account of seamen left in hospital or jail and on account of estates of deceased seamen. The amount deposited by European seamen on discharge was Rs. 27,460, being more than double that in 1881-82, and Rs. 11,781 were remitted to the United Kingdom. These transactions have no concern with the official accounts of the Shipping Office. The deposits are entirely voluntary, and the task of accounting for and remitting the funds to Europe, according to the wishes of the depositors, by the Shipping Master is a self-imposed one; there is reason to fear that, but for this, much of the money which under the present system is now remitted to relatives and friends in Europe would be squandered away, or otherwise lost in this country by its owners.

The total number of cases against *European* seamen for disobedience of orders, &c., dealt with by Police Magistrates was 196, while against *native* seamen 89 cases were so disposed of.

This last figure compares very favourably with the number of European offenders, but the Shipping Master remarks that 89 by no means represents the number that ought to have gone to the Police Court; the masters of steamers seem to have no time for anything but to get cargo out and in, and rather than take the trouble to prosecute a native seaman they prefer to discharge him and engage another, and there the matter ends.

On the day of sailing of every mail steamer every native seaman is inspected, and in all cases where there was room for a bare suspicion of the disease the seaman was at once landed and another substitute engaged in his room; in 3 cases so removed 2 proved fatal on shore. It is proposed to station a vaccinator at the Shipping Office to attend to the wants of the sea-going population, large numbers of whom from all parts of the Presidency congregate for employment.

The receipts, Rs. 39,337, exceeded those in the previous year by Rs. 4,730, and the expenditure, Rs. 14,832, by Rs. 2,421, while the net balance in favour of Government was Rs. 24,505.

Bombay Port Trust.

The Trust was constituted on 26th June, 1873, on the passing of Bombay Act I of that year.

History of the Trust.

In April, 1870, Government had purchased the estate and rights of the late Elphinstone Land and Press Company for Rs. 1,85,92,000. This estate included about 250 acres of land with 5,000 lineal feet of harbour frontage, and was situated between the Native Town and the harbour. The largest part of the country trade had for years been centred in this locality. Besides this property, Government owned the adjacent foreshore at Mody Bay, part of which had already been reclaimed at an expense of Rs. 42,36,000; but, the works being in an unfinished state, no use was made of the reclamation, and Government also owned the Customs Bandar in the Fort, over which the bulk of the foreign trade was passed; also the "Wellington" and "Apollo" reclamations to the south of the Government Dockyard, and on them Rs. 17,41,000 had been spent.

A portion of the Mody Bay Reclamation was retained in the hands of Government, who made over all their other foreshore properties to the Trust, which started with a debt of Rs. 2,11,70,754, on which 4 per cent. interest was payable for the first ten years and 4½ per cent. thereafter.

The affairs of the Trust were managed by 12 Trustees and a Chairman, all of whom were nominated by Government. In the management they were assisted by a Secretary, a Chief Engineer and a Traffic Manager; the Trustees had power to levy dues upon all goods passed over their wharfs, at rates which had to be previously sanctioned by Government. They had also to administer the extensive landed and warehouse properties which had been vested in them. The control of the pilots and the conservancy of the harbour, which had hitherto been in the hands of a "Harbour and Pilotage Board" appointed by Government, were transferred to the Trustees, the old Board being abolished, and the port dues and other charges on vessels thenceforth formed part of the revenue of the Trust. The Trustees had the assistance of the Deputy Conservator, now the Port Officer, in administering the affairs of the harbour.

The financial position of the Trust during the earlier years of its existence will be seen from the following figures:—

	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.	Interest on Debt.	Deficit – Surplus +
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 1873 to March 1874	8,52,231	3,69,765	6,47,328	-1,64,862
Year 1874-75	14,33,406	6,77,669	8,46,818	-91,081
„ 1875-76	15,65,640	7,39,167	8,62,928	-36,455
„ 1876-77	14,84,437	7,28,421	8,58,300	-1,02,284
„ 1877-78	17,20,883	7,64,495	8,55,282	+1,01,106
„ 1878-79	16,45,547	7,32,125	8,55,821	+57,601
			Net deficit ...	-2,35,975

The famine years of 1877-78 and 1878-79 brought immense stores of grain into Bombay for distribution to the famine districts: on these the Trustees got their wharfage dues. But, with the exception of those years, the Trustees were unable to raise from their property sufficient revenue to meet the interest upon their debt. Government, who were their sole creditors, had power to compel the Trustees to increase rates to any extent that might have been necessary, but this power was valueless in face of the competition with private wharf owners adjoining. The chief of them were Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co., who had built a small dock at the Colába end of the foreshore; the Colába Land Company; the Mázgaon Land Company, and the Frere Land Company. This competition, although it kept down wharfage rates, did not give satisfaction to the trade generally. To take a single example—a portion of the cotton trade was diverted to Mázgaon at the north end of the island, while another portion continued at the south, *viz.*, at Colába, and much confusion and inconvenience ensued.

In order to put an end to this state of things, Government in 1879-80, after consulting the Chamber of Commerce, purchased, on behalf of the Trust, the private foreshore-owners' rights (with one or two unimportant exceptions) at an expense of Rs. 71,45,000.

The Trust was at the same time reconstituted by Act VI of 1879, the Chamber of Commerce being allowed to elect 5 of the Trustees,—the remaining 7 and the Chairman being nominated as heretofore by Government. It was further provided that 3 of the Trustees should be natives of India residing in Bombay. Under existing arrangements the Chairman devotes the whole of his time to the business of the Trust. Meetings of the Trustees are held every week; and with the exception of a few of the chief appointments, for which the sanction of Government is required, all vacancies in the establishment of the Trust are filled up by the Chairman or by the Board. The Trustees have power to lease land for any term not exceeding fifty years: longer leases and sales of land require the previous sanction of Government. Estimates of receipts and expenditure have to be submitted to Government before the commencement of each year, and the accounts are audited half-yearly by auditors appointed by Government. Before any work estimated to cost 2 lákhs of rupees or upwards is commenced, plans and estimates have to be submitted to Government for approval; but for any minor works it is sufficient for the Trustees to satisfy themselves as to the plans and estimates, and to provide for the cost of the works in their budget.

The Prince's Dock, to which further reference is made hereafter, was opened for traffic on 1st January, 1880, and with the completion of the dock and the monopoly of the foreshore the financial difficulties of the Trust appear to have vanished. The following are the figures given as before for the years subsequent to the passing of the Act of 1879:—

	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.	Interest on Debt.	Surplus + Deficit −
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	16,91,323	8,57,496	8,60,184	−26,357
1880-81	27,66,825	11,77,386	15,26,556	+62,883
1881-82	37,45,691	13,42,191	15,30,420	+8,73,080
1882-83	36,60,804	15,54,157	15,44,438	+5,62,209
			Net surplus ...	+14,71,815

This satisfactory succession of surplus enabled the Trustees to reduce their dues to the estimated extent of 2 lákhs of rupees in the year 1882-83.

The chief work carried out by the Trust since its formation has been the construction of Prince's Dock. It was commenced in November, 1875, and, as has already been mentioned, it was opened for traffic on 1st January, 1880. It contains a water area of 30 acres, length of quay 6,950 feet: it has two entrances—one 66 feet, the other 55 feet wide, and the sill at the entrance is 26 feet below mean high-water level. The sheds in connection with the dock cover an area of 476,304 square feet: there are 43 thirty-cwt. cranes and 1 one-hundred-ton crane. The cranes, the dock gates, and the bridge over the entrances are worked by hydraulic power. The amount spent upon the dock to 31st March, 1883, has been Rs. 88,91,525, from which must be deducted a sum of Rs. 4,30,000 charged to the Mody Bay estate for reclamation made with material excavated from the dock. Government lent the Trustees 76 lákhs at the rate of 4½ per cent. interest, and the balance has been met chiefly from surplus revenue.

Of the other works carried out by the Trust the chief have been (1) the grain markets near the Masjid overbridge which cover an area of 29,200 square yards: they are of permanent construction, and have cost Rs. 5,71,614; and (2) 7 warehouses adjacent to the dock, also of permanent construction, in which piece-goods and other imports for the most part are stored. These warehouses have cost Rs. 4,18,582.

	Rs.	Rs.
The cost to the Trustees of the whole of the property vested in them was on 31st March last ...		3,98,25,635
and the money has been obtained from the following sources:—		
Borrowed from Government	2,82,58,057	
Do. from the public on debentures at 4½ per cent.	10,00,000	
Do. do. at 4 per cent.	19,81,000	
Bonds issued to foreshore proprietors, bearing interest at 4 per cent. ...	71,41,500	
Proceeds of sales of land, &c.	2,93,290	
Surplus revenue appropriated to new works	11,51,788	
		3,98,25,635

Of the amount borrowed from Government, Rs. 2,74,13,378 is now at 4½ per cent. interest, and the balance, Rs. 8,44,679, is lent without interest, in terms of an arrangement made when the Trust was formed.

Work of the year.

The receipts and expenditure during the year were respectively Rs. 36,60,800 and Rs. 30,98,600, giving a surplus revenue of Rs. 5,62,200. In the previous year the surplus was Rs. 8,73,000. The decrease is owing to the reductions of dock charges and wharfage fees, estimated to amount to Rs. 1,89,900, and the expenditure was also considerably greater in consequence of the more complete establishment considered necessary with a view to increased efficiency.

From the Elphinstone Estate, including Prince's Dock wharfage fees and Ryan Grain Market rents, a gross revenue (exclusive of dock dues on goods and toll on troops) of Rs. 14,59,288 was obtained, against Rs. 15,60,951 in 1881-82. This decrease was mainly due to the falling off in exports of grain and seeds and the reductions above mentioned.

The Sassoon Dock was used throughout the year for ordinary trooping purposes, but the Prince's Dock was used for the despatch of the expedition to Egypt, and also for disembarking horses and mules and the troops accompanying them on its return; but infantry and stores were landed from the stream, the stores being brought into the dock by lighters under a special arrangement. The area of leased land on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates rose to 134,921 square yards and the rent to Rs. 1,24,867. A sum of Rs. 36,272 was received as rent for the storage of coal—less than one-half of the receipts in 1881-82; the decrease was probably great, owing to very extensive coal frauds which were detected about the beginning of the year, and at the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce the Trustees have undertaken to provide an enclosed store-yard for coal at Malet Bandar, which would facilitate the safe storage of the coal, and such frauds as those from which the trade has suffered so heavily would be less practicable. The imports at the bandars amounted to 167,243 tons, being less by 36,667 tons than in 1881-82.

There was a considerable falling off of Rs. 75,800 in the revenue from the ground and buildings on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates, due to the smaller quantity of coal for which storage space was required, and to the transfer to the Government, for the Goods Terminus of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, of that part of the Mody Bay Imperial Estate north of Fort George. There was also a falling off of Rs. 19,617 in the receipts for hire of the Ryan Grain Market, the result of competition. Many of those who had previously used the Ryan Market have built their own warehouses on the Elphinstone Estate, and it appearing probable that the Ryan Market buildings would thus become less used than they had been, the Trustees in the previous year changed their system of charging, making it for the area occupied, instead of for the number of bags stored. The revenue at the Town Bandar was again greatly diminished, chiefly owing to the growing tendency to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the Prince's Dock, assisted by the great reduction of the Customs Tariff in March, 1882, which decreased the comparative convenience of the Town Bandar due to its proximity to the Custom House, and by the Town Bandar having from the 1st July, 1882, been closed to all dutiable goods except personal baggage and stores.

Business in Sugar.

The imports of sugar amounted to 29,604 tons, against 33,618 tons in 1881-82. The Trustees reduced the dock landing charges on this article, thinking that it might lead to the Mauritius sugar being landed in the dock, but it has not yet had this effect to any great extent. 35,868 chests of opium were exported, against 32,163 in 1881-82. The receipts at the Apollo Reclamation, including the Trust's $\frac{6}{16}$ths of the Cotton Green fees, amounted to Rs. 41,033, against Rs. 52,665 in 1881-82. The cotton exported during the year amounted to 1,488,102 bales, more by 140,784 than in the previous year.

Grain.

The exports of grain were 437,672 tons and of oil seeds 284,399 tons. There was a very great falling off in the export of grain as compared with that of 1881-82, but the export in the latter year was altogether unusual. In the export of seeds there was a considerable increase, the business being chiefly done at the dock.

Piece-goods.

The imports of piece-goods were 280,414 bales,—a decrease of 4,569. It appears that about 174 bales out of every 175 were landed in the Prince's Dock.

As in 1881-82, the Sassoon Dock was used only as a boat basin. The railway siding there was used for troops and for cotton brought by the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

The table given below shows the financial results obtained from the most important of the properties which were acquired in 1879-80:—

	Price.	Net Receipts.	Percentage on Price.
	Rs.	Rs.	1882-83.
Sassoon Dock	20,00,000	99,175	4·96
Colába Company's Bandars	18,00,000	67,421	3·74
Mázgaon Reclamation	18,00,000	1,04,449	5·8
Frere Land Company's Reclamation ...	8,00,000	10,339	1·3

The percentage was better than in the previous year in every case but that of the Frere Land Reclamation, and there the small return is to be accounted for by the heavy expense incurred during the year in deepening and improving the canals and entrance channel.

Water-supply.

The want of a sufficient supply of drinking water was again much felt, particularly on the Elphinstone Estate, where the number of workmen and bullocks employed is so very great. Some steps were taken, towards the end of the year, by the Municipality to improve matters, by providing iron tanks to hold a reserve supply of a few hundred gallons of water

at two of the troughs on the Elphinstone Estate; but these measures are altogether inadequate, and nothing short of a constant supply during working hours at all the troughs will suffice.

Towards the close of the year under report an arrangement was made for the purchase, from Government, of 4,566 square yards of land at Santa Cruz, on the north side of Wádi Bandar Station, which makes the Trustees' property there much more complete, and capable of being laid out in suitable plots for lease as building sites. Santa Cruz.

The arrivals during the year, exclusive of country craft, coasting and ferry steamers, under 200 tons, war vessels, and vessels put back from sea owing to stress of weather, were— Shipping.

			Tons.
Steamers	913	aggregating	1,196,434
Ships	119	„	111,703
Total	1,032		1,308,137

There was a falling off in sailing ships, both in number (32) and in tonnage (23,352); and the number of steamers was also smaller (28), but their tonnage greater (45,635), so that there was an increase in the aggregate tonnage of 22,283 tons, although the number of vessels that entered the port was less by 60.

The dock was again more extensively used than in the previous year. In 1882-83, 494 vessels, exclusive of native craft, entered the dock, against 448 in 1881-82. Dock.

The widening of the Jetty Shed to the extent of 50 feet, the erection of H Shed west of the Hydraulic Engine House, and the addition of an upper storey to E Shed on the West Wharf, which were begun in 1881-82, were finished in 1882-83, and are of very great use.

The chief exports from the dock were of grain, seeds and cotton, and the chief imports were of piece-goods and iron.

The "Hall", "Anchor", P. and O. Company, and "Clan" lines continued during the year to use the berths in the dock of which the preferential use had been reserved for them; and in addition berths were set apart for the "Italian" line for one vessel a month, and for the "Anchor" line for a third monthly vessel.

The town duties collected at the dock were Rs. 1,00,383, or more by Rs. 33,021, and the total collections by the Port Trust for the Municipality at the bandars and the Prince's Dock on account of town duties amounted to Rs. 6,68,709.

The dock dues on square-rigged vessels amounted to Rs. 1,05,953.

The new rules with regard to the regulation of traffic at Prince's Dock, requiring gate tickets and registers, regular rotation in shipping of goods, receipts to be given in every case, &c., were introduced, and have worked well.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

It was arranged just at the close of 1882-83 that the Trustees should erect, at the south-west entrance to the Prince's Dock, a building to afford office accommodation for the Customs Department and also for the Dock and Traffic Departments of the Port Trust. The site is to be provided without any charge against Government, but for the accommodation for the Customs Department Government agrees to pay at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the outlay on their portion of the building.

The removal of the workshops from the Prince's Dock to the Graving Dock Estate, which was begun in 1881-82, was completed in 1882-83.

Till November, 1882, the Dock Superintendent was authorized to land, at the Trust's cost, up to 100 tons of cargo from a vessel in the stream, in order to lighten her so as to allow of her entering the dock; and to load, also at the Trust's cost, up to 100 tons in the stream for a vessel unable, from want of depth of water, to complete her loading in the dock. It was then decided to extend the Dock Superintendent's authority to lighten to such quantity as he might think desirable, and the authority to load in the stream was subsequently extended to 500 tons.

After the south-west monsoon of 1881 the channel leading to the dock was not cleared, as it was thought that it would prove to be better economy to clear it after every second monsoon than to do the work annually. The result was that after the monsoon of 1882 there was some difficulty in taking deep vessels through the channel, and this led to the changes mentioned above. In future the channel will be cleared after every south-west monsoon, and all difficulty on this account will thus, it is hoped, be avoided.

The most important engineering works carried out, wholly or in part, during the year were, in addition to those already referred to, the deepening and improving of the canals at the Frere Land Estate, and raising the adjoining ground with the materials excavated; the extension of the Argyll Road northwards across the firewood sidings to the Wádi Bandar Station of the G. I. P. R. Company, and widening of the wheel traffic portion of Argyll Road by decreasing width of footpaths; the construction on the Apollo Reclamation of quarters for the lascárs of the Port Officer, and a store-room; the removal of the workshops to the Graving Dock Estate, which cost Rs. 82,183; the completion of the Sunk Rock Lighthouse with the exception of the setting up of the apparatus, which was not finished till after the close of 1882-83. The increase of shed accommodation at the Prince's Dock cost Rs. 3,11,977. Improvements.

There was no serious accident during the year, with the exception of the sinking of the S. S. "Inflexible" in the Prince's Dock by the S. S. "Clan Ogilvie" in consequence of the

engines of the latter having been moved ahead instead of astern as ordered. The "Inflexible" was afloat again in 60 hours after the accident.

Loans.

It was mentioned in the last Report that the Port Trust Act had been amended so as to enable the Trustees to borrow to pay off existing or future loans, but that a sufficiently favourable opportunity had not then presented itself.

In February, 1883, it appeared to the Trustees that such an opportunity as they desired had arrived, and, with Government sanction, tenders were invited for 76 lákhs on coupon debentures, to run for thirty years, and to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The Trustees fixed a minimum rate of 99 per cent., under which no tender would be accepted, but only Rs. 12,81,000 were taken up.

The Trustees have good reason for supposing that when they require to take up another loan it will be practicable to arrange for their debentures to be quoted on the London Stock Exchange, which would probably have the effect of considerably increasing the demand for these securities.

Reduction of port dues.

The Trustees, bearing in mind that last year very considerable reductions were made in dock and wharfage rates, decided that this year the shipping interest should receive any benefit which the estimates might warrant.

It was calculated that in 1883-84 the receipts from port dues and harbour revenue would, at existing rates, exceed the expenditure by over Rs. 90,000; and the accounts show that in past years the receipts from this branch of the Trust's revenue have uniformly been in excess of the expenditure.

Under these circumstances the Trustees proposed to reduce the port dues from 2 annas per ton to 1½ annas per ton, and the Indian Ports Act has accordingly been so amended as to do away with the provision for a minimum which formerly existed, thus enabling the Trustees to do as they proposed.

Surplus how applied.

The large surplus of over 5½ lákhs has been applied to the construction of works such as improving the channels, the Sunk Rock Lighthouse and other works, which it would have been necessary to borrow. A large item of 2⅛ lákhs due for interest prior to 1877 has also been satisfied, and a further sum of Rs. 66,000 has been invested as a reserve in Port Trust bonds.

The further amendment of the Port Trust Act necessary in order to complete the arrangements for the payment of pensions and for the establishment of a provident fund, received the assent of the Governor of Bombay and that of the Governor General shortly after the close of the year under report, so that this amendment is now in operation.

New wet dock.

The Special Committee on wet-dock extension sat throughout the year, and since the close of the year under report have put forward a scheme which in their opinion would be the most suitable, and this has been approved by the Trustees and by the Chamber of Commerce. This Committee had been sitting for nearly nineteen months, owing to frequent changes in the constitution of the Board and of the Committee.

There were no less than 36 alternative schemes considered practicable which were examined, for each of which sufficient borings had to be taken to enable the Resident Engineer to form an approximate idea of the foundations, and the Trustees finally determined to put forward a scheme which will probably meet the requirements of the trade for a considerable time to come.

The Trustees during the year contributed Rs. 17,000 towards the amount payable as compensation to fishermen on account of the removal of their stakes at the entrance to the harbour.

KARÁCHI HARBOUR BOARD.

In 1870 it was proposed to create a Port Trust at Karáchi in view to carrying out works for the improvement of the harbour; but after consultation with the representatives of the mercantile and railway interests it was not considered advisable to put additional burdens on the shipping until certain improvements to the harbour and its entrance had been carried out, and the trade of the port had increased. In 1875 the consideration of the matter was revived, with the immediate result that an Act was passed by the Bombay Government (Act III of 1879), authorizing the levy of certain landing and wharfage fees, and as a tentative measure the management of the port was placed under a Board subject to Government control. The Board was appointed in 1880, and now consists of the Collector of Karáchi as president and 5 nominated members. It is assisted by a Port Officer and a Port Engineer, and manages the Port and Pilotage Funds which are raised under Act XII of 1875 and the Wharfage Fund under VII of 1882, which has superseded the Act of 1879.

In 1880 Government granted a lákh of rupees to the Wharfage Fund, and sanctioned the raising of a loan of a further sum of 4 lákhs by public loan for the construction of a ship pier, and in accordance with this sanction about 3 lákhs have been subscribed by the public at 5 per cent. This work, now known as the Merewether Pier, has just been completed at a cost of about 5¼ lákhs. The Board have also deepened the channel leading to the Native Jetty, and have protected it from the accumulation of silt by the construction of the Lyari embankment. The effect of these improvements is that ships can lie alongside the pier, and native craft of larger size as well as steamers of a light draught can use the Native Jetty.

The importance of the Karáchi Harbour has very much increased of late owing to a sudden and unforeseen development of the grain trade with Europe, and the increased accommodation necessary for the trade has again brought up the subject of a Port Trust for discussion. The Board are not averse to it, provided that Government assists largely in starting the Trust on a sound financial basis, and that certain costly works should be carried out at the expense of Government. They have already applied for a loan of 10 lákhs at 5 per cent. for the execution of works which they consider urgently necessary, and if a Trust were created, they would take up another 10 lákhs. The former sum it is proposed to expend on providing more wharfage accommodation at the Native Jetty, dredging the channel between the jetty and Keamari, and on doubling the accommodation at the Merewether Pier, which might then allow of 3 or 4 vessels being served at the same time.

The receipts for the year and the expenditure were as follows:—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Port and Pilotage Fund	1,13,700	0	4	1,44,840	8	6
Wharfage Fund	1,87,674	6	8	2,05,614	10	1
Loan Account	70,458	9	6	.....		
Adjustments, &c.	1,912	11	6	.....		
	3,73,745	12	0	3,50,455	2	7

The receipts exceed those of the previous year on account of the Port and Pilotage Fund by Rs. 6,803. This is stated to be due to the additional number of vessels taken up for troops and the increased export trade of the port, and is chiefly in the items Port Dues, Pilotage and Mooring Fees. The receipts of the Wharfage Fund are in excess of those of 1881-82 by Rs. 41,844. The improvement is attributed chiefly to the very large export in wheat, which alone gave the fund a revenue of Rs. 53,507, or Rs. 21,035 in excess of the previous year. The grain trade in three years has sprung from 16,000 to 1,76,000 tons exported, and has induced an enormous development of the import of gunny bags.

The expenditure on account of the Port and Pilotage Fund was more than that of the previous year by Rs. 36,697. The increase, it is reported, is chiefly attributable to the construction of a steam anchor hoy for use in the port, which has cost to the end of the year Rs. 43,365. It is to be fitted with a steam fire engine and with water tanks for the supply of water to the shipping. The Wharfage Fund expenditure was Rs. 54,363 less than that of the previous year. The decrease is principally owing to the expenditure on account of the Merewether Pier (which had nearly approached completion) being less than in 1881-82.

An important event during the year was the opening for traffic of the Merewether Pier, which was declared a public landing place in February, 1883. Previous to this, however, the pier, though not quite completed, was used for the embarkation of troops and transport animals for Egypt, and for the first time the hydraulic cranes were used in October, 1882, for the shipment of State Railway materials. The Commissioner in Sind remarks that the pier "was found of the greatest use at the time of the Egyptian Expedition. It is also gradually being more freely used for loading vessels. The facilities, however, at present there afforded are, as might naturally be expected in the present early stage of its existence, limited, and it is not yet utilized to the full extent; but measures are being taken, and others are in contemplation, which, it is expected, will enable the pier to sensibly assist the trade of the port, and it will be easier to form an opinion of its utility later."

Notwithstanding the opening of the Merewether Pier, the traffic on the Native Jetty continues to increase, and it is found inadequate to meet all requirements. The Board's attention is being directed to the question of providing more accommodation at this point. The channel to the Native Jetty has also been improved, and the effect of the work has already been seen in the fact that a light draft steamer has been brought out from England to take advantage of the greater facilities afforded, and is now in full work. The Lyari Hard embankment, a work undertaken to divert the flood discharge of the Lyari River, and so lessen accumulations of silt along the north and west walls of the Native Jetty, has been nearly completed, and is a most useful work in the interests of the native craft that frequent the port.

The limited anchorage accommodation and the urgent necessity of removing Deep Water Point and carrying out the curved extension of the East Pier have received attention. In view of the increasing trade of the port, the urgent necessity of these works is apparent, and has been acknowledged by Government, but funds have not as yet been provided. The grain trade has shown a further large development, and the trade of the port has quite outrun the improvements. The present time is a critical one in the port's history, as it is necessary now to undertake large wharfage works; and as such expenditure will compel the Board to raise large loans, it is a matter of great moment to decide in what manner these can best be expended.

The Karáchi Landing and Wharfage Fees Act III of 1879 has been repealed by the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act VII of 1882, and a revised scale of wharfage and landing fees has been introduced.

312 square-rigged vessels, or 24 more than the number in the previons year, entered the harbour, and 311, or 26 more than in the year before, left the harbour. A large number of troops and animals and a quantity of stores, &c., were landed by the Port Department under the superintendence of the Port Officer without accident.

The expenditure under the Karáchi Harbour Board for new works and repairs carried out by the Port Engineer amounted to Rs. 1,91,480, and this amount is exclusive of the expenditure incurred under the Public Works Department for Imperial and Provincial Works, amounting for works and repairs to Rs. 1,88,486, chiefly for dredging the harbour and for maintenance of the works so far executed for the protection of Manora Point. The former item includes nearly a lákh of rupees in connection with the works at the Merewether Pier, the Lyari Hard embankment, improvements to the channel leading to the Native Jetty, and the raising of the surface of the Jetty for drainage purposes.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

THE details regarding culturable land and the crops with which the land was covered are to be found in Appendix IV. Jowári and bájri are the staple products, and occupy about half the area cultivated. Rice can only be grown in those parts which have a heavy rainfall such as in the Konkan and in the Gujarát coast; it is also grown in Sind with the help of irrigation. Wheat is an important crop grown more particularly in Sind, Gujarát, Khándesh and the Deccan, but less so in the Southern Division and on the coast. The returns show that 1,871,315 acres were under rice and 1,626,544 acres under wheat in 1882-83. The important subject of cotton will be treated in a separate section.

COTTON.

Greater activity seems to have been displayed in 1882-83 than in any previous year in the cultivation and production of cotton generally in every district and Native State throughout the Presidency, the result being that the aggregate area of land sown with cotton increased from 4,811,542 acres in 1881-82 to 5,698,862 acres in 1882-83, while the outturn of cotton increased from 2,579,038 cwts. to 3,141,421 cwts. The unusually large demand for Indian cotton for export to European countries, noticed last year, accompanied by a seasonable and sufficient rainfall and the comparatively low prices ruling for food-grains in 1882-83 in many parts of the Presidency, seems to have stimulated the cultivation of cotton; but the dulness of the Bombay and Liverpool markets and the comparatively low rates offered throughout the year have prevented the whole of the increased produce being disposed of for export, and a larger stock than usual remained in the country at the end of the year.

Northern Division.

All the British districts in the Northern Division, except Thána, grow cotton, and show more extensive cultivation in the year. The area under cotton cultivation in Ahmadabad rose nearly 60 per cent. The increase is said to be due to less land having been sown with wheat, owing to want of sufficient moisture in the soil consequent on the failure of the latter rains. Little cotton is grown in Kaira and the Panch Maháls, but in the Broach District 204,773 acres of land were devoted to cotton in 1882-83, and the outturn was 95,322 cwts. The season is reported to have been favourable to the crop in Broach, though not so favourable as would appear to have been the case in Ahmadabad. The returns for Surat show that 91,935 acres were sown with cotton, which yielded 77,618 cwts. The comparative lowness of the outturn for the year appears to be due to heavy after-rains.

Central Division.

The district of Khándesh in the Central Division occupied, as usual, the first rank among the cotton-producing districts in the Presidency, the area sown with cotton in 1882-83 being 958,650 acres against 822,282 acres in 1881-82, and the outturn being 446,286 cwts. against 415,629 cwts. in the previous year. The season of 1882-83 is reported to have been generally favourable to cotton cultivation in the district, and the cotton produced is said to have been of fair quality. The other districts of the Central Division produced altogether 77,294 cwts. of cotton from 268,607 acres of land, against 32,840 cwts. in 114,047 acres in the previous year. The largest share belongs to the Ahmadnagar District, in which 100,318 acres of land were cultivated with cotton in 1882-83. Next to Ahmadnagar comes the district of Sholápur; but the outturn was, as usual, very low. Indápur is the only táluka of the Poona Collectorate in which cotton was grown, but the result has been a poor out-turn. Násik and Sátára have also shown greater activity in cotton cultivation.

Southern Division.

In the Southern Division, 320,466 acres of land were devoted to the cotton crop in Dhárwár during the year under report, and produced 302,770 cwts. of cotton. The area sown with cotton was less by 13,719 acres than in the previous year, but the outturn was larger by 51,903 cwts. The cotton crop at first promised remarkably well, but when the pods were forming, the crop was attacked with blight, and both varieties, indigenous and exotic, suffered severely. The Collector estimates the crop at 12 annas for exotic and 10 annas for the indigenous variety, and estimates the outturn per acre in the year under report at 72 for the former and 62½ pounds for the latter variety.

The extent of land under cotton cultivation in Kaládgi during the year 1882-83 was 531,887 acres against 388,650 acres in 1881-82, showing an increase of 143,237 acres. A proportion of the increase is only apparent, as the Collector states that land in inám villages cultivated with cotton is included in this year's figures, but was excluded, through oversight, from last year's returns. The rest of the increase in cultivation is attributed to the timely and copious rainfall in the early part of the season which induced the cultivators to grow cotton in preference to other low-priced crops. Belgaum is the only other district in the

Southern Division which grows cotton, there being no cotton cultivation in the sea-districts of Kánara, Ratnágiri and Kolába. In Belgaum 231,019 acres of land were sown with cotton in 1882-83, and yielded 76,028 cwts. of cotton.

Sind.

The area under cotton in Sind decreased from 72,648 acres in 1881-82 to 68,195 acres in 1882-83. There was also a corresponding decrease in the outturn, which is estimated for the year under report at 94,841 cwts., against 97,606 cwts. in the previous year. The weather was unfavourable owing to heavy rain and floods, except in Haidarabad, the only important cotton-producing district in Sind, in which the extent of land cultivated with cotton and the outturn were about the same as last year, *viz.*, 48,195 acres and 83,900 cwts.

Native States.

Among the Native States in the Presidency the province of Káthiáwár continued to occupy the first rank in the matter of cotton production. No less than 916,799 cwts., or little less than one-third of the total production of cotton in this Presidency, were produced on 1,573,007 acres of land in that province in the year under report, while the figures for the previous year were slightly less, *viz.*, 1,532,943 acres and 898,255 cwts. The season was generally favourable to the cotton crop in Káthiáwár. Cotton cultivation was largely extended in Baroda territory in 1882-83, the area under cotton having increased from 237,179 acres to 305,323 acres. Improvement is noticeable also in the states of Cambay and the Rewa Kántha, but the production of cotton in them as well as in the Mahi Kántha never amounts to more than a few thousand hundredweights each. The development of cotton cultivation in a larger ratio than in any of the above-mentioned states is noticeable in the states under the Pálanpur Superintendency. The season of 1882-83 seems to have been unfavourable to cotton cultivation in Cutch. There was some improvement in the Native States of the Southern Marátha Country, as the area under cotton increased from 201,633 acres in 1881-82 to 275,264 acres in 1882-83. The outturn also increased in greater proportion, which indicates that the year under report was exceptionally favourable to the cotton crop in that part of the country.

It appears that the area under cotton has increased from year to year in almost all divisions and Native States of the Bombay Presidency, and that the aggregate area under cotton in 1882-83 is nearly double of what it was five years ago. Cotton cultivation appears to have increased in a larger ratio in the northern districts and Native States than in other parts of the Presidency. The soil of British and Foreign Gujarát seems to be better suited for the production of cotton than the soil of the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country, for while the area under cotton in Gujarát in 1882-83 was less than one-half of the total area sown with cotton throughout the Presidency, its quota of contribution to the aggregate cotton production of the Presidency was more than 61 per cent.

Room for further extension.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the acreage of land devoted to cotton cultivation, there is still considerable room for its further extension, as it is known that about one-fourth of the land in the Northern Division capable of producing cotton is actually devoted to that crop, the rest being sown with cereals and other food grains. Less than one-third of the land in the Central Division capable of producing cotton was cultivated with that staple, while the proportion of land in the Southern Division sown with cotton to the total area capable of producing cotton was less than one-half. 24 per cent. of the total arable land in British territory and 29 per cent. of the total arable land in foreign territory in the Bombay Presidency is believed to be capable of producing cotton, but only one-third of the percentage in each case is actually sown with that crop.

Exotic Cotton.

There appears to have been an increase in 1882-83, as compared with past years, both in the extent of land cultivated with exotic cotton and in the outturn of the crop. The increase in Khándesh was accompanied by a small decrease in the acreage and outturn of the indigenous variety, showing that the last-named variety was displaced in parts of the district by exotic cotton. Subsequently the cultivators complained of the pecuniary loss sustained by them, on the ground that the average outturn per acre of the exotic varieties (Hinganghâti and Dhárwár-American) was very much smaller than that of indigenous (Warádi) cotton, while there was but little difference between the market values, weight for weight, of different kinds of cotton grown in the Khándesh District, and further that there were no buyers in the local markets of the Hinganghâti and Dhárwádi cottons, although every pound of Warádi was eagerly picked up. The Chamber of Commerce, who were consulted, were of opinion that the comparatively high prices obtained for Warádi cotton as compared with Dhárwár and Hinganghât descriptions arises from the fact that it is used mainly for purposes of admixture with better-stapled varieties. This admixture has already become so common and well known in Bombay that the Cotton Trade Association has passed distinct rules with the view to discouraging it, and it is believed that during the next season the effect of the new rules will be very marked. The reputation of Khándesh and certain parts of Berár cotton has been seriously injured by the admixture, during the past two years, of the short-stapled varieties, and serious complaints are coming from Europe in connection therewith. Should the admixture not be stopped, the committee think there is little doubt that the reputation of Khándesh and Berár cotton will be almost irretrievably ruined, and they think it would be advisable for Government servants to point out to the cultivators what the inevitable result must be of going on growing short-stapled descriptions. As a matter of fact, a very large yield might render it practically unsaleable, as the uses to which short-stapled cotton can be put are limited.

The area under exotic cotton in Dhárwár increased from 138,789 acres in 1881-82 to 145,397 acres in 1882-83, and the outturn increased from 74,351 cwts. to 93,469 cwts. The increase is attributed to the good crop obtained in the previous year which induced cultivators to grow it again. Endeavours are being made in this district to maintain the supply of seed of acclimatized varieties, and in growing a five-lobed variety. Experiments were also tried with Egyptian cotton seed; and the award of prizes, from funds contributed partly by Government and partly by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has been announced for the most carefully weeded and cultivated 5-acre plots sown with the selected seed, provided it be unmixed.

The only other British district in which exotic cotton was grown to any material extent is the Nasik Collectorate. The extent of land cultivated with exotic cotton in the districts of Ahmadnagar, Sholápur, Belgaum and Kaládgi is insignificant, and the crops were not satisfactory. The cultivation of exotic cotton appears to have been somewhat extended in the Native States of the Southern Marátha Country, and the crop of 1882-83 was decidedly better than that of the previous year. In no other parts of the Presidency is exotic cotton grown at all.

Value of crop.

The estimated value of the cotton crop was about 5¼ crores of rupees against 5½ crores, the value of the preceding year's crop, and 4 crores, the value of the crop of 1879-80. The diminished valuation of the crop of 1882-83, notwithstanding its larger bulk, was owing to prices being generally below those quoted for the year 1881-82.

Imports into Bombay.

The imports of cotton into the town and island of Bombay by sea and rail during the year 1882-83 amounted to 6,149,192 cwts. against 6,325,648 cwts. in 1881-82, 4,279,535 cwts. in 1880-81, 4,223,533 cwts. in 1879-80, and 3,088,429 cwts. in 1878-79.

Of the imports for 1882-83, 1,943,556 cwts. were brought to Bombay by sea, and the largest imports were, as usual, from ports in Káthiáwár. The next in importance were the imports from the Konkan ports, and the imports from British ports in Gujarát were more than double the imports of the previous year. The imports from the Madras Presidency fell off, while those from Bengal, British Burmah, and Foreign Indian ports have, as usual, been insignificant. Amongst foreign countries exporting cotton to Bombay, Persia stands foremost.

The quantity of cotton imported into the town and island of Bombay by railway amounted to 4,205,636 cwts., being less by 157,808 cwts. than the corresponding imports of 1881-82. 1,604,200 cwts. were brought by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the increase being due to larger imports from all stations in Gujarát and Káthiáwár, the imports from stations on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway remaining about the same as last year. The G. I. P. Railway brought in 2,601,436 cwts., the decrease being due chiefly to smaller imports from the Central Provinces and Berárs, which fell off by about 1¼ lákhs of cwts., from the British collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmadnagar and Sholápur, which together show a falling off of about 3 lákhs cwts., and from the Nizám's territory and the Madras Presidency, which fell off by about ¾ lakh cwts. The imports by way of the East Indian Railway were better by about half a lákh cwts. than those of last year.

Exports to Foreign Countries.

Of the total quantity—6,149,192—imported, 4,742,624 were exported to foreign countries and 1,094,016 were estimated to have been consumed by local mills. A large stock of 312,552 cwts. remained on hand. The exports of cotton from the Bombay Presidency were in some measure checked by the overstocking of the United Kingdom markets and the low prices ruling there as well as here.

The exports were 12 per cent. less than those of the previous year, which in their turn were 75 per cent. larger than those of each of the two preceding years. Trade with Italy, Austria and Belgium was very much brisker in the year 1882-83 than in any previous year, and it was so also, in a smaller degree, with China, Spain, Russia, Holland and Greece. On the other hand, the exports to France and Germany fell off by about 1¼ lákhs cwts.; while the heaviest falling off is noticeable in the exports to the United Kingdom.

Cotton Mills.

There were 38 cotton mills working and in course of construction in the town and island of Bombay during the year 1882-83 against 36 in the previous year, and the construction of two new factories, with a capital of 12½ lákhs, has been commenced during the year under review. Outside Bombay the number of cotton mills remained the same. Two of the three new mills commenced working during the year, while another at Surat was still in course of erection.

The total number of mills is now 51, which consume about 1,232,000 cwts. of cotton. The average number of persons employed daily has now increased to 41,000. About 90 lákhs of rupees are said to have been invested in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency.

Ginning Factories.

There are cotton gins worked by steam-power in Bombay, and in the districts of Ahmadabad, Broach, Surat, Khándesh, Násik and Dhárwár. There was a large increase in their number during the year, 2,787 having been worked against 2,239 in 1881-82 and 2,430 in 1880-81. The increase is due chiefly to a large number of additional gins having been set up in different tálukás of the Broach and Khándesh Collectorates. Eight double-roller Platts Macarthy gins have been recently set up in a ginning factory at Hubli, and 18 of the same sort in a factory at Gadag in the Dhárwár District.

Presses.

The number of cotton presses worked in 1882-83 was 237, against 247 in 1881-82 and 253 in 1880-81. Of the number worked in 1882-83, 96 were worked by steam-power against 90 in the previous year, the increase being due to the re-establishment of 5 additional

presses in the town of Bombay, and the establishment of 1 additional press in Ahmadnagar and 4 in Khándesh, accompanied by a reduction of 4 in the districts of Dhárwár and Kánara. The number of presses worked by manual power decreased from 157 in 1881-82 to 141 in 1882-83, the decrease being distributed as follows: 5 in Ahmadabad, 14 in Kaira and 1 in Khándesh, against an increase of 2 in the Surat and 2 in the Broach Collectorates.

Except in one instance the presses in Bombay seem to have had less work offered to them in the year under report than in the previous year, owing probably to a larger number of bales having arrived in Bombay already pressed at up-country presses than before.

Advances to Cultivators.

In all about Rs. 94,000 were advanced to cultivators for the purchase of seed and bullocks, or for the purposes of making improvements, such as wells. Nearly half the amount, or Rs. 41,623, was advanced in Sind, where the zamíndárs and others do not appear to be unwilling to take advances from Government. In Ahmadnagar Rs. 23,500 was lent, chiefly for seed in Kopargaon, which has been repeatedly visited by famine, drought and locusts. In Sholápur Rs. 7,000 was advanced, but nothing in Poona or Kaládgi or in the richest districts. In Khándesh a separate sum of Rs. 7,365 was advanced for the rebuilding of houses destroyed by the floods.

There appears to be a decided unwillingness to apply for such advances, and when they are made the applicants do not appear to have any satisfactory security to offer for the repayment of the loan. For this reason many applications have been rejected, as it is considered that the condition of such people would be better as labourers than as struggling cultivators. The satisfactory series of seasons has also had an effect in reducing the number of persons who might apply for advances. The general credit appears to be good, and it seems to be understood that a cultivator would prefer to exhaust his credit with the money-lender before he would attempt to apply to Government officials for a loan. It is also said that there is a general belief that money borrowed from Government must be repaid the very next year, and that, apart from the formality and delay attendant upon petitions to the Collector, there is a dislike to the inquisitive nature of the inquiries made regarding the solvency of the applicant and of the application of the loan. The punctuality with which the loan must be repaid, is supposed to be another deterring cause, as well as the fear of the power of distraint which lies in the hands of Government. It is also said that being already in the hands of the money-lenders it is not expedient for them to throw them over, lest the lender might take extreme steps for the immediate recovery of outstandings. The rules regulating advances have been further simplified to avoid delay in obtaining advances, but no marked effect has yet followed upon this course.

Agricultural Stock.

The cattle disease which had been so prevalent in the previous year was not continued into the present year, and it is only in Kánara that the effects of it are reported to be still felt in a diminution of the number of cattle. In most other districts the numbers appear to have increased, and notably so in Dhárwár, Poona, Kaládgi and Sholápur, which are fast repairing the losses incurred during the famine. An increase of 86,000 cattle is reported from Dhárwár, 29,000 from Poona, 24,000 from Sholápur, and 20,000 from Kaládgi. In Sátára, too, there was a sensible increase, which might have been more but for some local disease. From Khándesh an increase of 77,000 is reported; but the Collector considers this rather a matter of regret than of hope, as the cattle are stunted and ill-fed, and spend the greater part of their lives roaming about the fields, consuming the fodder which might be reserved for better bred and more serviceable beasts. Except in Kaira and the Panch Maháls, where there has been a considerable increase, the reports from other districts in Gujarát appear to show a decrease in the numbers of cattle, which is accounted for by saying that cattle have been sent away for grazing, or that there has been a larger number of sales. In Thána a decrease of 5,000 is explained by the fact that the cattle of Vanjáris are not now allowed to use the Thána forests, but in Kolába it is said the people purchased a larger number to replenish their stock. A decrease of 6,000 head of cattle in Násik appears to be counterbalanced by an increase of 5,000 in Nagar. The Sind returns are imperfect, but it appears to be admitted that the heavy rains and inundations have afforded a vast amount of good pasture, and that, helped by a good calving season, the increase in stock has been very satisfactory.

Horses are not of much importance in the agricultural economy of India, but it appears that there has been generally a small decrease in the numbers in Gujarát, and, on the other hand, an increase in all other districts, notably in Poona, Nagar, Khándesh and Kaládgi. Stock-breeding is a feature in the agricultural life of Sind, and there, too, a large increase in horses is reported from Upper Sind and Thar and Párkar. The sheep in Sind and Khándesh, however, appear to have been attacked with a local disease which reduced their numbers considerably; but generally in other districts there has been a fair increase, particularly in Dhárwár and Poona, where the numbers are larger by 58,000 and 47,000 respectively.

The increase in carts is another indication of agricultural prosperity, and in this respect the returns from the afflicted districts of the last famine are very favourable. From Dhárwár an increase of 3,400 carts is reported, from Poona 2,200, Ahmadnagar 1,500, Sholápur 1,100, Kaládgi 900, and Sátára 600. In Khándesh alone the increase is said to be 6,700, and in all

other districts, except Ahmadabad, Násik, and in Upper Sind, very satisfactory increases are reported. In Násik perhaps, which has not had a prosperous year, the agricultural losses by floods and by locusts may have caused the decrease, but in the two other districts it is not explained; although it may not be of much consequence in Upper Sind, where the traffic is principally carried on camels.

Experimental Farms.

Bhadgaon Farm.

The idea of a model farm at Khándesh appears to have emanated from Mr. Ashburner when Collector of that district in 1867. An exhibition of agricultural machinery, produce and stock had been held at Máheji, and in reporting on the results of the exhibition he advocated the use of machinery for irrigation, and pointed to the good effect of hybridization in the case of the Mauritius cane with the ordinary sugar-cane of the district. He then pressed on the notice of Government the advantage that might be derived from a model farm for introducing and acclimatizing foreign products, improving breeds of horses, cattle, &c., and practically teaching the rayats the use of machinery and improved modes of agriculture. The Secretary of State considered that the establishment of such a farm, as a means of training the people to better methods of cultivation and showing them the economy that may be practised by a judicious use of machinery, would be an experiment which might prove of great service to the district and to the Presidency generally. Such an experiment had been sanctioned at Madras, and it was intimated that sanction would be accorded to a similar experiment in this Presidency. Accordingly a site, which had the advantage of being commanded by the Jamda Canal, was selected in the vicinity of the town of Bhadgaon in Khándesh and within easy distance of the railway.

The past season was, on the whole, favourable to agriculture. The rainfall was copious, although not evenly distributed. The quantity registered on the farm during the year under report was over 34 inches, against 21½ during the previous year. The copiousness of the rainfall proved favourable to the growth of the bájri and jowári plants, but a portion of the crop was either eaten by locusts or injured by excessive rain. The principal winter crop was wheat, which did well. The area devoted to this crop and the outturn in the year under report were greater than in the previous year, although the average yield per acre was less than in the previous year. Again, in 1881 the maximum produce per acre from an individual field was 676 lbs., while in the year under report it was 392 lbs., and that from a field which having been prepared for sugar-cane had the advantage of being heavily manured.

The area sown with cotton was 207 acres compared with 152 in the preceding year. Some of the fields were injured by excessive rain, but a fair yield on the whole is stated to have been obtained; and it appears that the total outturn of cotton in seed and clean cotton (the latter estimated) in 1882 was lbs. 32,945 and lbs. 10,982, respectively, against lbs. 47,746 and lbs. 15,916 in 1881, although there was in 1882 an increase of one-third in the area under cotton cultivation. The average yield of the acclimatized American cotton (clean) was 52·94 lbs. per acre and that of the Hinganghát 50 lbs. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce reported much more favourably on a sample of American acclimatized cotton cleaned by the country charka than on samples cleaned by saw-gins. The superiority of the saw-gin is, however, understood to have been established by numerous experiments, and it is probable that the result of the reference to the Chamber was due either to defects in the saw-gins used, or to inferiority in the uncleaned cotton. It is reported that the ginning industry is being actively developed by private enterprize in Khándesh, that a large number of steam factories with roller gins has been started, that in these circumstances there is little or no chance of the saw-gins from the farm finding work or purchasers in the district, and that no further efforts to introduce the saw-gin should be made. A very different account was given in the annual report for 1881-82 and in the progress report for the half-year ending December last, in which it was represented that the saw-gin was much appreciated and in great demand, that old and second-hand gins in the Dhárwár District were being bought by people in Khándesh, and that to prevent such defective ginning machinery from passing into the hands of the rayats all that was required was to render the new and improved saw-gin available to the purchaser on the spot. Although it would appear that some factories with roller gins have lately been started, it is improbable that a complete revolution of opinions regarding the best kind of gin should have occurred since the beginning of the current calendar year, and a special report on this point has been called for.

The sugar-cane was partially injured by jackals, but notwithstanding this the yield was 831 lbs. per acre valued at Rs. 60. The yield of the potato crop was satisfactory, being 2,133 lbs. per acre. No puneria berries were available, and, therefore, no experiments in cheese-making were made during the year under report. These experiments will, however, be resumed, as a supply of the berries has been lately received. The cultivation of the early amber cane has so far been successful. The cocum and the date trees do not appear to be suited to the soil or the climate of Khándesh; and further efforts to rear them there will not be made. The date trees imported from Arabia have not prospered.

The live stock was free from disease, and a considerable increase occurred among the sheep. A number of the chickens hatched from the incubators succumbed to the heat in the hot season. The stock of pigs increased considerably, but there is a difficulty in finding a local market nearer than Poona.

The operations of the farm during the year have resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,341, against Rs. 69 in the previous year. The amount of the loss, which is exclusive of the superintendent's salary, is little short of half of the value of the whole produce; and as the principal object of the farm is to show how agriculture can be carried on with greater profit than is obtained under the ordinary native system, the result cannot be considered in any sense satisfactory. The farm is perhaps too large, and suffers from want of sufficient supervision; but as a Director of Agriculture has now been appointed, the management of these experimental farms will shortly be placed on a more satisfactory footing to carry out effectually the objects for which they were designed.

Haidarabad Farm.

The season was characterized chiefly by unusally high floods and a heavy rainfall during July and August. But the arrangements made to control the flood waters answered very effectively, and only one field suffered to any extent. A large amount was expended on clearing the land of "Dub" grass, in ploughing the land, and in keeping up the water-supply when the canal began to fail.

With the exception of selection of seeds of different kinds no really valuable experiments were carried out to the extent originally intended; the chief object kept in view was to get the farm land into a fairly culturable state, and secure as good a crop as circumstances would permit. Some slight results were, however, obtained with manure which may serve as a useful guide.

Selection of seeds.

The superintendent has found that the quickest and most certain plan to follow in endeavouring to improve any plant by selection of seed is at the outset to make a selection of a few seeds of the best quality from plants which most nearly approach the desired idea, and from their progeny year after year to select again the most suitable seed for future growings. Several years of successive selection may be required before any very decided improvement can be easily observed, but that improvement will ultimately be the result there can hardly be any doubt. In 1876-77 the superintendent selected a few spikes of what appear to be different kinds of bájri, and after a few years' trial discarded those in which no improvement was observable, leaving 3 kinds from the crop of which the best spikes were collected, and from these the best grains were selected which alone were used for sowing. The ordinary method is to select the best grains from the best spikes; and as both plans have been fairly tried, the result tends to prove the utility of making a special selection of some well-marked kind to begin with. The ordinary selected seed gave 10 maunds 23 lbs. to the acre, while the specially selected varieties gave a return of 14 to 16 maunds to the acre. The yield of karbi likewise was only 28 maunds by the first method, and 38 to 47 by the second.

Experiment with town sweepings.

A field of light soil was manured with town sweepings, and a part left unmanured; the result was that the bájri crop yielded 10 maunds of grain and 42 maunds of karbi per acre on the manured part, against 7 maunds of grain and 23 maunds of karbi on the unmanured part. The value of the extra yield, however, only sufficed to cover the cost of the manure; but as the effect of the manure cannot be exhausted with one crop, it will possibly pay in the next year.

Poudrette.

The application of poudrette manure caused a yield of 8 maunds of bájri and 24 maunds of karbi per acre, against 2 maunds of bájri and 5 maunds of karbi in an unmanured field; and the difference in value between poudrette and town sweepings was examplified by an experiment with cotton, the former producing 23 maunds to the acre, against 16 maunds produced by the latter.

Cotton, second year's crop.

A plot of cotton plants which yielded a crop during the previous season was retained to ascertain how they would yield during the second year. The plot was manured with town sweepings, and the plants pruned down to near the ground, but the yield was only 6 maunds per acre. Apparently, this plan does not pay with any kind except the Bourbon cotton, whose yield increases for several years.

Comparison with neighbouring fields.

Three of the fields in the neighbourhood of the farm were selected for comparison with the fields of the farm, and it appeared that the yield of cotton at the farm field was 17 maunds 73 lbs. per acre against 9 maunds 13 lbs. obtained by the native cultivator. For two of their fields the seed had been obtained by the native cultivators from the farm itself, and the yield was 13 to 15 maunds to the acre.

Poudrette and goat's dung.

An experiment was made to test the relative value of poudrette and goat's droppings as a manure for top-dressing tobacco. The poudrette caused a yield of 116 maunds to the acre, against 79 maunds obtained from goat's dung, and 73 maunds from unmanured ground. But although poudrette seems to act much faster, it is doubted whether its effects will be as lasting as goat's droppings. Further experiments will be made to determine the point.

Ploughs.

A water channel which leads the water from the pump on the river to the farm has been lined with concrete and bricks of a special pattern; 6,500 feet have been completed, and when fully carried out it will make the farm more economical, and enable labour to be withdranw from watching and repairing the earthen channel, to the proper labour of the farm. A Watts's (American) plough was obtained for the farm, and found to work so well that six more were ordered; they were altered to suit the Indian method of yoking and working a plough, and are reported to be most useful implements. The Cawnpore plough was also tried, and found to

be suitable when the soil is damp and soft, but is not so good as Watts's plough in dry and hard ground. After some experience of both these ploughs the superintendent devised one of his own invention which he considers works the soil on the farm better than either of the other. The weight is 49 lbs., and the price Rs. 7 only; and as numerous orders have been received for it, the superintendent considers it has been successful.

Agricultural Classes.

The agricultural vernacular class is attended by 1 Hindu and 12 Musalmán boys. The buildings required for the farm and for the class have been sanctioned, and will soon be constructed. The English class seldom attends the farm, as the distance is too great, and the boys lose a day at the high school. The financial account shows an expenditure of Rs. 4,090 and an income of Rs. 5,235, although only Rs. 2,100 of this amount represents the value of the crop.

Sericulture.

The collection of cocoons made by revenue and forest officials, or reared by Major Coussmaker himself, amounted to 25,000, weighing 57 lbs. It appears that they cannot be collected at a cheaper rate than 4 annas per hundred, and this is too high to admit of any profit. The collections have fallen off considerably, as the villagers take no interest in the matter, and it was only through the personal exertions of the officers of the Forest Department that a tolerable collection was obtained. An attempt was made to increase the size of the cocoon by importing some of the large varieties of moths from Sambalpur, Yámtása and Manbhoom, but with no success. The moths paired readily with the small Deccan variety and the worms hatched out but there was no difference in the cocoons; it is supposed that the climate of Poona is the obstacle, though perhaps the difference of food may be another cause.

As far as quantity is concerned, the result of rearing the Tasar silk worm in semi-domestication is most satisfactory, as within six weeks 3 cocoons were gathered for every running foot of hedge. The first worm this last season was hatched on the 9th May, and the first cocoon was gathered in 32 days. Of this batch there were 380 worms, and 347 of them spun cocoons, commencing on the 7th June and ending on the 24th idem. Altogether 5,678 cocoons were gathered, but as in former years only half of them were sound and perfectly formed, and these were almost all gathered before the end of July. Later in the season the worms died off rapidly without any apparent cause, and although some of the cocoons spun were very fine, the majority were weak and thin. It appears from this that no reliance can be placed upon any but the first crop of the season, the progeny of moths which have rested during the cold and hot seasons on their cocoons and which emerge early in the monsoon when the first showers of rain fall. Later in the monsoon, although the moths continue to appear, there is no satisfactory result, and there is much loss of life.

The preparation of whole cocoons for the reeler may be made, but it is a process which requires great care and some skill. The silk sent to England from India has often an offensive smell, due probably to its being reeled off putrefying chrysalides. Hence it pays best to let all the moths fly, and sell the burst cocoons,—that is, the Tasar waste. It was found that after being thoroughly cleaned the average number of cocoons to a pound was 436, the Deccan cocoon being small. 197 lbs. weight of cocoons were sent to England in the previous year, and realized 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. The spinners reported that the fibre was coarser than most Tasar waste, and as large quantities are now received from China the price was very low. Major Coussmaker has, therefore, recommended that the experiments should be discontinued, as there seems very little prospect of their proving remunerative, owing to the competition of China, the small size and small quantity of silk contained in the Deccan cocoons, and the expense of collection. The experiments have been carefully conducted for several years, and the conclusions may be accepted as correct, although it is to be regretted that the results of the experiments show there is little prospect of Tasar sericulture becoming a profitable industry in this Presidency.

Horse-breeding.

For many years persistent efforts had been made to improve the breed of horses, and a large number of stallions had been located at different places to ensure that the people might have within easy reach the means by which a better quality of young stock might be secured. A large sum of money had been expended in the purchase and maintenance of stallions, but the results were not very satisfactory, and were somewhat disproportionate to the cost. In 1881 it was considered advisable to create a distinct department charged with the special duty of encouraging and promoting the breed of good horses which could be suitably used as remounts for the army and police. The department also endeavours to encourage the practice of castration, and has been charged with the duty of promoting the breeding of mules suitable for the purposes of army transport. The department is placed under a superintendent with a staff of inspectors and gelders.

The total number of stallions on the roll on the 31st March, 1882, was 78. Of these, 2 died in the course of the year, 2 were destroyed on account of disease, 3 were sold as being old and impotent, and 1 old and worn out was made over to the Thákor Sáheb of Pálitána, who expressed a wish to maintain it until it died a natural death. On the other hand, the stud received an accession of 10 horses during the same period, *viz.*, 5 locally purchased, 4 obtained from England, and 1 presented to Government, thus making a total of 80 on the roll at the close of the year. Classed according to breed, 64 are Arab stallions, 7 thoroughbred English, 7 Norfolk Trotters, 1 Pegu and 1 Australian. The Norfolk Trotters appear to be much liked by the native breeders, and application has been made for 4 more stallions of that breed.

The 80 stallions above referred to are classified as follows according to their merits and efficiency :—44 very good, 17 good, 12 fair, 1 bad, and 6 not classed. The last class consists of those which were not seen by the superintendent, but the majority of them are believed to be very good. 47 stallions were located in the Deccan, 20 in Gujarát and Káthiáwár, and 11 in Sind and Cutch. Stallions were stationed for the first time during the year at Deesa, which is situated in the centre of an excellent field for horse-breeding operations, and also at Belgaum.

The average number of stallions employed during the year under report was 73·32, against 70·81 in the preceding year, and the number of mares covered during the former year was 2,508 as compared with 2,403 in the latter. The numbers covered during the three years preceding the last were, respectively, 1,825, 1,881 and 2,185. These figures indicate a steadily increasing demand for the services of the stallions.

The total number of mares branded with a broad arrow as suitable for horse-breeding was 1,205 ; the number inspected and branded since the creation of the department in August, 1881, was 3,716 and 1,903 respectively. Of the latter, 790 belonged to the Deccan, 541 to Gujarát and Káthiáwár, and 572 to Sind and Cutch. In most places the brand is eagerly sought after, but in some there is a prejudice against it, especially in Káthiáwár. But as the Chief of Bhávnagar and other chiefs have accepted the brand, their example may lead to the prejudice being gradually overcome.

The returns furnished show that 135 colts and 129 fillies, the produce of Government stallions, were foaled during 1882-83, against 55 and 56, respectively, during the preceding year. These returns, however, like those of the previous year are not correct, as the department has not a sufficient number of inspectors to ascertain the results, which are communicated only by a few of the Collectors and District Officers. As, however, a considerable amount of public money is now expended on horse-breeding operations with the sole object of improving the breed of horses in the country, it is very important that Government should be placed in possession of accurate information regarding the results of those operations, and measures are being devised to secure that accurate information on this important point will be forthcoming.

The number of colts castrated during the last year was 71, against 11 in the preceding year. The operations were all performed by the gelders belonging to the department, and no death resulted. This shows a substantial progress, although the practice is not generally popular.

The statistics of mule-breeding also indicate slow, but steady, progress. The number of mares covered by the donkey stallions in 1880 was only 37, in 1881 this number rose to 99, and in the year under report it was 143. These figures seem to some extent to support the inference that the prejudices of native owners of brood mares against this branch of the operations of the department are gradually giving way.

There were, at the close of 1881-82, 7 donkey stallions (all Arab). 2 Italian and 3 Persian donkey stallions were received during the year under report. 5 of the 12 are classed as very good and 7 as good, and they were employed 5 in the Deccan, 3 in Gujarát and Káthiáwár, and 4 in Cutch and Sind.

The produce, in the year under review, of the donkey stallions is stated to be 6 colt and 9 filly mules ; but this return, like that relating to the produce of horse stallions, is untrustworthy, and for the same reason, *viz.*, that the department is not supplied with information in all cases. Steps are being taken to ensure reliable and complete information being obtained concerning the number of mule foals produced by the mares covered by the donkey stallions. No difficulty will probably be experienced in procuring this information, as the number of mules, old or young, in any district must at present be very limited.

The expenditure incurred by the department, Rs. 50,873, shows some increase. The increase in the cost of supervision and establishment is due to the fact that the department existed only for 8 months in 1881-82, having been created on 1st August, 1881, whereas during 1882-83 it had to be paid for the whole year. There was also an increase under the heads of the purchase of stallions, the keep of the horse and donkey stallions, and prizes for horse-shows. In accordance with the intructions issued by Government, one-half the cost of the maintenance of all Government stallions is payable by local funds, and Rs. 7,971 are reported to have been debited to those funds. This sum, however, represents the local-fund share of the expenses during 1882-83 on account of the horse and pony stallions only, and does not include the charges on account of the keep of the donkey stallions.

The cost of the feed, attendance, &c., was highest in Karáchi during the year under report, as also was the case last year, being Rs. 353 per horse, and lowest in Sholápur, where it amounted to Rs. 230. The general average cost was Rs. 285 as compared with Rs. 272 in 1881-82 and Rs. 301 in 1880-81. The increase is ascribed partly to higher prices of grain, partly to the payment to grooms of fees for each mare covered, which practice was not previously followed in some districts, and partly also to charges on account of the conveyance of some of the stallions over long distances, and to the repair of stallion stables.

Horse Shows.

Rájkot. The show was better attended than on previous occasions, and the number of horses exhibited was 280 as compared with 202 in 1881 and 116 in 1880. There has been a progressive

increase in the number of animals brought to the show; but the increase has not been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in their condition and quality, and the general results were even less satisfactory than those of previous shows.

Out of the 12 classes of mares, colts and fillies exhibited, only the class of stud-bred yearling colts and fillies was pronounced by the committee of judges to be very good, and all the prize-winners in it were the produce of Government stallions. There was only one entry in the class for mares for mule-breeding belonging to the Thákor of Bhávnagar. The majority of the animals present were the property of the leading chiefs, and the opinion of the judges as to the rest was that neither their quality nor their condition was satisfactory. Rs. 470 were paid as prizes, and diplomas were given to the chiefs.

There appears to be an objection among the people to carry out the system of branding suitable mares for breeding purposes; but as the mark only denotes that the mare is good and suitable to be served by a Government stallion, and involves no claim on the part of Government to the stock, it is expected that the effect will be to make the superiority of the breed more marked. Were these facts clearly understood by the chiefs and people, the objection might probably be overcome.

The show at Ahmadabad was fairly successful, although it was held late, and the proper date for opening did not appear to be generally known. The most interesting feature of the show appears to have been the exhibition of good mares; the owners seemed anxious that the mares should be branded, and the services of the Government stallions were in much request. Few geldings were exhibited, but several colts were castrated while the show lasted. Several chiefs were good enough to supply funds for the expenses of exhibitors and for other purposes. Ahmadabad.

The number of horses exhibited at the show at Poona was 290 in the *bonâ-fide* breeders' classes and 31 in the fancy classes, which is less than the number last year. The falling off in the number of animals exhibited was due partly to the interruption of railway communication with Gujarát, which prevented horses from that province being taken to Poona, and partly to the small amount of money available for prizes in the fancy classes. It has been decided not to incur any further expense in paying the expenses of exhibitors from Gujarát, as a show is now held at Ahmadabad, and the money can be applied to the encouragement of horse-breeding in the Deccan. Poona.

Although the number was less, in the opinion of the judges the improvement in the class of animal exhibited was marked. The selection of mares and stallions has had the effect of diminishing the hereditary signs of unsoundness that were formerly so evident, and the desire on the part of breeders to care for and feed their young stock shows that they appreciate the advantage of Government support. 33 mares for mule-breeding were exhibited, against 9 in the last year, which is a sign that the prejudice against this branch of breeding operations is wearing out. Small prizes and presents were given for all. About 20 of the young stock were sold on the spot, 13 being bought for cavalry regiments. The withdrawal of so many of the best young mares from breeding is to be deprecated, and the question is now under consideration.

600 head of cattle were exhibited, but, except in a few instances, there was no improvement in quality. The increase was due to the expenses of the exhibitors having been paid.

The expenses of the horse show were Rs. 9,965 and of the cattle show Rs. 1,039.

The success of the Ahmadnagar horse and cattle show and agricultural exhibition held for the first time exceeded all expectations: 315 mares and ponies were exhibited. The district contains many excellent mares, and much improvement in the breed of horses through the services of the Government stallions may be effected in a few years. Mule-breeding had made a little progress, and a few mules and mares in foal to the donkey stallion were exhibited. Small prizes were allotted to all of them as an encouragement. The show of cattle, 271 in number, was very good, and demonstrated the pains with which the local breeders had been breeding from good imported stock, especially from Málwa and Gujarát. 5 of the bulls belonging to the Khándesh Farm exhibited at the show were bought by the local funds for the service of the district. Samples of excellent wheat and jowári were brought from every part of the district, and the show of produce was very creditable and complete. Its excellence may be judged from the fact that on the municipality sending samples of all the exhibits to the Exhibition at Amsterdam they received the compliment of a gold medal for the completeness and goodness of the collection. The success of this exhibition has decided Government to close the annual horse show at Sirúr, and to direct that the show should be held at Nagar for the future. The expense of the exhibition amounted to Rs. 2,750. Ahmadnagar.

The number of animals exhibited at Shikárpur was 567,—an increase of 113, breeders and dealers only being allowed to exhibit. The frontier districts contributed largely, and it is apparent that the Baluchis take a keen interest in horse-breeding, and the district affords a good field for Government remounts. Some of the mares brought forward were large, powerful animals well suited for breeding purposes, and the produce of Government stallions showed well; but it appears that the natives do not take the same care of colts as they do of fillies. They also object to castration from the danger of the operation, but this can be obviated by the employment of thoroughly skilled men. Mule-breeding is almost unknown; but as the people now see that high prices are being realized for these animals, they will probably turn their attention to the subject. Shikárpur.

Máheji.

The Máheji Exhibition was not so successful as that held in 1882. The show of horses was poor, and the exhibition committee were of opinion that it did not indicate any satisfactory progress in the matter of horse-breeding. One serviceable remount was, however, bought at the fair for the 1st Bombay Lancers, and several horses are said to have been purchased from the district during the past year for the use of the police. 10 mares for mule-breeding were brought to the fair, but none of them were considered to merit a prize. Rs. 5 were, however, awarded to each mare as an encouragement to mule-breeding. No mule was exhibited at the fair, and it is reported that no mules were born in the district, although upwards of 40 mares were covered last year by the donkey stallion. 20 colts were castrated by a Government farrier.

There was a fair show of cattle in some classes, whilst in other classes the animals exhibited were very inferior. No sheep were brought to the fair except from the Government Model Farm, and 2 goats which were exhibited were not good specimens. Nor were the cows up to the mark of the animals brought to the exhibition of the year 1882. The cattle sent from the Government Model Farm attracted considerable attention, and among them 3 Aden cows and the Sind breed of sheep were much admired. The cow class for instance is stated to have been "very poor", and the 12 animals exhibited seem to have been of a very inferior character. The cow-calf class was also very indifferent. More prizes were given than appear to have been necessary. It is the object of horse and cattle shows to encourage the breeding of good and useful animals, and this object is not likely to be attained by wasting public money in giving prizes to animals which the judges themselves describe as indifferent or bad.

The exhibits of cotton are stated to have been generally of good quality. Most of the samples exhibited were received from the Páchora Táluka, while very few exhibits came from Sávda and Erándol which are noted for their cotton produce. 2 Dháwár gins worked by manual power were exhibited, and they were viewed with interest, but no application was made for their hire or purchase, although the Collector states that up to last autumn the demand for saw-gins was great. The Khándesh Spinning and Weaving Company displayed choice specimens of the produce of their mills. The exhibits under food-grain were clean and carefully prepared. Those under tobacco were not worthy of notice. The quality of the sugar-canes produced showed that a decided improvement had taken place in their cultivation. The specimens of vegetables exhibited were few and very poor.

Weather and Crops.

Meteorology.

The attention of the Meteorological Department in Western India has been given mainly to securing uninterrupted records of trustworthy and comparable observations at the second and third class stations. A healthy ambition to do good work has been created amongst the observers by the grant of good-work allowances, and it seems likely that by this means the character of the observations will in many cases be improved. At those stations where soldiers were employed as observers, interruptions in the registers were constantly liable to occur, owing to the soldiers being summarily called away for military duty, and to remove this liability the soldiers have been replaced by civilians. The Government of India have during the last year sanctioned the replacement of soldier observers at Karáchi, Deesa, Poona and Belgaum by civilians. This arrangement is found to be more economical, as the department is debited with the soldiers' military pay as well as their meteorological allowance.

Observatories.

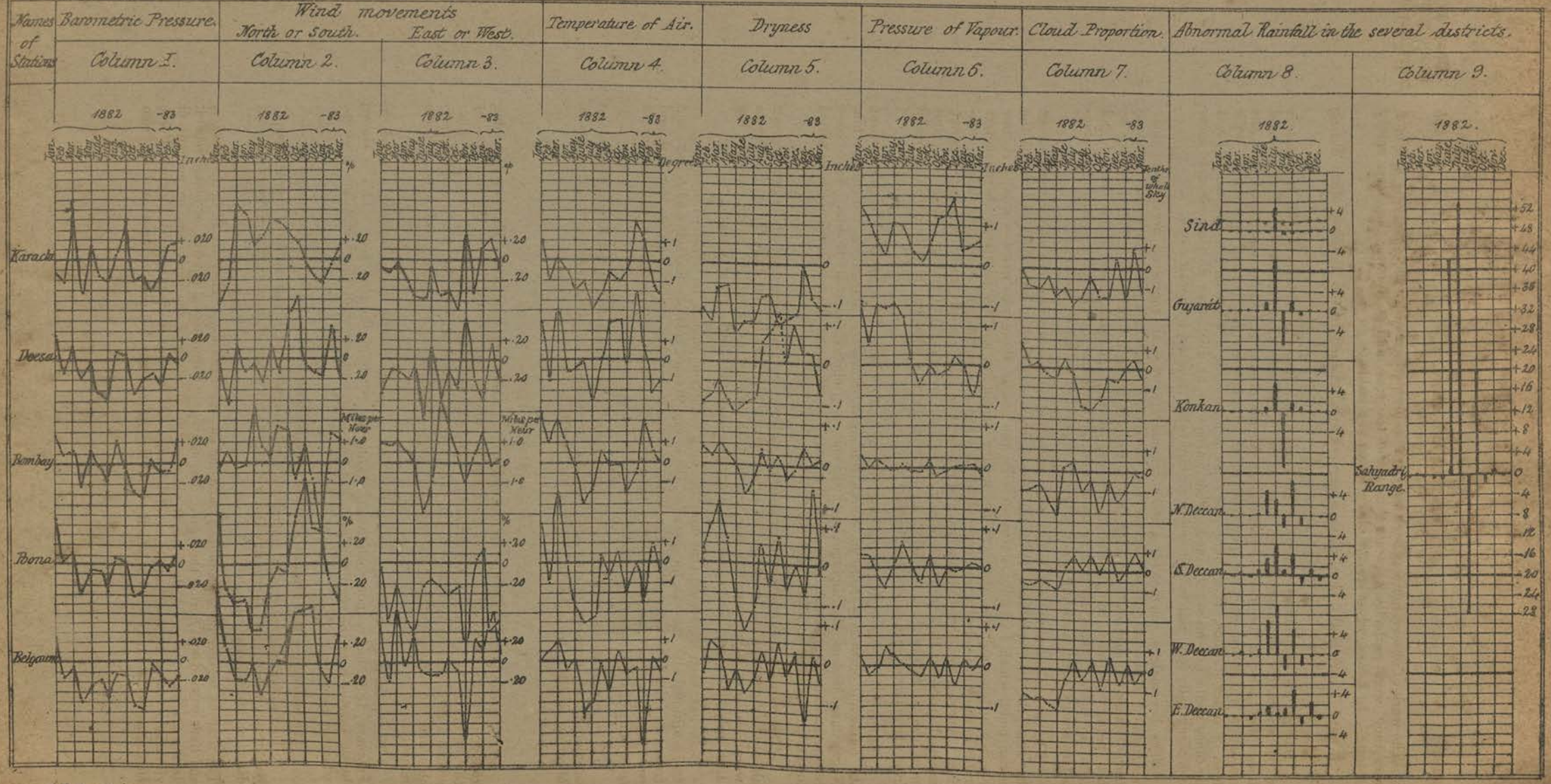
The number of observatories remains the same as in the last year, namely, 4 second class, 18 third class, and 1 voluntary. Calicut has been placed on the same footing as a third class observatory, and an application has been received from the head master of the Sardárs' High School at Baroda for permission to establish an observatory on the voluntary system at that station, which is under consideration. Besides the above observatories there are over 400 rain-gauge stations from which returns are regularly sent to the Bombay office.

16 observatory stations were inspected. The instruments were generally found to be in good order, but whenever necessary they were taken to pieces, cleaned, and all their defects remedied. Some of the anemometers and other instruments were removed to positions which appeared to be more suitable, and at Sholápur it has been arranged that observations will be taken at the telegraph office in consequence of the removal of the medical subordinate by whom the observations have been hitherto made. The locally trained observers do not appear to observe so well as the men trained in Bombay, and instruction had to be given to several observers in the proper manner of observation. Several of them were also found to take observations by Madras time, and these differences have now been corrected.

There have been only two cases of interruption during the year. One was a break of 9 days at Bhúj, and the other of about 2 months at Zanzibar, owing to the observer having been committed to jail; but during nearly the whole period the superintendent of the observatory took barometer and thermometer readings in order to prevent a complete break in the observations at this important station.

Plate I.

Abnormal Monthly Variations of the Meteorological Elements in 1882-83.



(B.594.)

The work of observation has been very creditably performed by the observers, and in 2 cases they were perfectly accurate throughout the year, and in 20 other they were nearly accurate. In 1 case only were the observations unreliable.

5 second class and 6 third class observers were trained in the Bombay office during the year, and 1 at Mount Abu.

During his inspecting tour the Meteorological Reporter compared the barometers and thermometers of most of the stations with the travelling standards. The greatest change was found in the new barometer at Mount Abu. It had been surmised, from the comparison for storm-warning purposes of the barometric readings of this station with those of other stations, that there was some considerable change in the instrument, but the cause could not be ascertained. The barometer at Bickáneer also appeared to have been abnormally low, and will probably require to be replaced by another one.

The barometers, anemometers and thermometers were all compared previous to their being issued to observatiories. It is very noticeable how much more the grass radiation thermometers are subject to damage than any of the other instruments. This is owing to their being exposed to the attacks of dogs and jackals. In many cases it has been found useful to protect them by putting up around the enclosure, in which the radiation thermometers are exposed, a railing about 2 feet high covered with wire netting.

The storm-warning service has been conducted on the same footing as last year, except that since the 1st September, 1882, the new eight-word code has been used instead of the former code, which had only six words. By the use of these two extra words it is now possible to telegraph the readings of the dry maximum and dry minimum thermometers and also the wind velocity and general weather remarks at the time of taking the observation. Another addition to the sources of information has been the daily weather telegram received from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. These telegrams have been on two or three occasions useful in confirming what had already been discovered from the reports prepared in the Bombay office.

Morning telegrams giving the observations at 10 *h.* have been received regularly from the following stations:—Karáchi, Surat, Ratnágiri, Kárwár, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, and the morning observations of Bombay have been received as usual. Besides these, special morning or afternoon observations have been called for and received as occasion required.

Telegrams of a cautionary or reassuring nature, or instructing that the storm signals should be hoisted, were forwarded on several occasions. On the 1st June the storm signals were hoisted at Bombay and Daman, on the 13th June at ports on the south coast, on the 13th July at Daman, Bhávnagar and Karáchi, and on the 23rd July at Karáchi.

It has been suggested that daily morning telegrams should be received from one or two additional stations—as, for instance, Deesa and Rájkot between Karáchi and Surat; and from two inland stations—as, for instance, Secunderabad and Bellári between the east and west coast; and as considerable delay occurs in getting answers to telegrams, that the urgent telegrams of the department should have precedence over others.

The observations at the different observatories are collected at the Bombay office and tabulated, and monthly reports and returns are despatched to the Government of India. Monthly abstracts are also published in the *Gazette of India*.

Colába Observatory.

The grounds and buildings are generally in a satisfactory condition. The two lightning rods fixed to the anemometer and electrometer towers were tested before the monsoon by the officers of the Telegraph Department. One rod was found in good order, but the other offered a rather larger resistance to the passage of an electric current than was thought desirable, and the various joints and connections were consequently examined, and some of them remade.

The permanent reference mark for the large declination magnetometer, erected in February, 1882, has remained stationary during the whole of the past year. This is shown by the steadiness of the regular readings of the azimuthal screw of the declination telescope when set upon the mark.

The following 7 autographic instruments have been maintained in continuous action:—

Declination magnetograph, horizontal force magnetograph, vertical force magnetograph, barograph, termograph—both dry and wet bulbs, pluviograph, anemograph—recording both direction and velocity.

The first six register photographically and the last mechanically. They are all in good order, and have worked well during the year. The aggregate duration of stoppages, or loss of record, during the year was—of I. 9*h.* 30*m.* to allow of the cleaning of the clock and on account of vibrations caused by re-adjustments, deflections, &c., of the Horizontal and Vertical Force Instruments; of II. 17 *h.* 35 *m.* chiefly from the same causes, but partly (less than 1 *h.*) from

the deterioration of the lamp flames; of III. 80 *h.* 24 *m.* comprising the time of two re-adjustments, of monthly and other deflections, and 3 *h.* 2 *m.* from failure of the light. The latter cause also accounts for the loss of the barograph curve for 55 *m.*, and a further loss of 34 *m.* was due to the accidental stoppage of the clock; but, with these exceptions, the curve is complete for the whole year. The loss in the case of the thermograph dry-bulb was 3 *h.* 13 *m.*, and in that of the thermograph wet-bulb 9 *h.* 28 *m.*, 7 *h.* 28 *m.* of which was required for the regular renewals of the muslin cover, the remainder being due to voluntary or accidental stoppages of the clock and failure of lights. The whole of the rain received in the funnel of self-recording rain-gauge has been correctly measured five times a day, or more frequently if required, but the action of the syphon has at times been uncertain, the water having dribbled out occasionally for a short time before the commencement of the complete discharge. This occurred on the 1st, 2nd, 19th, 27th July, 1st August, 9th and 10th September and 3rd October, 1882, affecting 9 discharges of the syphon. An unforeseen effect of the large bore of the syphon introduced in 1879, so as to discharge the vessel in 8 or 9 seconds instead of in 16 seconds (the time required by the syphon in use before that time) was, that the discharging action became uncertain, and the syphon sometimes dribbled considerably. Suspecting that the fault lay in the form of the bend, this was modified in new syphons inserted in May, 1880, and May, 1882, but with rather worse than better results; the use of a syphon of narrow bore was therefore reverted to in May, 1883, and since that time the discharges have taken place promptly and accurately on all occasions. The anemograph has produced a continuous record of direction and velocity of the wind, except for 2 *h.* 34 *m.*, during a portion of which time the clock cord was broken. During the remaining portion the instrument was being painted. Whenever the action of any of the autographic instruments is voluntarily suspended, hourly eye-observations are taken to keep up the record, and a careful watch is perpetually kept upon the various clocks and lights by the watchmen who make hourly rounds of inspection and record their visits photographically on the barograph curve-sheets by means of a sliding wire provided for the purpose. The observers who make eye-observations five times daily also record their attendance in a similar manner upon the pluviograph curve-sheets. The labour of frequently ascending the anemograph tower to inspect the clock is saved by the use of a telephone, placed at the bottom of the tower, and connected to a microphone resting on the table which supports the recording apparatus of the anemograph. The ticking of the anemograph clock can in this way be heard distinctly without going to the top of the tower.

The declination and vertical force magnetographs have each been kept in a partial vacuum. The vacuum gauge placed in the enclosure of the declination magnetograph stood at the reading 2·27 inches throughout the year; indeed this enclosure has now been quite air-tight for seven years. The vacuum gauge in the enclosure of the vertical force magnetograph rose from 2·08 inches in July, 1882, to 2·34 inches in April, 1883, when a re-adjustment was made, and the enclosure re-exhausted down to a pressure of 1·33 inches, at which it still remains. An endeavour was made in July, 1882, to exhaust the air from the enclosure of the horizontal force magnetograph; but as the attempt failed, this instrument remains under the natural pressure of the atmosphere.

The vertical force magnetograph was re-adjusted in April, 1883, and deflection observations for the determination of the scale-coefficient were taken before and after the adjustment: deflection observations were also made with the same deflector magnet upon a magnet appropriately suspended over the spot where the regular absolute magnetical observations are taken in the electrometer tower. Similar sets of deflection observations of the horizontal force magnetograph and of a magnet in the electrometer tower were taken in July, 1882. These observations are taken once a year, or more frequently when required, and a set of deflections of the vertical force magnetograph at a single distance and on one side only are taken monthly.

A new object glass has been inserted in the reading telescope of the horizontal force magnetograph,—a change rendered necessary by the old one having become somewhat fogged. The magnetograph clock was taken to pieces and cleaned in July, 1882. The large declination and horizontal force magnetometers are in good order and under regular observation, also the old vertical force magnetometer which was cleaned and re-adjusted in September, 1882. The Kew unifilar magnetometer and the dip circle are also in good order, and are regularly used for the determination of the absolute magnetical elements. The new dip needles by John Dover continue to give fairly accordant results.

The large transit instrument and the standard sidereal clock both continue in good order, and the electrical clock has also worked well, but it has been necessary to clean and repair the harbour clock, the bearings of the large centre seconds hand having become much worn in the course of years. The repairs were effected in January and February, 1883, and the clock is now in good order. It was in proper coincidence with the controlling clock on 317 days, under repair during 44 days, and irregular or stopped on 4 days. Owing to a want of coincidence between the indications of the harbour clock and the action of the automatic electrical apparatus attached to it for dropping the time ball, it was necessary to drop the ball by hand from July, 1882, to March, 1883, but after the clock and dropping apparatus had been cleaned and repaired,—that is, from April to June inclusive,—the ball was dropped automatically, except on two occasions, when, owing to failure of the current, the dropping apparatus had to be released by hand. On 14 days in the month of March, 1883, the time ball apparatus was under repair, and the daily signal was made by dropping a flag. Since the 1st June, 1883,

the time ball has been dropped at 1 P.M. Colába time, instead of at 1 P.M. Madras time, Colába time having from that date been reverted to as the official time for the island of Bombay.

Besides the chronometers belonging to Government, 116 belonging to masters and others were received, and 113 issued. The facilities afforded by the Collector of Customs have led to a further increase in the number of chronometers brought to the Observatory for the purpose of being rated.

The following are the routine operations of the past year :—

(1). Observations of the instruments and phenomena specified below are taken daily (Sundays included) at the hours 6, 10, 14, 16 and 22, the day commencing from midnight :—

The extent and description of clouds, state of the weather, occasional phenomena, and direction of the wind.
Aggregate of pulviograph discharges. (Oftener when requisite.)
Standard dry-bulb thermometer in the thermograph shed.
Standard wet-bulb thermometer in the thermograph shed.
Newman's rain-gauge, 4½ feet above the ground.
Osler's rain-gauge, 46 feet above the ground.
} Also at midnight.
Dry-bulb thermometer in old thermometer shed.
Wet-bulb thermometer in old thermometer shed.
Thermometer with bulbs sunk 1 inch and 9 inches in the ground.
Newman's standard barometer No. 58 (and attached thermometer) read at top of mercurial column only.
Newman's standard barometer No. 48 (and attached thermometer) read at top of mercurial column only.
Vertical force magnetometer (old) and thermometer.
Grubb's declinometer.
Grubb's horizontal force magnetometer and thermometer.
Vertical force magnetograph, thermometer and vacuum-gauge.
Declination magnetograph and vacuum-gauge.
Horizontal force magnetograph and thermometer.
Standard thermometer attached to barograph.

(2). The following instruments are read once a day :—

Thermometers with bulbs 20, 60 and 132 inches in ground.
Maximum air thermometer.
Minimum air thermometer.
Solar radiation thermometer.
Nocturnal radiation thermometer.
Maximum thermometer in magnetograph room.
Minimum thermometer in magnetograph room.

(3). Observations are taken daily at 17 hours 0 minutes, as the contribution of this Observatory to the Bulletin of simultaneous International observations prepared by the Chief Signal Officer of the United States Government. The usual meteorological elements are observed.

(4). A telegram giving the readings of the principal meteorological instruments and state of the weather at 10 hours is sent daily to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India at Simla or Calcutta.

(5). The anemograph is supplied with fresh recording paper daily.

(6). Fresh sensitive papers are put upon the recording cylinders of the three magnetographs, of the barograph, and of the thermograph and pulviograph every two days. The papers taken off are developed, fixed and washed, and new ones are prepared by the photographer on alternate days.

(7). The tabulation of anemograms is effected as soon as the papers are available, generally,—that is, on the day following that to which the record refers. Barograms and thermograms also are regularly tabulated as soon as registers are available.

(8). Observations of vibration and deflection are made with the unifilar magnetometer for the determination of the absolute horizontal force weekly, and with the same instrument observations of absolute declination are also made weekly.
Observations of magnetic dip are made twice a week.
The time of vibration of the magnets of the three old differential magnetometers are observed once a month or oftener.

(9). Transit observations of stars for the determination of time are made generally on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the dry months : during the monsoon no opportunity is lost of observing the sun or stars when visible. The adjustment of the transit instrument is frequently tested by reference to the fixed collimator mark ; the collimation, level, and azimuthal errors are determined from time to time, and whenever the collimator shows a displacement of the telescope, or any considerable discordance appear in the clock errors derived from observations of stars of different north polar distances.

The electrical clock is compared with the standard sidereal clock three times a day, and regulated when necessary; and thus the harbour clock, which drops the time signal ball daily at 1 P.M., is kept right.

(10). The Government store of chronometers is kept at the Observatory, and the chronometers of merchant ships in harbour are received for rating. The latter and the store chronometers are wound daily, or as required, and comparisons with a correct clock are made with sufficient frequency to render the instruments always ready for issue at call with well-determined rates. A special store of chronometers belonging to the Admiralty is treated in the same manner as the Government store.

The following papers have been written during the past year by Charles Chambers, F.R.S., Superintendent of this Observatory:—

I.—History of the Set of Magnetographs established at the Colába Observatory, with a New Theory of the Vertical Force Magnetometer. II.—On the Solar and Lunar Variations of Magnetic Declination at Bombay in the years 1846 to 1872. III.—On the Solar and Lunar Variations of the Horizontal Component of the Earth's Magnetic Force at Bombay in the years 1847 to 1872. IV.—The Solar Diurnal Variations of Declination, Horizontal Force, and Vertical Force at Bombay, as derived from the registrations of the Colába Magnetographs. V.—Influence of Height above or below the ground level upon the Diurnal Variations of Declination and Horizontal Force. These papers will appear as appendices to the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1879 to 1882."

Weather at Bombay.

The rainy season of the year 1882 commenced at an unusually early date with one of those characteristic atmospheric disturbances known as the "bursting of the monsoon". On the afternoon of the 31st May there was a violent squall from south-east for about two hours, raising clouds of dust and causing a sudden, but temporary, fall of temperature of about 10°. On the 1st June the wind began to blow strongly from the hills to the south-eastward, and soon increased in force to a fresh gale, which continued with little abatement during the whole of the next day. Drizzling rain began to fall on the morning of the 2nd, and gradually grew heavier as the day advanced, until soon after midnight more than 2½ inches fell in less than an hour, followed by an additional 3½ inches between a quarter to four and a quarter to six o'clock on the morning of the 3rd. After this the rain gradually became lighter, but by midnight of the 4th the quantity fallen had amounted to no less than 12¼ inches. A similar, though slighter, disturbance occurred on the 10th, 11th and 12th June, giving a fall of 4·57 inches of rain in the three days.

The monsoon season was divided into four well-marked periods of excessive rainfall, separated by intervals of comparatively dry weather. From June 2nd to 17th it rained heavily and much above the average; it then cleared and recommenced on the 25th June, and lasted till the 20th July. This was followed by a long break of 42 days, after which it rained from 1st September to 12th September, and then cleared up to 1st October, after which it rained until the 4th October. The middle relatively dry period was an unusually long one, extending over the 42 days from the 21st July to the 31st August with an average daily fall of less than 12 cents. Of the days of heavy rain throughout the monsoon there were 7 which yielded falls between 1 and 2 inches, 3 between 2 and 3 inches, 3 between 3 and 4 inches, 1 between 4 and 5 inches, 1 between 5 and 6 inches, and one, the 3rd June, when the quantity registered amounted to 10·18 inches. As in the previous year, the monsoon ended on the 4th October. From the 1st January to the 31st May, and from the 5th October to the end of the year there was no rain, except slight showers of between 1 and 7 cents. on 7 days. The total rainfall for the year was 69·23 inches, only 1·07 inch less than the average yearly fall.

Temperature.

The prolonged abnormally warm period which commenced at the end of February 1880, and continued with but slight interruption throughout the whole of 1881, did not terminate until the middle of April, 1882. From that time, however, up to the end of the year the temperature was, on the whole, somewhat below the average. The cold periods during the monsoon were all due to excessive rainfall.

Winds.

There were only two storms which affected Bombay at all severely during the year. The first was that already mentioned as occurring on the 1st to the 3rd June, when the maximum velocities of the wind for one full hour were 53, 45 and 52 miles on each day respectively; and the second, the less severe one of the 12th June, when the maximum velocity was 41 miles. There was only only one other occasion during the whole year when the velocity reached, for a single hour, 40 miles, *viz.* between 13 *h.* and 14 *h.* on the 12th July from W.-S.-W., the usual direction of the wind in that month. In the whole year there were 20 days when the abnormal wind had a velocity between 10 and 15 miles per hour on the average of a whole day, 5 days when it lay between the limits 15 and 20 miles, and only 2 days when, on both occasions, it exceeded 25 miles. There were thus 338 days when the daily abnormal wind had a velocity of 10 miles or under, generally much under.

Crops.

The season on the whole was very favourable, although it was marked in some places by destructive floods and by the ravages of locusts. Generally the rain fell unusually early and heavily, and was followed by a long break; but the later rain came in time for the rabi crops, and, as a rule, it may be said that the season was favourable for all crops requiring a large amount of moisture,—cotton and rice being especially benefited.

In Ahmadabad the later rain kept off too long, and affected the jowári and rice, but the bájri and pulses gave a satisfactory return. Rabi crops were not very good except cotton, which was nearly a full crop. In Kaira the rains were very favourable, and the outturn of all crops, except bájri, was very good, and more especially tobacco and mangoes, the latter being exported in vast quantities. The rice crop of the Panch Mahals was abundant, and in fact the only part which suffered was Jalálpur, where the floods caused some damage. The season was above the average in Broach, although there was some damage in low-lying lands from floods. The reports from Thána and Kolába speak of a favourable season, a little loss being occasioned in Kolába by floods. Locusts appeared here in October, but did not do much damage. In Ratnágiri although the harvest was good the heavy rain injured the seedlings. The locusts also destroyed the harik and nágli, and damaged the young cocoanuts. The cocoanut and sugar-cane harvest of Kánara was extremely profitable; but the violence of the winds broke off the unripe branches of betelnuts, and the heavy floods also causing great damage, it is not considered that Kánara had a prosperous year. Gujarát. Konkan.

In Khándesh although the kharíf crops were favourable, the locusts infested the country from July to October, and did a great deal of damage to the karbi. The rabi crops were good, the cotton being a bumper crop, but the wheat although large in quantity was not considered to be of good quality. The heavy rain in Násik caused disastrous floods, and the locusts did great damage in the northern parts. The rabi is said to have been good; but, on the whole, Násik cannot to be said to have enjoyed a good season, and the adversity of the district is reflected in a loss of revenue, in greater remissions, and in a reduction in the number of cattle and carts. In Ahmadnagar the season was not unfavourable over a great part of the district, and the crops were a very good average; the locusts, however, afflicted the northern half of the district, especially Kopargaon. The western parts of Poona enjoyed a favourable season, but locusts did considerable damage in the northern tálukás; yet, on the whole, the outturn was estimated at a twelve-annas' crop. Locusts appeared in Sátára in September, but without causing much damage. Half of the crop is supposed to have been injured by locusts in Sholápur, and the floods in Kaládgi did some damage at Ilkal. The floods in Dhárwár were very destructive to crops and houses; and the heavy rain, which appears to have soaked into the grain pits, caused great losses. At the outset the rain was timely in Belgaum, but in July it was excessive, and the crops suffered. Deccan.

The condition of Sind was the worst in the Presidency. The rain was unusually heavy and the inundations were never known to be so high. The canals were breached and overtopped, and as a consequence cultivated lands were submerged, and there was great destruction of property. The Upper Sind Frontier, however, is protected from floods by the Kashmor and Begári bunds, and the condition of the crops there was said to be exceptionally good. In Thar and Párkar also the floods are under control; and although the area of cultivation has decreased in lands under the canal owing to the exhaustion of the soil and the necessity for rest, yet the seasonable rains made a large extension of cultivation in the desert possible. In Haidarabad also it is reported that, in spite of floods and damage to the rice lands, the result was on the whole favourable, but in Shikárpur and in southern parts of Karáchi the effect of the floods was disastrous. Sind.

Prices.

There appears to be very little difference between the general level of prices in 1881-82 and in 1882-83. In the former year the effect of several prosperous seasons was seen in an abnormal fall in prices, and as the season of 1882-83 was on the whole favourable to production, prices have remained more or less stationary. The character of the season also and the demand for cotton induced a very large extension of the cultivation of that product which promised to give much better returns than the profits to be derived from grain. The price of cotton, however, was affected by the very large exports from America to England, and the rates realized were on a lower level than the rates in 1881-82. Bájri and jowári were perhaps a little dearer generally; and in particular districts such as in Khándesh, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Sátára and Dhárwár, where the crops had been injured by rain or by locusts, the prices were 10 to 20 per cent. dearer than in 1881-82. In Ahmadnagar jowári could be bought at 27 sers for the rupee and bájri at 21 sers. The great outturn of the rice crops brought down the prices and stimulated its export to foreign countries. Wheat, on the whole, was not successful, and the prices realized were lower than in the last year.

Wages.

Field labour is almost invariably paid in kind, and there is little, if any, variation in the customary rates. The unskilled labour employed in towns is generally remunerated at 3 annas to 5 annas a day, the rate for women and children being less in proportion. Skilled labour commands from 10 annas to 1 rupee and in some places Rs. 1¼ a day. The railway works in progress in Kaládgi and Dhárwár have attracted a great deal of outside labour, and this, combined with the cheapness of food, has prevented a rise in prices except to a very small extent, although there were a few local works which had to be postponed from the difficulty of obtaining labour. In Sind the rates of labour have not changed except in Karáchi, where unskilled labour commands as much as Re. 1 to Rs. 1¼ a day, and cartmen are known to earn Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 a day,—the rates in the district being 5 to 10 annas for unskilled labour and Rs. 2½ for a cart.

Horticulture.

Gardens in Bombay.

Victoria Gardens.

Several alterations were made in the Victoria Gardens in Bombay, the principal of which were the erection of a new aviary, which is a source of much attraction, although there are no rare birds contained in it, and the removal of the deer park to a higher and more shady spot. The lion in the garden died, and his body was presented to the museum. The show of annuals in the cold season was good, and a number of new shrubs and foliage plants has been introduced.

Other gardens.

Very little was done to the Northbrook Garden, except rebuilding an old wall, and the Falkland Road Garden was maintained at a small expense. Both this and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Garden are unfinished, and urgently require improvements. The Elphinstone Circle Garden has been well kept up, and is a favourite resort for children and natives. The garden in the Bázár Gate Street has been handed ever to the Municipality, and it is intended to improve it. The cost of maintaining the Victoria Gardens was Rs. 24,000, and the expense on the other gardens was Rs. 3,000.

Botanical Gardens—Ganesh Khind.

The work of the botanical gardens appears to have been commenced in the Government House Garden at Dápori, and there are recorded experiments in the preparation of aloe and yucca fibre by Dr. Owen in 1838. The preparation of aloe fibre is now an established industry; but yucca fibre would probably prove too expensive for general adoption, as the plant is of slow growth. In 1836-37 Dr. Gibson was giving much attention to nursery gardens at Hewra, Nirguri and Sewnere, and introduced the potato from the Neilgherries and Surat. The experiment was successful, as the established culture of the present day proves, and the anticipation made at the time that potatoes would be exported in considerable quantities from the Sewnere country to Bombay has been very fully confirmed. In 1839 the greater part of the work of the botanical garden was removed to Hewra, where superior varieties of cotton were introduced, and the manufacture of sugar carried on extensively. The quality of sugar produced was reported equal to the best Mauritius, and apprentices from the sugar factory were in great demand for other districts. The work was ultimately made over to a joint-stock company, which appears to have died out for a time, but is soon likely to be revived with superior appliances.

In 1841 lucerne from Khelát was introduced, and has proved a wonderful success, as this variety is a more vigorous plant with a larger seed than the lucerne of Europe. It is now cultivated regularly over many acres, and by often-repeated cutting and manuring gives the highest yield per acre of any forage crop grown in this country, as much as 50 tons per acre of green forage yearly being common near Poona.

The cultivation of foreign medicinal plants was early experimented upon, and the first to give successful results was *Hyoscyamus niger* (henbane). In 1841 the Medical Board applied for a supply which has been maintained to this date. *Taraxacum densleonis* (dandylion) soon followed, and the cultivation is maintained in yearly increasing quantity. Senna was also extensively cultivated; but as it is now found that it can be procured more cheaply from Tinnevelly, its cultivation has been abandoned. To the cultivation of the mulberry for silk much attention was devoted, and in the hands of an expert (Signor Mutti) the silk produced was reported superior to any Bengal silk; but while giving results sufficient to lead to further trial, as a commercial speculation the work had ultimately to be abandoned.

In working the soil the improved plough of Europe and America has been much employed; but the black soil of the Deccan has proved particularly difficult to manage with these implements, because when damp it is very adhesive, and clings to the mould board, and when dry it turns in lumps, on which the mould board does not act as effectually as it does on the sod-covered soils of Europe.

The introduction of superior varieties of tobacco has been steadily attempted; but the effect is not conspicuous, as a suitable soil and climate have proved of the first importance in the cultivation of the particular varieties of that plant.

The introduction of foreign trees useful for timber, fruit and other valuable properties has occupied much attention. A few of the kinds found to thrive when treated as garden trees are:—*Andersonia rohituka, Araucaria excelsa; A. Cunninghamii; A. Cookii; Bambusa*—4 undetermined foreign species; *Blighia sapida; Cæsalpinia cororaria; Ceratonia siliqua; Citharoxylon subserratum; Colvillea racemosa; Crecentia cujete; Cupressus horizontalis*, and many other species of *Cupressineæ; Dalbergia melanoxylon; Eucalyptus rostrata* and many other species of this genus, but the well-known *Eucalyptus globulus* has proved unsuited to the climate, and lives a few years only; *Ficus mysorense; Ficus carica*—12 foreign varieties; *Grevillea robusta; Guatteria longifolia; Hæmatoxylon campeachianum; Melaleuca genistifolia; Olea cuspidata; Olea sativa*, the olive tree; *Oreodoxa regia; Palmaceæ*—many species; *Parkia biglandulosa; Pithecolobium saman; Pterospermum acerifolium; Quercus suber*, the cork tree; *Salix babylonica; Sapium sebiferum; Schinus mulli; Thuja orientalis.*

Of useful and ornamental shrubs the species that have been established in cultivation would form a very long list.

The manufacture of medicinal oils was long carried on successfully. By the aid of hydraulic presses 33 per cent. cold-drawn castor oil was extracted from the whole seed, and when filtered through cloth was highly approved for medicine.

The oil from the earth-nut, *Arachis hyhogœa (booi moog)*, was also largely extracted; the seeds gave 30 per cent. of a very limpid clear oil recommended in medicine and as a salad oil.

In 1873 the Hewra Garden having become overgrown by large trees, mostly of foreign habitat, the ground was made over to the Forest Department, and the work transferred to Ganesh Khind, Poona. The oil manufacture was made over to the Medical Department, and the accommodation given to a herbarium containing a large collection of plants of the district.

The ground at Ganesh Khind is 86 acres in extent, and includes every variety of soil to be found in the district. Here many experiments have been made, and the results published, probably the most important being the extensive use of nightsoil poudrette in growing sugarcane some years ago, when the Poona Municipality were glad to give this valuable manure free of charge. By familiarity with it many workmen lost the prejudice against it, and the experiment has prepared the way for the extensive use the manure is put to at present. The garden is about four miles from Poona, but as the distance is objectionable it will probably be moved to another site in or near the camp.

At Ganesh Khind a large number of useful and ornamental plants has been propagated. The distribution of selected country grown and imported seeds of vegetables and flowers to the troops and the public at reasonable rates has been attended to, the quantities required showing a large increase during the last ten years.

Of foreign fruits the many kinds that have been tried during the long series of years since the work was commenced, make it very difficult to point out any fresh sorts that could be introduced now with any probability of success. Perhaps efforts might more effectually be made to improve the varieties that are found to thrive. Lately, this idea has had practical shape, and at the instance of Mr. Robertson, Commissioner C.D., more attention has been paid to the propagation of the finer varieties of country fruit trees. The *sone-kale,* banana and varieties of the Bombay mango have been propagated in large numbers, and are found to thrive and bear fruit in many parts of the Deccan where the soil is trap detritus or alluvium of considerable depth.

The distribution of specimens of the flora of the country to scientific men abroad has been regularly attended to, and the compilation of the Bombay flora—a work of great research and scientific acumen—has been carried out by Dr. Gibson and Mr. Dalzell.

As the primary object of the garden is scientific and experimental rather than economical, it is not expected to be self-supporting. Yet a fair income is obtained by the sale of fruit trees and ornamental plants, which this year amounted to Rs. 4,946, while the expenditure was Rs. 10,549. Great efforts have been made of late to introduce and extend the culture of graft mangoes of the best varieties, and with this object the young plants are sold at a price of about 8 annas each, which barely covers the cost of production. 2,100 grafts were made during the year, of which 1,264 were sold, and the rest were planted out in the gardens and remain in stock. The good intended has not yet reached the ordinary cultivator; but as native gentlemen buy in increasing numbers for their own gardens, and others purchase for gratuitous distribution among the rayats, the knowledge that these plants are available at a low price must soon spread and effect some good. The Collectors will be instructed to make the fact known among fruit gardeners and others likely to grow good fruit, and the local fund committees may apply for plants to be used as road-side trees in suitable localities. Mangoes.

Similar efforts have been made to extend the culture of the best varieties of oranges, and 472 stocks were planted out for bedding in the next rainy season with the finest varieties from Nágpur and Lucknow. Besides these, 2,000 plants are in pots ready for planting out, and 100 plants of the Sylhet variety have also been procured. Oranges.

The carob tree has to be fertilized by hand, as all the attempts hitherto made have failed to effect natural fertilization: several seedlings have, therefore, been grafted on to the female, in the hope that some of them may prove to be male, in which case the flowers of both sexes growing on the same tree may solve the difficulty. The tree is a native of Arabia, and its fruit is highly prized as an article of food. Carob.

A fresh stock of mangosteen plants was received from Singápur to supply the place of those which died out in the previous year, and some of them have been grafted on to the kokum, which is a native variety, but it is yet too early to say if the experiment will succeed. Mangosteen.

The *Wagatea spicata* is a beautiful climber, and the pods have proved on analysis to be rich in tannic acid. *Wagatea spicata.*

The logwood tree has been established; it is suited for garden fences on irrigated land, and if used generally for that purpose would probably be of commercial importance. The Irrigation Department will be instructed to encourage its cultivation. Logwood.

The seeds of the *Lignum vitæ* were obtained from Mauritius, and are growing vigorously, and the poke weed used in America as asparagus has been grown successfully. *Lignum vitæ.* Poke weed.

Both of these are useful in medicine. The experiment in growing the *Typhus elephantina,* which is used as fodder for elephants and is commercially valuable, failed for want of water, but will be repeated, and an opinion will be obtained from England as to its precise value. *Typhus elephantina.*

Taraxacum, which is extremely valuable in medicine, has been grown successfully, and gives an yield of 900 lbs. of dried root per acre, which is equal to a profit of Rs. 50. *Taraxacum.*

The rhea plant grows well in the gardens, but a good and really useful machine is wanted to encourage its cultivation. Rhea.

The old attempts to grow tapioca were thought to have failed from sufficient irrigation not being available; this difficulty no longer exists, but the experiment now made has proved that the yield is not sufficient to pay for the cost of irrigation. Tapioca.

Nor can the Manilla hemp plant be grown, except under a heavy and long-continued rainfall. Manilla hemp.

Of the potatoes recently introduced, the Sutton's Magnum Bonum and Red Emperor varieties have grown well, and seed potatoes of these species will be distributed in the potato-growing tálukás of Poona. Potatoes.

Plough. The superintendent has made some alterations to a plough presented by the Marquis of Tweedale, and has found it capable of turning a sod 8 inches deep by 10 wide, ploughing an acre daily, or ⅓ more than the work that can be done less efficiently by the ordinary native plough. The cost is about 12 Rs., and a specimen will be sent to the Calcutta Exhibition for trial.

Lectures. He lectured 96 times and gave 27 garden demonstrations by which the students acquire a practical acquaintance with plants, and learn the theory and practice of grafting. Native gardeners are also trained in the gardens; but as there is a great demand for men who possess even a slight knowledge of their business, they do not stay long enough to be thoroughly efficient.

Herbarium. The herbarium collection continues to make good progrees, and numerous applications for exchange of specimens continue to be received. A valuable contribution of specimens of Northern India plants was received from the Botanical Garden, Shaháranpur, and specimens of the wild figs of this Presidency were sent to Calcutta.

Next year's work. For the next year it is proposed to plant out fruit trees, to cultivate medicinal and seed crops, to experiment with kaki cotton and other plants, and to improve the collection of plants from Bombay jungles. As the supply of water from the canal is liable to run short and be stopped at times, which causes loss and inconvenience, it is also suggested that a tank might be dug in the Government House grounds where the wastage of the canal might be stored. The expediency of removing the garden from its present site to one nearer Poona, where the advantages it offers might be better appreciated and more widely known, is also under consideration.

Forests.

The scarcity and high price of teak timber in 1839 induced the Government of Bombay to turn their attention to the forests of this Presidency; and on information being called for regarding the capabilities of the forests to supply timber and firewood, it was found that while the destruction of forests had been going on for years, no efforts had been made towards replacement so as to afford a continuous supply. In some parts of the country wood had become extremely scarce and dear, as the consumption and export had previously been stimulated by the abolition of the transit duties under which the fees levied on the cutting of forest wood had been classed by a mistake. The forest rights of Government had in this way been allowed to fall into abeyance and were disused; but as it was obviously necessary to re-assert them it was ordered that the cutting of teak timber should be stopped until further notice, teak being the most valuable of the forest products and most in demand for the wants of the public service.

A scientific officer was then deputed to inspect the forests of Thána, Jawhár and Dharampur from which the chief supplies of timber had been drawn, and he reported that there was little, if any, sound teak of any size in that part of the country. In 1841 he inspected other forests with a similar result, but in 1842 the Dángs were leased from the Native Chiefs, as they were found to contain a good deal of teak forest, and about the same time Government acquired rights over the forests in Kolába which were made available for immediate use.

The information acquired by Dr. Gibson and the results of an experimental thinning of the teak forests in Ratnágiri which he had conducted were such as to lead Government to decide upon the appointment of an officer for the special duty of conserving the forests by regulating and controlling all fellings made within their limits; and after correspondence with the Government of India the proposals of the Bombay Government were carried into effect in 1847. Dr. Gibson was appointed Conservator, and was placed in charge of the forests in the Konkan, the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country, as well as of Surat and the Dángs, and afterwards of Sátára.

For the first few years a revenue was obtained from the sale of teak alone, the object being, as expressed by Sir George Arthur, "to secure those general resources of the State for the defects of which no amount of revenues will compensate, and for the foundation of a system to be perfected hereafter which will secure an adequate permanent supply of timber; future regularity being in no case risked for an excessive profit at the outset." But after a time jungle timber other than teak was allowed to be cut on payment of fees, from which a revenue of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 was obtained, and which rose to Rs. 66,000 in 1856. This system, however, was productive of great injury to the forests, as there was no establishment by which a proper supervision could be exercised, and it soon became a general complaint that all valuable timber had nearly disappeared, and that the supplies of firewood and other timber were being rapidly cleared away.

The Collector of Dhárwár brought the destruction of forests prominently to the notice of Government in 1860, and on a committee being appointed they submitted a report containing recommendations for the preservation of forests, and advocated the employment of a sufficient establishment with a Conservator and 7 Assistants as superintending officers. The Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India was also invited to inspect the forests in this Presidency and to favour Government with his advice on this subject, and in 1864 a system of cutting the forests departmentally for the supply of the market was introduced which has since been improved and extended.

After an inspection of the forests the Inspector General proposed a reorganization of the forest establishment, and his views were accepted by the Secretary of State. The chief officers are now 3 Conservators, 6 Deputy Conservators, 14 Assistant Conservators and 10 Sub-Assistant Conservators; and, according to the recommendation of Dr. Brandis, young gentlemen are selected in England for the Indian Forest Service and receive a scientific training in the schools of forestry in Germany and France. The first batch of these officers arrived in 1871, and since then several officers have been sent to this Presidency.

It became necessary for the effectual conservation of forests to recognize certain acts as forest offences and to regulate the mode of acquiring forest lands, and for these purposes the Indian Forest Act of 1878 was passed. In March, 1879, all forest reserves which had been demarcated in the Presidency were notified to be either reserved forest or protected forest, and officers were appointed to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed over the lands or their produce. Considerable progress has been made in their settlement, which it is hoped will be finished in about two years. Special attention has also been directed to the importance of re-covering with forest the watersheds and the mountainous country where rivers and streams take their rise. Since 1870 a great improvement is observable in the condition of forests, as an efficient supervising establishment enables a better watch to be kept, and cuttings are no longer made recklessly, but mature and dead wood are regularly removed to make room for the young and growing timber. The transit of wood has been placed under control, and the illicit removal of timber and produce from forests has been to a great extent checked, while the quality and value of the grass grown in the forest has materially improved. These improvements are reflected in the revenue derived from forests, which in two years has risen from 11½ to 20 lákhs a year.

Events of the year.

During the year under review the district of Ratnágiri and the tálukás of Roha, Mángaon and Mahád in Kolába were transferred from the Northern to the Southern Division, and made into a forest district. The other tálukás of Kolába were joined with the southern tálukás of Kolába, and formed into the district of South Thána, while the remaining tálukás of Thána constitute the North Thána District. Khándesh also, which was inconveniently large, has been divided into East and West Khándesh. It has, however, recently been found necessary to modify these arrangements, and by the latest orders Ratnágiri and Kolába have been constituted separate forest districts.

Demarcation.

Great efforts continue to be made to finish the work of demarcation and to make a final settlement of forest boundaries. The work is not only important in itself, but while it remains unfinished the progress of cultivation and improvement is checked, as the rayats are uncertain what may become of the land they hold, or the fields which they wish to acquire. In the Northern Division 8 officers of the covenanted Civil Service have been specially employed on the sole work of defining boundaries, excluding such lands as appear to be unsuitable, and including other tracts which appear on a close examination to be fitted for the development of forests; and the Assistant Collectors in Násik, Sholápur and Surat have in addition to their revenue duties materially assisted in settling the forest areas within the limits of their charge, the work being in all cases carried on with the co-operation and assistance of the Forest Department. In the Southern Division the District Forest Officers of Belgaum and Kánara prepare the lists and maps of the lands required for forest, and the Assistant Collectors then go over the ground, and carry out the forest settlement.

As a result of the examination by the officers employed on forest settlement, 306 square miles were added to the forest area, and, on the other hand, 328 square miles were excluded, leaving at the close of the year 9,822 square miles classed as reserved and 5,172 square miles classed as protected forest. In Thána 40 square miles were disforested, as they had been included in forest under the impression that they were unoccupied, which proved to be incorrect, and other fields had been described by wrong numbers. 14 square miles were disforested in Kolába, as they were considered useless for purposes of conservancy, consisting chiefly of mangrove swamps. In Khándesh 135 square miles were added to the reservations during the year, and no land was disforested. Very good progress has been made in this district; the boundaries of the Sátpuda forests have been marked off on the ground, and all the Bhil settlements within their limits have been defined. The Mehwás States where they touch upon British forests have been clearly defined by boundary pillars, and valuable tracts of forest have thus been secured against encroachment. Some 2,200 acres suitable for forest in Násik have been acquired by purchase, and numerous corrections have been made in the lists of lands reserved which were originally notified. In Ahmadnagar 3 square miles were disforested as unsuitable, and over 2 square miles were added to the Poona forests, but 14 other square miles were excluded: in the Poona District, roughly speaking, two-thirds of the work has been done. In Sátára a large area of hill and mountain has been notified as proposed to be constituted reserved forest, and a considerable amount of land has been acquired by exchange or purchase. Much progress has not been made in Sholápur, as the Settlement Officer has not yet made his final report, but over 8 square miles were made over provisionally to the Forest Department. Over 31,000 acres have been selected in the Bhor State, some of which lie on the catchment basin of the Bhatghar Reservoir, and in another season the work in this state will have been completed.

In the Southern Division the only changes made were in Belgaum and Dhárwár. 5 square miles were added to the forest reserves in the former district and 64 square miles in Dhárwár, while 72 square miles were removed from protected and classed as reserved

forest. Considerable progress was made in the preparation of the forest maps of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara. The destructive effect of the river in Sind is a source of constant loss by erosion, while, on the other hand, alluvion is formed in other parts. In this way the forests lost 4,800 acres chiefly in Sukkur, and gained nearly 8,000 acres principally in Sukkur and Haidarabad. The banks have to be constantly watched, and when it is observed that a part must soon be carried away it is cleared of its forest wood, which is sold. The only addition made to the reserved forest in Sind was one of over 9 square miles in the Haidarabad District which forms the Lakhat reserve, and notifications have been published affecting 40,000 acres which await settlement.

Inquiries to determine the existence, nature and extent of rights claimed by persons within the limits of the reserved forests have been carried on with vigor. About 155,000 acres in Thána were thus settled, and all the notified forests in the north of Kolába were inquired into, and no rights, save rights of way, were found to be attached to any of the forests. 257,000 acres were subjected to inquiry in Khándesh, and the Settlement Officer having allowed grazing rights to certain Vanjári tribes in Shirpur, the appeal against the decision was given in favour of Government. 2 tálukás in North Násik have been finally disposed of, as well as the tálukás of Igatpuri, Násik, Sinnar and Niphád, and the inquiries in the remaining tálukás were almost ready to be submitted to Government. In Ahmadnagar little progress has yet been effected. 119 survey numbers were settled in Poona, besides 39 villages belonging to inámdárs, leaving 165 still to be inquired into. Nearly 200,000 acres were settled in Sátára, and about 300,000 acres still remain for inquiry. The tálukás of Mádha and Málsiras were finally completed in Sholápur. In Surat the tálukás of Bulsár, Chikhli and Párdi alone remain for inquiry, but in the Panch Maháls the forests in Dohad and Jhálod only have been settled, while 279 square miles in other tálukás remain for settlement.

Private rights.

Forest rights relating to 7 alienated villages in Thána were reserved, while the rights over another village were conceded to the alienee. The forest rights over 17 villages in Panvel, which formed the inám of the late Dhondiráj Bhiwalkar, were resumed: he had obtained possession some years ago under an informal sanad, and the forests have been practically destroyed, but may be restored with careful treatment. In Kolába the rights of the khots (revenue farmers) to receive a share of the forest revenue in return for the service of protecting the forests are under inquiry and consideration. Two-thirds of the Ashtagi inám forest has been closed for twenty years. There are few instances, not more than 15, of private rights of cultivation in Sind forests, but they affect only 1,300 acres, and a small holding was bought up by the department.

Requirements of the population.

Very large quantities of timber, firewood and bamboos were brought out of the forests of the Thána Collectorate for the supply of the local and foreign markets, and experimental depôts were opened in the several tálukás for the sale of wood for agricultural implements to the poorer class of cultivators, and of firewood and bamboos to the inhabitants of the coast and other villages distant from any forest. The agricultural depôts have not hitherto proved as successful as was anticipated. This result was considered to be in some measure attributable to a rule requiring each purchaser to produce a poverty certificate to show that he was too poor to purchase wood except at the depôts. This rule has now been cancelled. Other depôts for the supply of wood to the public were leased to contractors, and have worked fairly well in all tálukás but Bassein, where a personal feeling against the contractor was strong enough to prevent business being done. The cultivators in Thána are permitted to cut wood from their varkas (hilly) lands which they may sell, and large quantities of wood are obtained from inám forests and from the Native States of Jawhár, Daman and Dharampur.

In Khándesh the privileges which the Bhils and similar tribes may exercise in their forests have been prescribed, and free grazing has been allowed to cultivators in all unclosed reserved forests and in protected forests on payment of fees. The Bhils are allowed to remove dead wood, fuel and grass free, while fees are levied from other classes; thorns may also be taken free for fencing from any but reserved forests, but this privilege had to be withdrawn in Násik, as the people were found to be denuding large tracts of hill side.

In Kánara, Belgaum and Dhárwár the departmental system of cutting and stacking the wood for sale at convenient sites is still followed, and it is observed that the people resort in large numbers to these depôts for their supplies. Firewood is sold ready cut at 14 annas to 20 annas a cart-load, and as the department works systematically and under proper control, the gain to the forests is manifest, and is far better than the permit system, which gave the greatest opportunities to destroy valuable forests, and was a constant source of forest offences and prosecutions. Large cuttings of teak were made in Ratnágiri and Kolába chiefly for export to Bombay, and sometimes the timber felled was greater than the demand, and was not removed from the forest. But the great question in these districts is the supply of ráb, or wood-ash manure, without which the cultivator of the Konkan declares his inability to cultivate. The khoti forests have mostly been cut down by the khots and sold for firewood, and hence the difficulty and cost of obtaining ráb is becoming serious. The cultivators draw scant supplies from their varkas lands, but to allow them to work the forests for their ráb would ensure the destruction of the undergrowth which is so essential for the protection of the soil.

Kumri, or the practice of cutting down a part of the forest, burning it, and sowing the seed in the ashes, is a primitive custom still practised by the wild forest tribes who have not attained to the superior methods of culture known to the more advanced inhabitants of the plains. To stop it altogether would be to deprive these people of the only mode of living known to them, and attempts have been made to regulate it by introducing a system of provident working by rotation, and closing the part destroyed for ten years to allow it to recover. The plan has not answered very satisfactorily, and ten years in some cases might be too short a time; therefore in the current year another plan has been tried, founded on a system in force in Burmah. 240 acres in Kánara and 1,640 acres in Belgaum have been allotted to the wild tribes on condition that they rear a number of selected plants in nurseries sufficient to stock a third of the area which they have cultivated. They have also been promised a grant of Rs. 6 per acre planted out. In Belgaum the plan promises well, but in Kánara it is not yet quite understood. Kumri.

A much larger number of free grants of wood has been made in this year, except in Thána, where it is possible for the poorer people to get their supplies from the agricultural depôts. In the Northern Division the value of the wood given away was Rs. 5,320, and the major part was given in the treeless tracts of the Deccan. In the Southern Division wood to the value of Rs. 10,135 was given away, almost altogether in Kánara, where large fires occurred in Sirsi and Honávar. Free grants of wood.

In the Northern Division 1,649 forest offences, chiefly thefts, were tried by the Magistrates, and in 417 cases the accused were discharged. The number is considerably less than the number in the previous year, and the decrease is attributed to the reserves having been thrown open to the villagers for grazing owing to the damage caused by locusts, and offences of cattle trespass were thus much fewer. The forest officers have the power to levy compensation for damages which, if judiciously worked, also tends to cause a decrease in the number of offences sent up to the Magistrates. It is also observed that there were fewer complaints about excessive punishments for trivial breaches of the law. 285 cases occurred in the Southern Division and 33 in Sind. Forest offences.

1,679 square miles of forest are reported to have been burned in the Northern Division and it is probable that even a larger area was traversed by fire. The usual precautions have been taken to make a clearance of one chain in width round the forests, but notwithstanding all precautions fires are still numerous. Some perhaps are designed for the benefit to be derived from dead wood, but in most cases the fires are the result of carelessness. In May the jungles are like tinder, and fires are easily caught, and spread rapidly. In 2 or 3 instances the cause of fire is known to be the result of artillery practice, and in others it is attributed to railway engines. Fires were common in all the districts in the Southern Division except Ratnágiri. In Kánara they were excessive in the eastern parts, but were kept out of the myrabolam tracts on the ghâts, and two-thirds of the forest area in Dhárwár was burnt. Fires were much less numerous and destructive in Sind, except in the forests in Sukkur, where 449 acres were injured. Fires.

200 acres on the banks of the Vaitarna in Thána were sown with seeds of bábul and khair, and germination was fairly successful. At Sophala 400 acres were sown with seeds of forest trees, but this plantation has been injured by the cuttings for ráb made in it without permission by the villagers. In Kolába 4,000 casuarinas were planted out on the sea shore at Warsole; they have grown quickly, and the plantation promises to be very productive. Young bamboos were put out in Alíbág, the Kolába forests have been almost denuded of bamboo, and the re-stocking of them with this useful forest growth will prove remunerative. Broad-cast sowings were made in the Khándesh and Násik forests, sometimes in places which had been first ploughed for the reception of the seed, and the plantations have considerably increased in area. In Ahmadnagar over 12,600 acres were sown broadcast, 502 acres were ploughed and planted with care with very successful results, and 660 dribbled into shallow holes. In Poona the same plan has been followed, and it has been found practicable to throw open to grazing several of the forests which have been re-covered with trees planted broad-cast, and in consequence the revenue has greatly increased. At Lingmála, on the Mahábaleshvar range, bamboo slips were laid down in large numbers, and have struck root, and nearly 3,500 acres have been planted out in the district. A wonderful change is spreading over the hills in Sátára, and those who knew the district years ago are astonished to find wood and verdure in place of brown and parched rock. The spur below Sátára is a fine specimen of hill side reclothed by careful conservation, and bears quite a different appearance to what it did only six years ago. In Sholápur, too, the increase of brushwood and good grass is perceptible, and this year a nursery has been formed irrigated from the Ekrúk Tank. Some salt-marsh land in Surat was planted up, and the Conservator expresses confidence that all the tidal marshes of the Tápti and Narbada, which are now bare, can be covered with wood. Plantations.

The heavy flood in Kánara interfered with planting operations, and destroyed over 30,000 of the plants put down in previous years, and the casuarina nursery at Dhárwár also suffered from the flood. Above the ghâts teak and honi plants were added to the Barchi plantation. Hirda and divi-divi plants are being reared to plant up the kumri plots, and teak and bamboo seedlings have been added to the Dhárwár plantations, and for the former purpose nurseries have been laid out in 23 villages. Land was ploughed in Kaládgi, and successfully sown with bábul, trees were planted along 20 miles of road, and a new nursery of nim plants has

also been raised. Broad-casting of seeds continued as usual, and the reserves show an immense improvement by this treatment; nim plants particularly appear to be springing up everywhere. In Sind the efforts to stock the reserves with bábul have been very successful, but unfortunately the demand for bábul wood for fuel for the railway has fallen off; and kandi wood now being in favour, efforts to extend its cultivation are being made. Advantage was taken of the favourable inundations to enclose high-lying tracts which now appear fairly stocked with plants produced naturally, and in other parts broad-casting and enclosing the land with fences have been carried on.

Exotics.

The bastard cedar appears to do well in the Konkan, but some time must elapse before it can be determined whether it will accommodate itself to the climate and soil. The *Pithecolobium saman* keeps healthy when it is watered, but cannot be said to be hardy. The carob does not seem to thrive, and the acacias and eucalypti from Australia have not proved successful, while the *Grevillia robusta* and mahogany continue to do well.

Yield.

In the Northern Division the forests were cut departmentally, and the stocks of wood sold generally by auction. The purchasers in the Konkan and Gujarát generally exported the wood for sale to Bombay and other markets, but in the Deccan it was consumed locally. Altogether Rs. 5,13,800 were realized. In Kánara the outturn of teak was somewhat less, but there was a greater demand for blackwood and junglewood, and firewood is now being shipped to Bombay. The yield of myrabolams here and in Belgaum was not one-half of the previous year, as the flower was destroyed by the locusts, but the demand for bamboos for export is growing steadily, and now amounts to 11¼ lákhs. In Sind the greater demand for wood and fuel caused a large increase in the quantities cut and sold chiefly to the State Railway.

Saw-mills.

The Kánara saw-mills cut up 1,746 logs and 6,862 pieces of teak, blackwood and jungle wood; the demand was very large, and the outturn amounted to 28,300 cubic feet against an average of 21,800. The value of timber disposed of amounted to Rs. 51,500, which together with the quantity added to stock cost Rs. 53,808. The total charges, including interest on capital, was Rs. 53,836, showing a small loss of Rs. 28. There is no doubt, however, that the mill enables the department to sell much timber which would not be sold except as planks, scantlings and pieces, and it is a source of great convenience to the public and to the Government. At present there is a great wastage of the slabs and outside pieces produced by the cuttings, but it is probable that a demand for the railway might spring up which would cause the mill to return a fair profit.

Revenue.

The receipts in the Northern Division are much in excess of the receipts of the previous year, but the expenditure is also greater, owing to the cost of forest surveys made by the Survey of India. In the Southern Division and Sind the receipts and charges are also greater than in 1881-82. On the whole the income was Rs. 20,87,400, and the expenditure Rs. 12,57,700, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,29,700.

Mines and Quarries.

Dhárwár.

The Presidency of Bombay, though deficient in mineral wealth, is abundantly supplied with stores of stone fitted for building and road-making purposes. At Teagar, in the Dhárwár District, iron ore is mined and smelted, but the scarcity of fuel prevents operations from being conducted on an extensive scale. There are large slate quarries throughout the Dhárwár Táluka, which are worked principally by Wadars, and very good building-stone is found both in Kaládgi and in the Dhárwár and Kalghatgi Tálukás. The hill at Mundargi, in the Dambal Peta, is quarried extensively for stone, the right of working it being annually sold by public auction.

Belgaum.

In the district of Belgaum there are quarries from which building stones, stone bricks, or oblong quadrangular blocks of soft rock, are obtained in abundance. Some of these quarries, lying in the vicinity of the town of Belgaum, are rented to the Public Works Department, who use the material in the construction of public buildings; others are rented to private contractors, who are authorized to levy fees at the rate of one anna per cartload of stones. There is a pecular kind of stone obtained in Yádvád, in the Gokak Táluka, which, when burnt, produces a fine kind of lime. Limestone is procurable at Bhimgad, and also in certain river beds throughout the district.

Ratnágiri.

There are a few trap and laterite quarries in the Ratnágiri District. The former stone s used for tank and well building, and for the plinths of houses; the latter is used for house-building.

Karáchi.

Near Karáchi are five quarries containing a useful building stone, a species of limestone, which has been largely used in buildings, both private and public, in that town. Similar stone is to be found in the whole of the range of hills on the western border. The adjacent mountains of Baluchistán are reported to produce a variety of minerals, gypsum, copper, lead, antimony, and sulphur being met with in considerable quantities.

Manufactures.

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton, which is cultivated throughout the Presidency including Sind is manufactured into cloth in every village of any importance. The cotton is cleaned and spun into threads by nearly every class of people, and some workers are established in each town, partly weavers, partly agriculturists, who supply the wants of the community. The cloth on leaving the loom is dyed. Dyeing is carried on wherever sweet water is procurable, the Kaira water having a special reputation. In the north of Gujarát the favourite colour is red, and in Káthiáwár the prevailing colours are red combined with deep brown and yellow. Blue and green, in combination with red and yellow, are more prevalent in the south of Gujarát and in the Marátha countries. The great distinction, however, between the Gujaráti and Maráthi-speaking races is in the decoration of cotton goods; the purely Marátha people seldom wearing printed cotton goods, while the inhabitants of Gujarát proper and of Káthiáwár prefer them to all others. The only printed stuffs worn by Maráthás are ornamented with metal-leaf decorations or pastes. Their usual sáris and cholis are dyed while in the thread, and are either made of cotton only, or combined with silk on the looms. The decorations consist principally of a simple border round the sári, and of parallel bands of various depths and colours at one end called "padar" or "palao". The more expensive articles are frequently finished off with gold and silk lace.

Dyeing.

Printed and Woven Goods.

Printed cotton goods are manufactured in all the large towns of Gujarát. There are few places of any importance without streets of "Chápárias" or "Bhansáras" (printers). It is to be noticed that the further the locality is removed from the direct influence of the railways the better the work is. This is owing to the competition of European cotton goods, which are sold much cheaper, and are more brilliant in colour, although less strong and durable, than the native manufactures.

Where manufactured.

Undersold by English Cotton Goods.

Most of the lower classes still wear home-spun and woven goods; but the cotton mills erected in Bombay, Broach and in other parts of the Presidency have introduced threads and cloths which are readily bought up, and upon which the native chápárias display their taste and skill.

Spread of Cotton Mills Manufacture.

Sind workmen are by far the best. Those of Dhárwár, in the Southern Marátha Country, rank second. In neither of these places, however, are sáris printed; but large sheets, "Razais", are prepared, which serve as bed coverings, wall hangings, and ceiling cloths. In the cold weather these "Razais" are not unfrequently used as extra clothing.

Quality.

The best cotton sáris are printed in Ahmadabad and Surat. Broach comes next and Baroda last. A large trade exists in these wares with Káthiáwár, principally from Ahmadabad, and in a less degree from Surat.

Where printed.

There are a number of printers settled in Bombay, whose work is, on the whole, fair, when the great competition with European goods is considered. Much of the cloth manufactured at the Bombay mills is dyed in the vicinity of the city, and exported to the Deccan and Konkan for the use of the Muhammadan community.

Chápárias of Bombay.

Chindari is another method of decorating cotton and silk goods. The design is first sketched, or printed in outline, on cloth which has been once dyed; parts of the cloth are then picked up and a thin thread twisted round them, a small projection being generally left in the centre. The cloth is then dipped in a dyeing vat of a colour different from that applied in the first instance. When dry, the threads are removed, and the parts previously protected by them are exposed in the original colour, the variety thus produced adding much to the value of the cloth. Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, Baroda and Bombay give employment to a large number of chindari workers; Káji Mula Street, near Nal Bázár, is the centre of the trade in the Presidency town, but the work is carried on in several other places.

Chindari or knotted designs.

The sáris, cholis, dhotors and turbans manufactured for the Marátha castes are of various kinds. Some are all cotton or cotton and silk, some cotton silk with metal thread, some silk with gold or silver thread. Ahmadabad, Yeola, Ahmadnagar, Málegaon, Násik, Poona, and Dhárwár are all celebrated for their cotton goods. Ahmadabad and Yeola work is superior to any as regards the richer materials. Poona is celebrated for good substantial plain sáris as well as for those of richer material; but most of the artisans of these places are being driven out of the market by cheaper European manufactures.

Places celebrated the Manufacture of Cotton and Silk Goods.

Bombay weavers turn out a large number of cheap cotton goods. In fact, in Bombay, since the introduction of the railways, craftsmen are found employed in manufacturing goods suitable to the nationalities and customs of most of the people who have taken up their abode in the city either permanently or for short periods.

Cheap Sáris manufactured in Bombay.

Carpets, rugs, horse-cloths, towels, napkins, &c., made of cotton are manufactured in the jails in Sind and throughout the Presidency. Ahmadnagar was celebrated for the strength and durability of its carpets, but the industry has almost died out; Khándesh and Dhárwár for druggets, rugs, and bullock-cloths.

Other Cotton Goods.

The most important and progressive industry of the Presidency is, however, the manufacture of yarn and cloth in the steam spinning and weaving mills which have been constructed in different parts of the Presidency. During the past year there were 38 working in the town and island of Bombay and 13 in other parts of the Presidency. Most of them have

both spindles and looms, and their productions, in the shape of yarns and piece-goods, find a ready market. Twelve of the number employ on an average upwards of a thousand hands, and one as many as 3,500.

Silk Manufactures.

The raw material used in the silk manufactures of this Presidency is imported from China, either in the cocoon, or in skeins, raw or dyed. In Ahmadabad, Surat, Yeola, Násik and Bombay considerable quantities of silk goods are manufactured. They are also manufactured in Thána. The operations in Bombay are confined to weaving and dyeing. But in the other places mentioned, by printing and decorating the silk is converted into the richest sáris, kinkhábs, trouser stuffs, turbans, &c., &c., &c.

Mode of decoration.

Chápára and chindari work, as well as woven designs and embroidery, are used in decorating silk. As a rule, printed silk is most worn in Gujarát, and plain dyed silks among the Maráthás.

Kinkháb.

The kinkháb, the richest kind of woven fabric produced in this Presidency, is either all gold thread and silk, or silver, gold, and silk. This fabric assumes different names according to the design or the quantity of gold or silver thread it contains. The kinkhábs of Ahmadabad and Surat are celebrated and sought after by the wealthy from all parts of India. Yeola, Poona and Násik have also a great reputation for silk or cotton sáris finished with rich gold or silver and silk borders, beautifully filled in with designs executed on the looms. Bombay does not produce the more valuable class of these goods; but both Hindus and Muhammadans manufacture silk cloth, which is sold for gagras (petticoats) and cholis (breast cloths) to the up-country and Gujarát people. The different sorts of brocaded stuffs known as kinkhábs, hemrus, masrus, lapas, and tas are worked as sáris, cholis, waistcoats, and pagaris, shoulder-cloths, kamarbands, hizars, &c., &c. The high-caste Hindu women of Káthiáwár and Gujarát, as also the Meman, Khoja, Bohorah and other Muhammadan women, wear the chindari or chápa work either plain or with rich borders. A large number of people have from early times been employed on all these manufactures throughout the Presidency, but their profits and the number of workpeople are rapidly diminishing, owing to the introduction of European goods.

Bombay Silk and Cotton Sáris.

Use of Kinkhábs, Hemrus, Masrus, Tas, &c.

Effects of European competition.

Gold and Silver Thread Manufacture.

Gold and silver thread enter largely into the manufacture of silk and cotton goods. In the preparation of this thread the metal is attached by the application of heat, the operation being performed with such nicety that one rupee's worth of silver can be drawn out to 2,000 yards. Before being used in the loom this metallic thread is generally twisted with silk. In the manufacture of the fabric known as tas, however, the gold and silver wire is beaten flat, forming the warp to a woof of thin silk or cotton thread. The working up of this thread into ornamental edgings for sáris is an active branch of the manufacture. The richest and most highly prized border is the pattern made in Poona and Yeola.

Process.

Embroidery.

In Bombay also gold and silver thread is manufactured and used for lace. Embroidery on silk cloth and cotton, in gold, silver, and silk thread is carried on to some extent in Haidarabad, in Sind, principally for the European markets. Caps, slippers, cushions, covers, chogas, saias, waistcoats, &c., are made for Muhammadans. Navánagar and Gondal in Káthiáwár produce the richest and best-worked silk embroidery for which Cutch gets the credit. Baroda, Surat and Bombay also manufacture embroidery for the Muhammadan, and Pársi communities. Embroidered silks are little worn by Hindus, except by the women of Gujaráti castes.

By whom worn.

Fibres.

Fibres are used for the manufacture of paper in Ahmadabad, Baroda, Surat, Násik Bombay and Kolhápur. The samples turned out are, however, of small market value, but the paper of Ahmadabad and Junnar has a large sale. Mats, beds, &c., are manufactured from coir (cocoanut fibre) in the Bombay Jail and in the bázárs.

Wool.

The woollen manufactures of this Presidency are but few. In Sind saddle-cloths, blankets and felts are made. Throughout the rest of the Presidency there is, except among the poorest classes, but little demand for woollen stuffs except for the country blankets which are made to a large extent by Dhangars in the Deccan.

Leather.

Although not very well prepared, leather is worked into a variety of articles in Sind, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Gujarát, Baroda, Khándesh, Bombay, Poona, and Sávantvádi. One of the most curious of leather articles is the jar (dabaro) used for holding oils and ghi. The dabaro is made by stretching fresh skins over a dry hollow mould of clay. The skin is left in this position until it has become dry, when the clay mould is broken, the leather retaining the form of the earthen jar. The rim is made by twisting pieces of skin round clay, the latter being left inside. Leather scales are made on circular earthen jars (matkas); the best are from Ahmadabad. Surat leather-bottle workers buy up old articles and remodel them.

Localities of Leather Manufacture.

In Sind the chief leather manufactures are sadde-covers for camels and horses, shoes, leggings and accoutrements. Ahmadabad still keeps up the manufacture of shields; but they are now only purchased by Europeans as ornaments, though some twenty years ago they were commonly used as weapons of defence by the Arab mercenaries. The shoes for women made in Ahmadabad are thought the best in Gujarát. Very good boots and shoes, saddles, bags, &c., are made in the European fashion by native workmen under European superintendence in Bombay and Poona.

Pottery.

Little, except the commonest, pottery is to be met with throughout the Presidency; yet it is manufactured almost everywhere, and there is a constant demand for it amongst th

poorer classes, who cannot afford to purchase copper vessels. Glazes are seldom, if ever, used, except in one or two localities. Litharge is used for this purpose in Ahmadabad. Matkas are polished by the friction of pebbles attached to a string and applied by the right hand while the vessel is made to revolve by the left. A similar process is performed with a stick. Sind produces the best pottery of Western India. The art was introduced, or at all events developed, by the Muhammadans, whose chiefs, the Amirs, gave it every encouragement. Magnificent tombs and mosques, now in ruins, testify to the great degree of excellence the potters had attained. The art of glazing, which those potters possessed, has been transmitted down to the present day, but the work and materials have lost much of their original excellence. An effort is being made at the Bombay School of Art to keep up and revive this art, which may yet with proper care regain its former usefulness and celebrity.

Pátan Pottery.

Pátan, in the Baroda territory, produces a thin red, white and black ware of little use, but delicate in texture and curious in form. The few potters left seem to have known how to glaze once, but seldom attempt to utilize their knowledge, except on toys and bowls for tobacco pipes. In Ahmadabad is found abundance of fine clay, which is worked into common red, black, pink, and dirty-white ware, such as matkas (earthen pots), kujas (water jugs), and chilams (bowls for tobacco pipes). Decorations for these articles are prepaped from burned mica, which when baked has the appearance of bronzed powder. Here, too, as elsewhere throughout Gujarát and Baroda, the curious jars known as kotis, used for storing grain, sometimes measuring seven feet high, are built and baked in great numbers. Tiles of large dimensions were made formerly by the Muhammadan masters of this city and its neighbourhood, and entered largely into the construction of the many mosques and tombs for which Ahmadabad is celebrated.

Koti Jars.

Tiles.

Pottery is met with all through Gujarát and Baroda. A very poor ware is manufactured in Bombay, but a good stiff clay is found in Alíbág. Poona clay works up into good common utensils. Those from Málvan and Goa meet with a ready market even in Bombay, to which place they are brought up by almost every labourer and mariner who sails from these ports. The Sávda potters in Khándesh have a name for their skill in colouring their wares.

Brass and Copper.

Násik and Poona are both celebrated for their brass manufactures. Bombay works largely in copper vessels for almost every part of Western India. Ahmadabad also turns out much work in this metal, which is all imported from Europe in sheets, and hammered into the required shapes by the native workmen.

Cutlery and Agricultural Implements.

Cutlery is to be met with at Ahmadnagar, its spear-heads being particularly well known. Knives and tools are made at Amod in Broach. Hunting knives, swords, spear-heads and chain armour are made in Cutch, Káthiáwár and Baroda; and native razors, garden and agricultural tools of the roughest description, ploughs, pickaxes, &c., throughout the Presidency.

Tin.

Tin foil and gold foil are made in Ahmadabad, and are much used at weddings for the decoration of door posts.

Tin-plating.

Tin-plating is to a large extent carried on in most towns. The tin is applied to copper and brass vessels for household use, and the industry is prosperous, as all Musalmans, Pársis and many Hindus have their vessels tin-plated.

Electro-plating.

Electro-plating to a small extent is carried on in Ahmadabad. The workers plate with silver on copper, and the articles made are chiefly horse trappings for marriages.

Glass.

Glass-making has its head-quarters at Kapadvanj in Kaira. The articles manufactured are bangles, beads, bottles, glasses and fancy animals, chiefly peacocks. The articles are exported to Káthiáwár and Bombay. In Khándesh a few Musalmán Maniárs follow the same occupation. Lac is made in Khándesh by the forest tribes.

Carts.

In the north, long low carts on solid broad wheels, fit to go over the deep sandy ruts of Gujarát, are made in every place of importance; the upper part is framed with basket-work made from the cotton plant. These carts frequently have a train of six bullocks attached to them, harnessed by strong leather-plated ropes made of buffaloe skins. In other parts of the Presidency both the cattle and the carts are smaller. Excellent carts are made at Taloda in Khándesh. In all towns of importance throughout the Presidency light carts, known as rekalos, are manufactured for the conveyance of passengers. These are usually drawn by a pair of bullocks, though horses are in some places employed. The horse rekalo has completely disappeared from Bombay, or, at all events, is but seldom to be met with in its streets; twenty-five years ago it was in common use.

Precious Metals, &c.

Gold and silver are worked into ornaments throughout the Presidency. The custom of loading women and children with the greater part of their wealth, practised by all classes and castes of natives, ensures everywhere to goldsmiths a lucrative trade. The usual method adopted, is to place in the goldsmith's hands the metal to be converted into ornaments, he generally charging from 8 annas to Rs. 2 or 3 per tola for his labour. The poorer classes wear many ornaments made of baser metal. Sind goldsmith's work is very

Cutch work.

beautiful, but is not generally met with out of that province. The embossed Cutch gold and silver work is much sought after; it is richly decorated, and done by hand. The following is an account of the process of embossing. After the metal has been cut into the required form, soft lac is run in as a backing, and the intended design traced by the point of an instrument on the surface of the ornament. The lines thus marked out are then forced, by blows of a hammer, below the level of the general surface; and, finally, the parts standing out in relief are chased and polished. Cutch workers have established themselves in various parts of Gujarát; the reputation for silver work which Ahmadabad has for some time enjoyed, being due entirely to the presence in that city of a colony of Cutch silversmiths. Many of them have settled in Bombay. Strong and massive articles of gold and silver are manufactured in Káthiáwár.

Gujarát Gold and Silver Work.

The Gujarát ornaments have a character of their own; square and padlock-looking nose-rings, round and other massive ear pendants, armlets (karanful), solid bracelets (gugra) either of gold or ivory, extending high up the arm; massive anklets (kadlaa), covered with bells, frequently so heavy that the wearers walk with difficulty, are worn by the women. Necklaces also are worn by them, as well as by the Marátha women. These ornaments are made throughout Gujarát and in Bombay.

Marátha Ornaments.

The Maráthás of the Deccan and Konkan wear the graceful head ornaments called ketak, nag, chándani, ful (flowers), mohar (with peacock), and an armlet of peculiar shape, sometimes of gold, but more frequently of silver. Their ankles are ornamented with a chain-shaped silver ornament, but seldom so heavy as the anklets worn by Gujaráti women. On the whole, the ornaments worn by the Gujaráti and Maráthi-speaking races may be said to correspond with their types of form and feature—the slender figures of the Maráthi women inclining them to the choice of articles of a light and intricate design, while the ample forms of the Gujaráti women harmonize with the plain and massive style of ornament which they have adopted.

Muhammadan and Parsi Ornaments.

Muhammadans and Pársis have ornaments peculiar to themselves. The latter are rapidly giving up the old shapes and metals, preferring diamonds and pearls to all other decorations. The women of this race do not wear anklets.

Precious Stones.

Precious stones, such as cornelians, agates, &c., are worked in Cambay, and are brought from Ratanpur, near Broach, and other places. In Bombay a brisk trade is carried on in these stones with the European community; they are seldom used by the natives except for the decoration of children.

Furniture and Lacquered Ware.

In Sind, furniture suited to native wants is made, as well as toys, ornamented beautifully with lac. In Ahmadabad, Baroda and Surat lacquered furniture is manufactured. The first and last of these places are also famous for their blackwood carved furniture and other wood-work. Most of the houses in Ahmadabad are covered with elaborate wood carving, and this is the case, but to a lesser degree, in Broach, Baroda and Surat. Photographs of many of these carvings have been taken for the South Kensington Museum. Good chairs and tables and other articles of furniture are made at Surat.

In Bombay there is an important manufacture of blackwood and lacquered furniture. The articles of the latter class include beds, baby cots, swings, chairs, toys, &c. Native boats and ships are still built in Surat and Kánara.

Hammered Iron Work.
Brass Work.

Iron-work, besides cutlery, is still hammered with great skill in Ahmadabad, where formerly there were some very fine workers in metal. The beautiful gates of the tomb of Sháh Alam are examples of perforated brass-work.

Ivory and Tortoise-shell Manufacture.

Ivory is worked throughout Gujarát and Bombay into bracelets for the women; so is tortoise-shell, which is imported from Zanzibar. The poorer classes in Daman, Bulsár, Surat and throughout Southern Gujarát wear the latter ornaments round their wrists; the lower ones are small, and others, gradually becoming larger in size, reach half-way up the arm. The shell is worked into armlets in Bombay as well as in Gujarát. Fancy articles of bison's horn are made with considerable skill in Ratnágiri and Kánara. Bracelets of wood are made in Ahmadabad for the lower orders of Hindu women.

Box Work, Sandalwood Carved Work, Inlaid Work.

The Bombay box work, which owes its origin to Shiráz in Persia, is also made in Surat. This industry gives employment to several hundred workmen. Carving in sandalwood, ebony and blackwood is carried on at the same time, and articles decorated with various combinations of these substances are made both at Surat and Bombay. Good carving in ebony and blackwood is to be found at Ahmadabad; the best sandalwood carving comes from Kumta in Kánara.

Salt.

Salt is very largely manufactured in the Government works at Khárághoda and Udi in Ahmadabad. It is known as the Baragara salt; and as it keeps better than the sea salt made on the coast, it is better suited for export to long distances inland. Sea salt is very largely made at Uran in Thána, and is exported to Bengal, the Malabár Coast and the Central Provinces.

Saltpetre.

Saltpetre is made in Ahmadabad, and there is a large tract of country in the west of Viramgám where earth is found suited to the manufacture. At the beginning of the en-

tury it was made in large quantities, but the cheaper supply from Bengal put a stop to the work. It is, however, still made, and is much used for fire works.

Soap. Soap is made in Kapadvanj and Parántíj from mowra oil, soda and lime, which are found in the neighbourhood. It is in use in Gujarát, and is exported to Bombay.

Oil. Butter. Sugar. Indigo. Tobacco. Oil-pressing is common to every district, and oil is extracted from castor-seeds, sesamum, rapeseed, gingelly, poppy-seed, mowra for soap-boiling, linseed, ground-nuts and cocoanuts. Grass oil is made in Pimpalner and West Khándesh. The trade in clarified butter is very great, and is of special importance in Kaira and Khándesh, where it is very largely manufactured. Sugar is made wherever the sugar-cane is grown, and very largely in Khándesh and Thána. At Bassein two attempts have been made to work a sugar factory, but apparently the mill has been stopped from want of sufficient capital to work it. Indigo is manufactured in Sind, and a little also in Khándesh. Snuff is an ordinary manufacture, the best coming from Viramgám, and cigars are made in Kaira.

Painting, Engraving, Lithography and Stone-carving. High art does not, at present, exist in this Presidency. The natives, especially Portuguese, Pársis and Hindus, have, however, the capacity for becoming useful and clever artisans and original workers in the lower branches of art and art manufactures. They possess great facility for adaptation, and are excellent copyists. Independent of their labour in many engineering and architectural offices, their reproduction and copies of the temple of Ambarnáth and of the paintings of the Ajanta Caves are creditable.

Lithography. As regards lithography, the unaided efforts of native artists have resulted in the production of a few outlines of religious subjects, or the pourtraying of the inventions of modern science, such as the steam boat, railway train, balloon, &c., &c. These attempts are, however, all very crude; the only good work of this kind is turned out from the Government Lithographic Press.

Wood Engraving. The native pupils brought up at the School of Art engrave on wood, and have successfully illustrated elementary educational and medical works.

Printing. Printing is very well done in the presses managed by Europeans, and native printing is rapidly improving throughout the Presidency, but especially in Bombay, where the demand and supply for newspapers and new books is rapidly increasing.

Sculpture. Sculpture has ever been followed by the Cutch and Káthiáwár stone-cutters with success. The art has been transmitted from father to son for many generations. The Muhammadans were not slow in availing themselves of these skilful artisans, and it is curious as well as instructive to trace how the Hindu artists, especially in Ahmadabad, influenced the early Muhammadan works; how, afterwards, the taste of their masters, re-acting on the minds of the artists, produced the style of architecture met with in the Jain temples of Pálitána and in other parts of Gujarát. The skill of these Cutch and Káthiáwár workers has been found most useful in executing the more elaborate portions of the stone work of the public buildings constructed in Bombay. With a little training these men render natural objects skilfully and intelligently, and reproduce with accuracy Gothic details. Excellent Cutch sculptors as well as Portuguese modellers have been educated in the School of Art and in the Public Works Department.

Gunpowder Manufacture. Fire-works are manufactured at most of the Native States in the Western Presidency and in Bombay. Gunpowder is made at Baroda; a number of models of breach-loading guns and small arms made in that state were exhibited in the Bombay Exhibition.

The Factories' Act.

It has been enacted under the Factories' Act that no child under seven years of age shall be employed in any factory, and that no child between 7 and 12 years of age shall be employed more than 9 hours in any one day, and without an interval of one hour for food and rest. Four days in each month are to be allowed as holidays, and children are not to be allowed to do dangerous work. Provision is also made to compel the proper fencing of machinery in motion. The term factory is restricted to places where more than 100 persons are employed, and the number of factories inspected during the year was 58, which include cotton and silk mills, the Mint, Dockyard, Railway workshops, iron foundries and printing presses. Children under the age of twelve are for the most part employed in the mills, in the other factories their employment not being so necessary. Children were found to be employed only in 18 out of the 38 mills in Bombay, and the average daily number so employed was 668. It is said that the reason why so many mills have dispensed with the services of children is the difficulty which the millowners and managers experience in arranging for their work in consequence of the ruling which limits the maximum continuous employment of children to 4½ hours, and thus prevents the hours of employment and rest for children being kept conterminous with those of the adults. It has been proposed to permit the employment of children for six instead of nine hours, either from the time the engine starts in the morning, till the midday stopping time, or from the midday stopping time till closing time in the evening, and to require that no child who had been employed before noon should be employed in the same or any other mill after 1 o'clock P.M. on the same day. This change appears to be desired by the millowners and managers generally

and the result of it would probably be the larger and freer employment of children in the mills.

During the year, 160 accidents were reported, but except in 2 cases the injuries were not serious. The accidents were not due to defects in the machinery, but to want of carefulness on the part of the workmen.

The machinery in the several factories has been for the most part sufficiently guarded. The registers of children, certificates of age, and notices of the hours of employment and rest appear to have been properly kept and maintained in the factories where children are employed.

Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

The number of boilers examined under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, 1873, in the city of Bombay during the year 1882-83 was 210 as compared with 208 in 1881-82 and 211 in 1880-81. Of the boilers examined, 5 were new and required no strengthening, 6 were rendered serviceable by repairs, while no boilers had their pressure reduced, or were condemned as unfit for use.

The number of engines examined, none of which were condemned, was the same as the number examined last year, *viz.*, 174. No casualty occurred during the year, nor were any appeals made against the decision of the inspector.

Out of 50 applicants examined for certificates under the Act, 5 passed as first class engineers, 6 as second class engineers, and 22 as third class engineers, while 5 persons were granted certificates under Section 19 of the Act. No service certificate was granted.

The fees realized from the inspection of boilers and the examination of engineers amounted to Rs. 3,193 as compared with Rs. 5,992 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 10,083 as compared with Rs. 10,144. It is explained that a large proportion of the fees earned during the year under review was not realized until after the close of the year, or are still outstanding, and that if credit were allowed for these sums, there would be a small surplus in favour of the fund.

Trade.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay, exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, amounted to Rs. 79,26,97,000,—an increase of Rs. 2,92,35,000 over the value of the trade of the preceding year. The chief increase is in the foreign trade—that is, with countries beyond the continent of India—and also in the coasting trade, except in that with ports not in British territory.

Foreign Trade.

Excluding Government stores and treasure the foreign trade amounted to Rs. 61,95,74,000, the imports being valued at Rs. 30,09,75,000 and the exports at Rs. 31,85,98,000. The imports show an increase of 2,945 lákhs compared with 1881-82, and of 617 lákhs compared with the average of the past five years; but the exports are less by 38·6 lákhs compared with 1881-82, and more by nearly 600 lákhs than the average of the five years preceding. Taken together the trade is 255·8 lákhs better than the amount in 1881-82 and 1,213·7 lákhs better than the average trade of five years. Government imported 63·3 lákhs' worth of stores, or 19·3 lákhs more than in 1881-82, but 1·5 lákhs less than the average, and exported 6 lákhs of treasure and 6·9 lákhs of stores, which are considerably larger than the amounts in the previous year or of the average of years. The imports of treasure on private account amounted to Rs. 1,072·7 lákhs, which is more by 171·2 lákhs than the amount in 1881-82, and more by 261·3 lákhs than the average of five years. The exports of treasure amounted to only 50·1 lákhs, which is 6·8 lákhs less than in 1881-82 and 102 lákhs less than the average.

Foreign Imports.

The imports from the United Kingdom, Italy, Austria, Persia, Turkey, the United States and Australia show a marked increase, while they have declined chiefly from China, France, Arabia, Aden and the Mauritius. The imports from other countries have been more or less on a level with the figures of the past year.

United Kingdom.

The imports from the United Kingdom rose to 1,917·8 lákhs, and the increase is chiefly observable in the items of silver, gold, metals, cotton goods including twist and yarn, apparel, coal, dyeing and colouring materials, hardware and cutlery, jewellery, liquors and articles imported by post. The chief items in which the trade has decreased are drugs and medicines, silk manufactures and woollen goods.

Italy.

Italy shows a marked increase this year; imports of silver and glass beads having enormously increased, while those of piece-goods, hardware, silk piece-goods, brandy and woollen piece-goods have declined, the net increase being 110 lákhs.

Austria.

From Austria the increase of nearly 27 lákhs in imports is chiefly attributable to larger importations of gold and silver, apparel, aniline dyes, hardware, metals and perfumery; while the imports of twist, coloured piece-goods, glass beads, woollen piece-goods, paper and toys have fallen off.

Persia.

From Persia the increase is due to large imports of horses, raw cotton, assafœtida, gram, wheat, precious stones and pearls, dried fruits and perfumery; while the imports of dates, tobacco and shawls declined. Increased

quantities of wheat gold and silver came from Turkey in Asia, and an immense quantity of kerosine oil and grey piece-goods came from the United States, but less clocks and drugs; and from Australia came more gold and copper, but less machinery. Turkey in Asia. United States. Australia.

China exhibits a marked decrease in imports of sugar, gold and silver, but a considerable increase in raw silk, silk piece-goods, apparel, camphor, glassware, fireworks, tea and umbrellas. From France smaller quantities were received of silver, coloured piece-goods, aniline dyes, brandy, silk piece-goods and machinery, but larger quantities of saffron, raw silk, bricks and tiles, hardware and cutlery. The decline in imports from Arabia is principally in wheat, gums, gold, dates, horses and precious stones and pearls. From Aden came less quantities of jewellery, precious stones and pearls, and from Mauritius there was an enormous decrease in sugar. China. France. Arabia. Aden. Mauritius.

The exports to Austria, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Zanzibar, Russia, Ceylon, Japan, and the United States show a considerable increase; while minor increases occur in the figures pertaining to most other countries except France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Mauritius, Arabia and Holland, the exports to which countries show a marked decrease. The increase of about 33 lákhs in exports to Austria is due to greater quantities of cotton being sent there. To Italy larger quantities of raw cotton, castor-seed, ground-nut and tallow were sent, but less of wheat and linseed. To Spain more of cotton and wheat. To Egypt more linseed, coffee, cotton and indigo, but the trade in wheat and woollen shawls has declined. To Zanzibar more silver, piece-goods, ghi and manufactures of wood, but less rice. More cotton was sent to Russia, and more treasure and silk piece-goods to Ceylon. To Japan larger exports of cotton twist were made, and to the United States were sent larger quantities of old iron for remanufacture, gums, linseed, wool, indigo and hides and skins. Foreign Exports. Austria. Italy. Spain. Egypt. Zanzibar. Russia. Ceylon. Japan. United States.

The exports of wheat and linseed to France fell off. To the United Kingdom there was a decline of 108 lákhs in the value of wheat exported, and a small decrease in hides, shawls, and other items; but the exports of linseed increased by 43 lákhs, gold by 10 lákhs and cotton by 7 lákhs. There was a small increase in coffee, myrabolams, ivory, silver. To Germany and Holland less cotton and wheat were sent, to Mauritius less silver, and to Arabia less coffee, piece-goods and wheat, but more sugar and tobacco. France. United Kingdom. Germany, Holland, Mauritius and Arabia.

46 per cent. of the whole Indian trade is absorbed by the United Kingdom and 15 per cent. by China, though the trade with the latter country has been steadily declining. With other countries the largest trade is done by France and Italy at about 7 per cent. each, and with Austria about 4 per cent. and Belgium 2 per cent. The trade with Australia has been steadily increasing, and has now reached 2 per cent.; with Persia it is stationary at about 3 per cent.; with Zanzibar 1 per cent., and with Mauritius 1½ per cent. The aggregate trade with the United Kingdom amounts this year to 46·3 per cent., or ·21 below that of last year; it, however, exceeds the average of 3 years 1878-79 to 1880-81. With other countries in Europe the aggregate trade has steadily improved since 1878-79, when the percentage amounted to 11·73, and is this year 22·16. As regards the percentage taken by each of these countries, Austria, Belgium and Italy show a considerable improvement both in imports and exports, whilst France has declined in both respects. Germany shows an improvement in imports, but has declined in exports, whilst with Russia imports have declined and exports have improved. America and Australia show an improvement in both exports and imports. The total trade with Africa and adjacent islands as also with the countries of Eastern and Western Asia has declined. Volume of Trade with Countries. United Kingdom. Other Countries.

Imports of foreign merchandise show an increase of 6·8 per cent. as compared with last year, but only a fraction over the figure in 1880-81. That year was exceptional, and the causes which operated to bring about the large imports in it do not now exist, and it is not expected that the trade will show any marked improvement until the opening up of further railway communications with the interior. In imports there has been an increase in nearly every important article of trade, except cotton twist and yarn, gums and resins, machinery and mill-work, ivory and ivory ware, paper and pasteboard, silk piece-goods, sugar and woollen piece-goods. In the last four items a decrease was also recorded in the previous year. The export trade has declined during the year, particularly in such articles as grains, pulse and opium; although cotton, twist, piece-goods and seeds show a considerable increase. More gold also was exported. Improvement in Foreign Imports. Decline in Exports.

The private import trade amounting to Rs. 3,009·7 lákhs shows an increase of 294·5 lákhs. In merchandise alone, which showed a large decline in the previous year, the increase is 123·3 lákhs, and it cannot be denied that the abolition of duty has had some effect in bringing this about. Most of the important items from which the duties were removed—such as apparel, clocks and watches, dyeing and colouring materials, glass, hardware and cutlery, metals, silk, &c.—show a considerable improvement. In the case of cotton goods, however, white twist and yarn show a decline of over 6¾ lákhs, whilst in the case of cotton piece-goods there is an increase of upwards of 17¼ lákhs, or 2·5 per cent. To a certain extent this may be explained by the trade having been overdone in the previous year, while piece-goods recovered from the check placed upon their imports. It was expected that the abolition of duties would cause a return to the old style of heavily-sized goods of fine yarns in place of those made from 30s. and under and less sized, which had found great favour with the consumers; but no such change has been made, the latter goods being so well known that it would be unwise now to import the old descriptions of goods. The poorer classes are the chief consumers, and the appearance of the cloth is a matter of indifference to them as long as it has good wearing pro- Imports, increase in.

perties. If they could not get what they require from the English merchants, they would doubtless supply their wants from local manufactures. Amongst the items of import which

Apparel. show an increase the following are the most noticeable:—Large quantities of apparel are imported by parcel post, but excluding these the quantities imported commercially continue to increase. The improvement amounts to 3 lákhs, or 13 per cent. above last year's figures. More gold thread was brought from Austria and less from Russia. Apparel has also been imported from Egypt and Hongkong, possibly owing to the abolition of the duty. There is an

Coal. increase of 3¾ lákhs under coal, of which a moderate amount has been imported from

Cotton piece-goods. Australia. In cotton piece-goods the import was valued at 719 lákhs,—an increase of 17 lákhs, although there was a decrease in grey goods of 8½ lákhs; but the articles in which there was a decrease last year show an increase in the present year, such as jaconets, printers, madapollams, T cloths, jeans, sheetings and drills; while shirtings and domestics and "all other sorts" show a decrease this year against an increase last year. The decline in shirtings is most marked, but there were enormous imports under this item in the previous two years, and the decline in "all other sorts" is said to be due to the successful competition of the local mills. Most of the dhoties, dhotie-bordered shirtings and sáris which are classed under this head are made in Bombay, and seem to be preferred to imported articles of the same kinds. In other descriptions of piece-goods the results are similar to the case of grey goods. In white piece-goods there is a decrease of over 12¾ lákhs, whilst last year there was an increase of nearly 5 lákhs. In coloured piece-goods the imports have risen by 34½ lákhs to compensate for a decline of 33 lákhs in the previous year; the increase is chiefly in prints, whilst Turkey-red goods have declined considerably. Handkerchiefs show an increase of nearly 4½ lákhs.

Drugs. Under drugs there is an increase of 1½ lákhs in assafœtida and cassia. In dyeing and colour-

Dyes. ing materials an increase is noticeable of 2½ lákhs in aniline dyes, cochineal and saffron. Aniline dyes are in greater favour with up-country dyers, and cochineal was kept back last year owing to low prices; but, as there was no rise, the holders had to give way. Beads, false pearls and

Glass. glass show an increase of 1½ lákhs, and hardware and cutlery of 10 lákhs, owing to large im-

Hardware. ports of inferior descriptions of cutlery, plated-ware and padlocks. There were larger imports

Instruments. of instruments and apparatus for the electric light and telephone, and an unusually large

Jewellery. consignment of 6 lákhs of jewellery to a Native nobleman at Haidarabad caused a large increase

Metals. in these imports. In the important item of metals there is an increase under all the sub-heads, except spelter or zinc, amounting to 49½ lákhs. Copper braziers and sheets show the largest increase, which must be attributed to general prosperity; and while imports of Australian copper have declined, the imports from Japan have increased. The price of iron was high for some time, and large imports of galvanized, sheet and hoop iron were made to get the advantage of the rise: the iron piping imported was on account of the Jabalpur water-works and the Bombay reservoir. Larger quantities of quicksilver were received from England and China, and greater quantities of steel hoops. The import of tin has doubled, and the value of this metal imported amounted to the unusual sum of Rs. 7¼ lákhs, but the previous stocks of zinc had not been cleared off, and checked imports.

Oils. The imports of oils show an increase of 14¾ lákhs in value and 26¼ lákhs' gallons in quantity, the increase being nearly double the quantity imported last year, and is caused by the enormous quantities of kerosine oil imported from the United States. Last year the imports appear to have been checked by the uncertainty regarding the working of the Petroleum Act and by the overstocked state of the market; but on these difficulties being removed, the imports rushed in, and the price has fallen. Its consumption in consequence amongst the lower classes in the place of castor and cocoanut oil has greatly increased, and large quantities were sent up-country by rail and by native craft to ports on the coast. The importation of cocoanut oil also appears to have increased considerably. A small increase is observable in compo-

Paints. sition paint used by railways and in chromes and whiting, the latter being used by local

Dates. mills for sizing. The import of dates has fallen off, perhaps owing to the larger quantities

Railway Material. imported in the previous year, and there is an increase of 2 lákhs in imports of locomotive and wooden sleepers. Very large quantities of silk were imported of all qualities, but chiefly of white Shanghai silk, which is in great demand in Gujarát on account of its cheapness and improved quality. It is said that all the six crops which are usually gathered in China turned

Spices. out well, which is a most unusual occurrence. The good crops of cloves in Zanzibar stimulated

Tea. the imports to Bombay at lower prices. There is a small increase in black tea, and it is observed that about 5 lákhs' worth were afterwards exported to the Persian Gulf and Karáchi.

Parcel Post. The imports by Parcel Post continue to increase, and show an improvement of 5¼ lákhs. In

Treasure. gold there is an increase of 25¼ lákhs, chiefly from the United Kingdom, Trieste and Mozambique, while less was received from Aden, Australia and China. In silver the increase is 146 lákhs from all countries except Zanzibar, Aden, Ceylon, China, &c., the chief increase being from Italy, the United Kingdom, Trieste, Persia and Turkey in Asia.

Import Trade—Decline. The items of the import trade in which there has been a conspicuous decline may now be noticed. The imports of cotton, twist and yarn fell to 89½ lákhs, or 6¾ lákhs less than in the past year. The decrease occurs in mule twist 40s., the demand from the Punjáb having been met from Calcutta and not from Bombay, and in Turkey-red and alizarine, the market being over-stocked and the locally-dyed yarns competing successfully. There was an increase in water twist, and in orange-red and other colours the dealers objected to pay the higher prices

Earthenware. demanded for the local manufacture. The low freights of last year induced large imports of earthenware and porcelain, but on freights recovering the imports fell off. There is a con-

siderable decrease in gum arabic and olibanum, the market prices being too low to admit of a profit. Less ivory was received from the United Kingdom and Mozambique. The imports of liquor amounted to 29¼ lákhs, or ¾ lákh less than last year. English beer shows some decline, and also champagne, claret and sherry, but port wine shows an increase. There is a decrease in brandy of nearly a lákh, chiefly in the direct imports from France and Italy, but the practice of importing over-proof spirit appears to be on the increase. Gin has also declined, but there has been an improvement in whisky, and a small lot has been imported from Victoria. The value of machinery and millwork imported is about 50 lákhs, and is nearly the same as last year. Writing paper and envelopes have declined; there were heavy imports last year, and Government offices now use Indian made paper more largely. The market has been overstocked with European silk piece-goods, which has affected imports for the last two years; a larger quantity was received from Hongkong of superior quality, as the women of Gujarát and Káthiáwár now look for a better description of cloth. The good crop of sugar in Bengal has materially affected the imports from Mauritius and Hongkong, but the abolition of the duty on sugarcandy has caused a considerable increase under this head. The extraordinary imports of woollen goods in 1880-81 have stopped imports until the stocks have been cleared away; but although there is a decline in English and Austrian goods, the imports from Germany increased.

Gums. Ivory. Liquors. Machinery. Paper. Silk. Sugar. Woollen Goods.

The value of the export trade amounted to Rs. 3,185·9 lákhs, showing a decrease of 38·6 lákhs, occurring chiefly in Indian produce. More cotton was exported to the value of 101 lákhs, the total trade amounting to 1,289 lákhs and 4,896,000 cwts. There was an increase in the exports to all countries except France, Germany and Holland. Large quantities were sent to the last two countries in the previous year, which may account for the smaller quantity taken by them this year. The exports to France declined in both years rather heavily. Belgium, on the other hand, has increased her consumption of cotton enormously for some years in succession, and Russia and Greece also very largely. The United Kingdom only took one per cent. more, but perhaps this is owing to shipments being made direct to the Continent instead of through London or Liverpool. The increase in the quantity exported was 10·4 per cent.; the crops were very large, but the competition with America was keen, and the trade was not very remunerative. Exports of cotton twist and yarn have increased by 29 per cent., and the trade is chiefly with China, Japan and African ports; less was sent to Aden. Nearly 45 lákhs worth of cotton piece-goods were exported. There was some decline in white and coloured piece-goods, but a large improvement in grey piece-goods, chiefly taken by Zanzibar, Mozambique and Aden. The cloth is coarse, but cheap and strong, and much in favour with the people. Less indigo was sent to England and Persia, and more myrabolams to England, where prices were high. Less oil was exported. The exports of seeds continue to improve, and show an increase of 17·7 per cent. More castor seed was sent to Italy, and more linseed to England, Egypt and the United States. Shipments to Egypt are made, not to satisfy a demand there, but to await orders at Port Said. Belgium and Egypt have taken more rapeseed, and the trade in this article appears to have recovered. France and Belgium especially have taken large quantities of til or gingelly seed, while the export of ground-nuts has declined except only to France; Belgium and Italy took more.

Export Trade. Cotton. Twist and Yarn. Piece-goods. Dyes. Oils. Seeds.

The export of coffee has declined by 2¾ lákhs; more was sent to England, but less to France and Egypt. In grain and pulse there has been a serious fall of 40 per cent., the exports having declined to 329 lákhs. In wheat alone the decrease is 214 lákhs, and occurs in the trade with all ports of Europe except Malta and Gibraltar; but the enormous exports of last year were quite exceptional, and were stimulated by the partial failure of the American crop and low freights by rail and sea. Pulse is chifly sent to Mauritius, and less went forward in the present year. Less rice also was exported to Africa and Persia, but a little more to the United Kingdom, and in hides and skins there has also been a fall of nearly 3 lákhs in the exports to England. There is an increase of 2,910 chests of opium exported, but a decrease in value owing to the fall in price induced by Persian competition and the development of the native manufacture of opium. The price of cardamoms was so low that exports to England were checked, and some merchants even re-imported their consignments. Ginger and pepper, however, have been in better request. Less tobacco was taken by Aden, but more by other Arabian ports. The trade in wool has not recovered from the re-action in consequence of the large exports in 1880-81, and continues to decline, although more was sent to the United States. The same may be said of the trade in shawls, which has declined very largely to France and England.

Export Trade—Decline. Coffee. Grain. Hides. Opium. Spices. Tobacco. Wool. Shawls.

The customs duty on imports amounted to Rs. 11,13,100 and on exports (rice and paddy) to Rs. 1,91,800, together Rs. 13,04,900, or Rs. 48,19,200 less than the collections in 1881-82, owing to the abolition of the import duties on all articles of merchandise, except arms and ammunition, liquors, opium and salt.

Customs.

The method of distinguishing foreign-going and coasting vessels has been altered by the Government of India, and a comparison cannot well be made with previous years. The figures show that 1,886 vessels entered and cleared to foreign ports with a tonnage of 1,769,256 tons,—that is, 223 vessels less than last year and a tonnage less by 69,254 tons. The steamers numbered 1,002 and sailing vessels 884; of these 982 were British vessels, 377 native craft and 368 Arab vessels, besides 58 Austrian, 29 Italian and 27 French vessels. The number of vessels which entered and cleared in ballast was 157, or 24 less than the last year. The canal was not so much used during the year, the steamers numbering only 805 against 931.

Foreign Shipping.

Coasting Trade.

The private coasting trade of the port of Bombay exhibits an increase of over 36½ lákhs as compared with the past year, the increase occurring in merchandise. The imports of Indian merchandise from the coast, about 994 lákhs, have increased considerably, but in foreign merchandise, about 12 lákhs, there has been a falling off. In the former such commodities as cotton, myrabolams, turmeric, wheat, jowári, and bájri, gunny cloth, cutch and gambier, betelnut, refined sugar, tobacco and teak show a large increase; while indigo, cocoanuts, copra, rice, grains, gunny bags, cocoanut oil, cardamoms, pepper, unrefined sugar and wool show a large decrease. These goods are imported partly for consumption in Bombay and the adjacent country, but chiefly for export to foreign countries. The exports of Indain produce from Bombay to the coast amounted to 262 lákhs, and are slightly less than last year. They consist of cotton, twist, piece-goods, fruits, rice, gunny bags, seeds, silk piece-goods, betelnut and pepper, sugar and teak. The articles of foreign merchandise exported, about 373 lákhs, are cotton twist and piece-goods, brass, copper iron, paper, silk piece-goods, refined sugar, woollen piece-goods, hardware and cutlery.

Imports.

The imports from the ports in other presidencies amounted to 375 lákhs, from ports in this Presidency 335¼ lákhs and from ports in Native States to 315½ lákhs. The imports from Madras and generally from all the Native States declined, especially from Káthiáwár, Tranvancor and Goa; while from Cutch, Burmah, Bengal, Sind and the ports in this Presidency there was a considerable increase. Calcutta is the principal port of Bengal which carries on trade with Bombay, and the increase this year is in jute, gunny bags and cloth, betelnut, ginger and sugar, while less business has been done in indigo and rice. From Burmah was received more cotton, rice, gums, and principally teak, and from Sind came larger quantities of cotton, wheat, skins and ghi, but much less wool and indigo. There were larger imports of cotton, myrabolams, wheat, jowári, ground-nut and firewood from the minor ports in this Presidency, but smaller amounts of sugar, cardamoms, betelnut, rice, turmeric and pepper were received. From Cutch came large quantities of cotton and castor seed, but less wheat, whilst far smaller quantities of cotton, wheat and jowári were imported from Káthiáwár. The decline in Goa is owing to the smaller trade in cocoanuts and fruits, and from Travancor came less quantities of copra, coffee, cardamoms and pepper, but more of coir manufactures.

Bengal.

Burmah.

Sind.

Minor Ports.

Cutch.

Goa.

Tranvancor.

Export Coast Trade from Bombay.

The export trade shows a large increase to Bengal, to ports of this Presidency, and to Cutch, but to other places there is generally a large decrease. To Bengal the increase is chiefly in cotton and grey piece-goods; larger exports of coloured piece-goods, grain, gunny, sugar, copper, silk, kerosine oil and fruits were made to the ports of this Presidency, but the trade declined in unrefined sugar and cotton twist. More rice, wheat, gunny, sugar, twist and silk were sent to Cutch, and less gunny bags, opium and fruits. The decrease of exports to Madras is attributable to the falling off in cotton twist, wrought iron and refined sugar; and, with the exception of gunny bags and coloured piece-goods, the trade to Sind has declined. Less cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, rice, gunny bags, betelnut and sugar was sent to Káthiáwár, but more wheat, jowári, refined sugar and kerosine oil. To Goa and Travancor less silver was sent.

Bengal.

Cutch.

Madras.

Sind.

Goa, Travancor.

Coasting Shipping.

59,980 laden vessels entered and cleared the port with a tonnage of 1,722,890 tons,—an increase of 2,246 vessels, which occurs chiefly in native craft. Besides these, 31,075 vessels entered or cleared in ballast, which is an increase of 1,305 vessels over last year.

Entire Trade and Shipping.

The entire trade and shipping of the port of Bombay may be seen summarized in the following table:—

Trade.

	Rs.	+Increase. -Decrease.
Imports—		
Merchandise	29,43,02,000	+1,56,36,000
Treasure	10,92,42,000	+1,73,78,000
Government Stores ...	70,69,000	+12,43,000
„ Treasure ...	1,32,06,000	+44,79,000
	42,38,21,000	+3,87,38,000
Exports—		
Merchandise	37,71,30,000	-27,72,000
Treasure	1,20,22,000	-10,05,000
Government Stores ...	14,85,000	+1,73,000
„ Treasure ...	70,40,000	+56,74,000
	39,76,78,000	+20,68,000
Total—		
Merchandise	67,14,32,000	+1,28,63,000
Treasure	12,12,64,000	+1,63,72,000
Government Stores ...	85,55,000	+14,16,000
„ Treasure ...	2,02,46,000	+1,01,54,000
	82,14,99,000	+4,08,06,000

Shipping.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—				
With cargoes	49,541	20,36,710	+2,124	+86,800
In ballast	2,456	2,47,712	+345	-10,700
	51,997	22,84,422	+2,469	+76,100
Cleared—				
With cargoes	12,325	14,55,400	-101	-30,000
In ballast	28,776	6,74,400	+936	+88,200
	41,101	21,29,850	+835	+58,200
Total—				
With cargoes	61,866	34,92,100	+2,023	+56,800
In ballast	31,232	9,22,100	+1,281	+77,500
Total ...	93,098	44,14,200	+3,304	+1,34,300

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

The total value of the trade at the continental ports of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 784·5 lákhs, which shows an increase of 53·9 lákhs, or about 7 per cent. over that of the previous year. The increase is almost altogether due to greater trade with British ports in the Bombay Presidency, but there has been a considerable falling off in the trade with ports in Native States. The value of the Government stores and treasure imported and exported was 9·3 lákhs, or nearly 21 lákhs less than last year. In the trade with foreign ports the imports and exports of merchandise show an increase of 64 per cent. and 4 per cent respectively. The only port which trades to any extent with the United Kingdom is Kárwár, and the importation of cotton-ginning machinery for a new mill at Hubli has caused a large increase in that port. From Arabia dates and limestone have been imported in larger quantities into Kárwár, Honávar, Surat and Broach, and from Bassora large quantities of dates are taken direct to Broach, Viziádrug and Honávar. The development of this trade is due to the increasing demand for dates from the country above the ghâts. Salted fish and a small quantity of mats are imported from Mekrán and Sommiáni into Kalyán and Bulsár; the trade declined during the year, as these ports obtained their fish from Diu and other coast ports. The exports to the United Kingdom were altogether from Kárwár, and consisted of cotton and myrabolams. A few experimental shipments were made to Zanzibar and Madagascar in the last year, but as they have not been repeated, it is probable they were not successful. No grain was sent to Arabia, as they appear to have had good crops in that country, and the experimental consignment of cotton, bájri and wheat from Ratnágiri to Aden has not been repeated. On the whole the foreign export trade is very trifling, and barely amounts to half a lákh, chiefly in cotton and myrabolams sent to England from Kárwár. The imports mostly consist of dates and limestone for building. 81 laden vessels entered and cleared from foreign ports with a tonnage of 6,658 tons, besides 7 vessels which cleared in ballast.

Foreign Imports. United Kingdom. Arabia. Turkey. Mekrán. Foreign Exports. Zanzibar Madagascar. Arabia. Aden. Foreign Shipping.

The coasting trade of the subordinate ports with Indian ports amounted to 266·1 lákhs of imports, which is 19·5 lákhs more than last year; the exports amounted to 515·9 lákhs,—an increase of 33·2 lákhs. These increases have more than counterbalanced the falling off reported in the last year, and the exports continue to be about double the imports. From Bengal the imports only amounted to Rs. 37. From Madras they are 16·3 lákhs, and consist of cocoanuts, oils and salted fish, and teak sent to Ratnágiri and Surat. Sind sends wet dates and unrefined sugar to Gujarát ports. The trade of the Ratnágiri ports is by far the largest of any in the Presidency, and amounts to 90 lákhs; Kánara ports come next with 47 lákhs, Gujarát with 37 lákhs, and Thána with 33 lákhs. The trade generally increased in piece-goods, grain, gunny bags, jute cloth, country spirits, metals, kerosine-oil, dried fruits, silk and refined sugar; while it declined in salt, cotton twist, and unrefined sugar, zinc and cotton. From Goa were exported larger quantities of cocoanuts to Gujarát and Ratnágiri, and of salted fish and timber to Ratnágiri. Salted fish from Káthiáwár was sent to ports of Trombay; grain, cotton and oil-cakes were taken to Bulsár, and Porbandar stones to Broach. Bassein and Panvel took larger quantities of grain from Gáikwár ports, but Bulsár took less tobacco from Cambay.

Coast Trade of Subordinate Ports. Imports. Madras. Sind. Goa. Káthiáwar. Gáikwár.

The largest exports from subordinate ports are made to Madras ports, 23·4 lákhs; greater quantities of salt were sent forward from Uran, and of cotton, timber and piece-goods from Kárwár, and twist from Broach. Salt is the principal article of export to Bengal from Uran and Panvel; the quantity remains the same as last year, but the value is less, owing to the decrease of duty; less cotton was also sent there from Kárwár. From Surat and Broach less cotton seeds and grains were sent to Sind. The trade with British ports in Bombay has increased to 446·3 lákhs; larger exports of cotton and firewood were made from Gujarát ports, and the trade from Uran has increased, but Thána, Alibág and Kánara show a falling off. Of the total trade, Gujarát has the largest share,—127 lákhs, whilst Kánara shows 96 lákhs, Ratnágiri 92 lákhs, Thána 58 lakhs, and Uran 55 lákhs. Trade increased chiefly in cotton,

Exports. Madras. Bengal. Sind.

myrabolams, wheat, bájri and country liquor, and decreased in dyeing and colouring materials, salt, linseed, sugar and cardamoms. Large number of people from Ratnágiri and Alíbág are now engaged on the railway works at Goa, and as their principal food is rice, larger quantities of that grain have been exported to Goa from Vengúrla and Alíbág. Rice was also sent to Diu from Tárápur and Trombay. Salt is supplied to Cochin and Travancor from Uran; a little larger quantity was sent to Cochin and a smaller quantity to Travancor in this year. Bamboos and timber were sent to Cutch from Gujarát ports, but less jágri from Jaitápur and Anjanvel. More cotton seed was sent to Káthiáwár from Broach, and rice and teak from Thána, but less timber from Bulsár. To Cambay no exports of grain were made from Panvel, and the trade with Bassein also declined.

Rice.

Salt.

Timber.

Coast Shipping.

The coast trade was carried on in 108,441 vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes and having a tonnage of 1,885,400 tons, besides 75,012 which came and went in ballast.

Customs.

The gross collections of customs revenue in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 13,12,200 in Bombay and to Rs. 35,100 in Continental ports, together Rs. 13,47,300, against Rs. 62,14,700 in 1881-82.

SIND.

Karáchi.

The total trade of Karáchi amounted to 707·7 lákhs, which is 78·6 lakhs greater than the last year. There was a small decrease in foreign imports, but a considerable increase in the exports. The coasting trade in imports of merchandise also declined, but there was some increase in exports.

Foreign Trade.

The effect of the abolition of duty has been to swell the import of foreign merchandise free from duty by 29·6 lakhs, while the value of goods still liable to duty declined by 33·7 lakhs. There was an increase in treasure imported to pay for exports, and this leaves the net imports at 1·3 lakhs less than the last year. The exports of merchandise have increased by 62 lákhs, but less treasure was sent out, and the export trade is better by 61·9 lákhs. Government imported 12 lákhs of stores; the value is less than last year, owing to completion of railway works; a small amount was exported, chiefly of telegraph stores, to the Persian Gulf.

United Kingdom.

The trade with the United Kingdom declined by 15½ lakhs. Imports of cotton goods show an increase, although there was a large reduction in the quantity of grey piece-goods, liquor, machinery, and railway materials imported. The imports of metals exhibit an increase. The export of cotton fell off by 11·8 lákhs, and there was also a decrease in the exports of hides, provisions and wool; on the other hand, the export of wheat, grain, rapeseed and tea was much larger.

France.

Italy.

Belgium.

Persia.

Arabia.

Mekrán.

The imports from France are trifling, and consist of spirits and wines; but the exports to that country increased by 16·3 lakhs, chiefly in gingelly and rapeseed; less wheat was, however, exported to France. Less cotton was sent to the United Kingdom, Austria and Italy, and less hides, gingelly and rapeseed to the latter country, whilst the exports of cotton to France, China and Belgium were larger than in the previous year. The exports to Belgium have risen to 64½ lákhs, chiefly in wheat and rapeseed, and it is said that the quality of the wheat being good, it is competing successfully with American wheat at Antwerp. From Persia less dates were received and more cotton piece-goods. Indigo and rice were sent to that country in increased quantities. Sind indigo is of inferior quality, and cannot find a market in Europe, the price had fallen, and the local consumption has therefore increased. The rice harvest was abundant, and stimulated exports to England, France and Persia. Greater quantities of dates came from Arabia, and more cotton piece-goods and grain were sent there. The local market for piece-goods was depressed, and dealers exported their goods to Persia and Arabia to find a better price. There being no local demand, the import of wool from the Mekrán Coast was checked, but more grain was sent there.

Foreign Imports.

Cotton Twist.

Piece-goods.

Liquor.

Metals.

Dates.

Machinery

Wool.

More apparel and coal were imported, and about 2 lákhs more of cotton twist to be forwarded to the Punjáb, the railway rates having been reduced. The import of grey piece-goods fell off by about 4 lákhs, as there was no local demand, nor any for the Punjáb, but there was a small increase in white and coloured piece-goods. Less hardware was imported. In liquor the decline is 2·9 lakhs, caused by smaller receipts of beer and brandy. Beer is exposed to the competition of the local breweries in the North-West, but the imports of whisky and gin are considerably larger, and are rapidly increasing. Copper and iron have been received in large quantities, owing to railway communication with the Punjáb and the reduction of railway rates. Dates were largely imported from Turkey in Asia and Arabia, where the crop was said to be large, and the lower prices stimulated the consumption. The imports of machinery have declined by 5·1 lákhs, as railways have not been pushed on; and as the demand for wool was not active, the receipts from Mekrán and Sommian declined.

Foreign Exports.

Piece-goods.

Wool.

Wheat.

There is a small increase in the cotton goods sent to Persia to relieve a depressed market, and the exports of wool to the United Kingdom fell off by nearly 3 lákhs. The exports of wheat displayed an increase of 33 lákhs, and wheat was sent for the first time direct to Holland and Portugal. Comparatively a very large business has been done

in jowári and bájri, and the value of those cereals exported has risen to 7½ lákhs : the principal consumers being Belgium, England and France, where these grains compete with American maize. The export of rapeseed has arisen from 8 to 31 lákhs ; all countries, but chiefly France and Belgium, appear to have taken larger quantities. The exports of gingelly seed have risen. Kangra valley tea is now exported *viâ* Karáchi instead of Calcutta, and the quantity shipped was of the value of 3·4 lakhs. Jowári and Bájri. Rapeseed. Gingelly. Tea.

243 steamers and 528 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 281,000 tons entered and cleared the port with cargoes ; this shows an increase of 398 vessels. Besides these, 68 vessels entered and cleared in ballast. 28 more vessels went through the Suez Canal than in the last year, but 7 less arrived through it. Shipping.

The customs collected amounted to Rs. 3,87,500, against Rs. 5,63,800, the decrease being due to the abolition of duty. On liquors, however, on which the duty is retained, the duty was less by Rs. 62,000, but on rice and paddy it increased by Rs. 14,600. The duty is refunded on goods in transit to Kashmir. Customs.

The imports into Karáchi by the coasting trade amounted to 191 lákhs and the exports to 109 lákhs ; the former show a decrease of 7½ lákhs from all ports except Bengal and Madras. Smaller quantities of Indian cotton grey goods, cocoanuts, rice and wheat were received, while the imports of jute, gunny bags and timber were larger. Of foreign merchandise more cotton goods and coloured goods, iron, copper, silk and tea were imported, but less refined sugar. The decline in rice and wheat may be explained by the better harvests in Sind, and the demand for bags in which to export the grain explains the increase in gunny bags. The large number of buildings in course of construction in Karáchi and along the railway accounts for the increase in timber receipts. The cheap rates at which English cotton goods were selling in Bombay induced more imports of these goods from that port rather than direct from England. The iron and copper and silk imported are chiefly to satisfy a demand in the Punjáb. China tea is much used by the natives in preference to Indian, and hence the increase, whilst the decline in refined sugar from the Mauritius is due to an overstocked market. The imports of cotton twist are a trifle less than the last year, but there has been a preference shown for the Indian makes in place of English makes, whilst the reverse was the case with cotton piece-goods, the Indian makes being displaced by English goods. Karáchi Coasting Trade. Imports.

The exports from Karáchi to the coast have increased by 10¾ lakhs, the chief increase being in shipments to Bombay and to ports in Native States. More cotton, wheat, bájri and jowári, and skins were sent out, but less indigo and wool. Cotton in place of going direct to Europe has been more largely exported through Bombay, and the bumper harvests naturally stimulated exports of wheat, grains and seeds. Greater facilities for curing skins exist in Bombay, and the trade has been diverted to that port. The decline in indigo is perhaps owing to the greater demand in Persia. Exports from Karáchi to the Coast.

19·8 lákhs of treasure were imported, including half a lákh of gold, which may be explained by the activity of the export trade. No treasure was exported. 2,803 vessels with a tonnage of 376,000 tons entered and cleared with cargoes and 727 in ballast. The increase in the export trade attracted several steamers in ballast. Treasure.

Sind Subordinate Ports.

The little port of Keti has a trifling foreign trade to the Mekrán Coast ; Sirganda has none. The imports into Keti were valued at 8½ lákhs, and there was an increase in coal for the use of certain steamers, cotton goods, earthenware, gunny bags, oils and sugar. The exports amounted to 6 lákhs, and the fall in prices caused a decline in exports of rice and paddy, but there was an increase in the quantities of grain and seeds sent out principally to Cutch. The whole trade of Sirganda amounted to 1·6 lákhs, the exports to Cutch being seriously checked. The customs collected at these two ports were Rs. 24,240.

ADEN.

The total trade of this settlement, sea-borne as well as inland, amounted to 406·3 lákhs, showing an increase of 35·4 lakhs. The trade by sea increased very considerably, imports by land increased slightly, but the exports decreased, and both imports and exports of treasure declined.

The imports of merchandise by sea amounted to 214·6 lakhs : the trade increased with almost all countries, but there was a decline of imports from Calcutta, Egypt, the East Coast of Africa, and Zanzibar. From the United Kingdom more coal, apparel, coloured twist and piece-goods were received, but less American cotton piece-goods and beer. Larger imports of treasure and ivory were received, from Abyssinia, but less feathers and pearls, and from the Mauritius came larger quantities of sugar and treasure. The United States sent a much larger quantity of cotton piece-goods, but less kerosine-oil. From Arabia came more coffee and skins, and from Bombay more coloured twist, cotton piece-goods, rice, metals, flour and ginger, but there was a falling off in jowári, grey twist, unrefined sugar and tobacco. The decrease in the imports from the East Coast of Africa is chiefly in hides, gums and feathers, but there is a marked increase in coffee. Less cloves and til seed were received from Zanzibar, and from Egypt less treasure. Tobacco and wheat came in smaller quantities form Persia, and there was a large falling off in the import of rice from Calcutta. Imports. United Kingdom. Abyssinia. United States. Bombay.

Coal. Coal was landed in immense quantities to meet the great demand for the transports and other vessels proceeding to Egypt, and the apprehension of danger to the canal caused the coal companies to put down their stocks at Aden.

Coffee. The coffee trade has now quite recovered from the check it experienced in the drought of 1880-81, and the receipts have been larger than ever.

Piece-goods. In cotton piece-goods the imports have increased by 6 lákhs, owing to the demand from the surrounding countries, while the lower price of Bombay-made goods has caused a material increase in their importations. Two more American vessels arrived direct from Boston and New York with cotton and oil, and caused an increase of American goods. The English coloured piece-goods have been displaced by imports from Singápur and Bombay.

Skins. The increase in skins was caused by a demand from the United States.

Provisions. A large quantity of flour and dates was sent to Aden.

Twist. The imports of dates from Turkey in Asia were considerable. More refined sugar was received from the Mauritius. The large decrease in grey twist from Bombay has been counteracted by increased imports of coloured or dyed twist for which there was a brisk demand from Abyssinia.

Feathers. The trade in feathers is declining; they are generally of inferior quality, and feathers of superior quality are now supplied to the Continental market from the Cape and Algeria.

Grain. The good harvests in Arabia caused a decrease in the demand for grain, and the imports of jowári and rice fell off materially.

Gums. The quantity of gums, seeds, spices and sugar brought to Aden from the interior declined largely.

Tobacco. A large falling off is observable in tobacco from Persia and Bombay, and it is believed that shipments were made direct to Red Sea ports.

Treasure. Treasure shows a decrease of 3 lakhs in silver and 1½ lákhs in gold, chiefly from Bombay, Egypt and Arabia, while more was received from Abyssinia, Zanzibar and Mauritius.

The import trade from Berbera amounted to 7·1 lákhs, and from Bulhar 1·1 lakh; it has declined during the year, but is better than the average.

Exports. The exports to the United Kingdom, Bombay and Mauritius declined considerably, while a marked increase is observable in the exports to the United States, France, Austria, Abyssinia and Egypt, the net result being an increase of 11·9 lakhs.

Coffee. The increase in coffee has been nearly 10 lákhs, chiefly to France and Austria. France absorbs 35 per cent. of the trade, the United States 28 per cent., and the United Kingdom 22 per cent.

Piece-goods. A large quantity of cotton piece-goods was sent to Abyssinia, the Somali Coast and Arabia, the demand being chiefly for grey cotton goods of Bombay make.

Skins. Skins have been exported very largely to the United States, and dates to the Somali Coast.

Grains More silk goods and spices and sugar were sent to Arabia. There was no demand for grain, and the exports declined.

Treasure. Increase. Less gums and resins were sent to England and Bombay, and gingelly seed and sugar to Arabia. The export of treasure declined in gold by 1·2 lákhs and in silver by 4·3 lákhs, chiefly to Bombay and Mauritius, but more was sent to Arabia and Zailah.

Inland Trade. The number of camels laden with merchandise and water, fodder and firewood that entered Aden was 206,058, or 6,798 less than the last year. Of these 55,304 were laden with water from Shaikh Othman. A portion of the population having been removed to that town the camel loads of fodder, grain and water decreased; whereas more coffee, fresh provision and fuel were imported. The value of the import trade amounted to 20 lákhs,—a small increase over that of the preceding year, but less than the average, as it is said that produce finds its way to Turkish ports such as Hodaida and Jeddah. The export trade by land was valued at nearly 8 lakhs; the trade in cotton twist and piece-goods, metals, silk, spices, tobacco and woollen goods has been gradually declining. It is probable that the transit duties levied by the Chiefs in the interior have interfered with the trade.

Shipping. 5,599 vessels (or 375 more than in the previous year) with a tonnage of 4,701,000 tons, entered and cleared the port. The number of steamers increased considerably, while there has been a falling off in sailing ships and country craft. Almost half the steamers call at the port only to coal. The decrease in native craft is due to Egyptian steamers regularly calling at ports in the African and Red Sea coast.

Public Works.

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 75,38,047. In round figures, the expenditure on new works was 33⅓ lákhs; on repairs 26½ lákhs; on establishment 13⅓ lákhs; on tools and plant ¾ lákh, and on the barrack department 1¼ lákhs.

Military. The expenditure under the head Military was Rs. 10,93,253, of which Rs. 2,84,693 was for original works, and Rs. 4,91,580 for repairs; the balance being for establishment, tools and plant, and barrack department. It has been decided to erect a fortified post at Ahmadabad, consisting of a fort wall with ditch and glacis outside, two bastions, a drawbridge and gate; but no progress has been made with it, owing to want of funds. The work for the protection of Manora Point at Karáchi, which was completed at a cost of Rs. 96,583, has fulfilled its purpose so far as it goes. At Aden improvements were made to the road at the Little Pass at Steamer Point. Quarters were provided for the chief warder of the Central Military Prison at Poona; and the old guard-room and cells in the old Artillery Lines were converted into quarters for the farrier major assistant at the Army Veterinary School. At Kirkee 8 old single-storied barracks were dismantled, and on the site of barrack No. 10 a school-house has been erected. Work at the hospital for British troops at Ahmadabad has been carried on during the year, and at Jacobabad the construction of new Native Infantry lines was continued; at the close of the year 4 blocks were completed and handed over

to the regiment. The new lines for a company of sappers and miners at Steamer Point, Aden, are still in progress.

At Bombay a platform to receive eight 38-ton guns was built in the Gun Carriage Factory at Colába. The quarters for store lascárs at Siwri and the bungalows for warrant officers of the Ordnance Department on the Esplanade were completed and handed over for occupation. Some progress was made with the ordnance depôt at Ahmadabad, the ball ammunition room was completed, and the shifting room, workshop, European and Native guard-rooms were nearly finished.

A commissariat office was erected at Ahmadabad, and some progress was made with the buildings for the Sub-Marine Mining Defences at Manora, consisting of a magazine for gun-cotton, primer room, loading room and general store room: the pier has not been commenced, as funds were not available.

Civil Buildings.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 23,23,648,—Rs. 14,13,806 being for original works, and Rs. 4,59,905 for repairs; the balance being for establishment and tools and plant.

The works for the Salt Department consisted of the adaptation of an office at the Custom House and bungalows and out-houses at Udu. The tramway at Udu was completed, and a lift and force pump for the supply of drinking water was put up at Moach. A residence was provided for the ábkári inspector at Pen, and accommodation for the Bhil Agency Office at Nandurbár. For the Revenue Department a bungalow was built for the Collector at Alíbág, and works in connection with the mámlatdárs' offices at Pen, Khed, Muddebihál, Shahdádpur, Islámpur, Pandharpur and Revdanda were carried on. Custom-houses were also erected at Málvan and Jaitápur. The only work for the post office was a small office at Miyágám in Broach, and for the telegraph work was commenced on a large store yard with sheds and offices at Wádi Bandar Railway Terminus in Bombay.

Under general buildings the following works were undertaken:—Renewing the roof of the European General Hospital at Bombay; provision of a semi-permanent shed for the accommodation of presses and compositors of the Central Press in the compound of the Old Secretariat; improvements to the Government House at Parel; provision of detached latrines in the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital; the filling up of Dick's Tank and the erection of a fountain on the reclaimed ground in the compound of that hospital, and provision of the remaining 3 blocks of servants' quarters at the same place; erection of quarters for women students in connection with the Grant Medical College; construction of godowns, &c., for the stores of the Executive Engineer, Presidency; improving the tank in the vicinity of Government House, Parel; erection of dispensaries at Umbargaon, Bhiwndi, Shevgaon, Khergám, Anklesvar, Vágra, Mahudha, Wajeria and Háveri, which were undertaken from local funds; construction of 5 blocks of servants' quarters for the Government House at Mahábaleshvar; erection of a bed-room pavilion, with a Turkish bath attached, at Government House, Ganesh Khind; erection of a civil hospital at Dápoli; and the restoration and adaptation of ancient Muhammadan buildings at Bijápur.

In Sind the works undertaken were—the construction of a new office for the Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind; completion of the additions and alterations to the Commissioner's Printing Press, and of the project for supplying water to the Government House at Karáchi.

The Mission Church at Ahmadnagar and the cemetery at Poona were completed.

At Bombay the quarters and out-houses for the Superintendent and Teacher of the Institution in the compound of the School of Art were finally completed and handed over to the school authorities, and further additions and alterations were effected in the School of Art itself. Part of the clock and chiming machinery received from England for the University Clock Tower was put up. The west wing and central feature of the Cathedral High School have been completed and handed over for occupation; the construction of the east wing is in progress.

The foundations for a high school at Broach were excavated, and a general library and reading room were built at Thána. 12 school-houses in different parts of the Presidency were completed, and 8 others were in a forward state. The accommodation at St. Mary's School for girls at Poona has been greatly enlarged.

At Thána quarters were built for the matrons in charge of the female convicts in the Criminal Jail. The drainage system in the Criminal Jail at Ahmadabad having proved inefficient, and been pronounced by the sanitary authorities to be prejudicial to the health of the prisoners, it was resolved to adopt a new system of drainage, and the work was completed during the year under review. Increased accommodation was provided in the workshops in the Deccan Central Jail at Yerowda by the erection of 3 additional sheds. The old buildings forming the female prison in the City Jail at Poona having been found unsafe, was pulled down and rebuilt on the same plan. In the Kaira District the work of converting the lock-up into a district jail at Godhra, affording accommodation for prisoners, jail establishment, and superintendent of police, was in progress.

The new Subordinate Judge's Court at Vágra was finally completed, and buildings for the Courts at Anklesvar, Bársi and Suttána have been commenced. The old Brigade Mess of the Sind Horse at Jacobabad was purchased for use as a Court-house.

Police lines were erected at Poinád in Kolába, and similar works at Limbi, Thala and Kaira were also in progress. Police lines were also erected at Návápur in Khándesh, at Sirsi in Kánara, and at Belgaum part of the work has been completed. 8 pendalls for the accommodation of the police have been constructed at Karáchi.

Roads.

The total outlay on communications—including roads and bridges—was Rs. 33,23,003, of which Rs. 11,14,722 was for original works, and Rs. 15,65,174 for repairs; the remainder being for establishment, and tools and plant.

The works executed for the improvement of communications in the Presidency extended over a large area, and consisted of various items, but the following is a concise description of the more important works carried out in each district:—

Northern Konkan.—The Collector of Thána, as Political Agent, entered into an agreement with the Rája of Jawhár by which Government have undertaken to construct a road 26 miles in length from the Dáhánu Road Railway Station to the limit of the Jawhár territory at Talowli, on the condition that no tolls or transit dues are to be levied by the Rája on any portion of the road which passes through his territory, and the first section of this road, Dáhánu to Charoti, was commenced. The roads over the Chahad Khind* and that from Wowla to Ghodbandar Creek* were completed in 1882-83. A new road was constructed round the Pokran Tank.* The first section of the road to connect the táluka town of Váda with the main Bombay and Agra Road at Bhiwndi* was in progress, as also the fourth, or the Savalgaon-Kutal section of the road from Kalyán to the Málsej Ghát.

Surat.—Nearly the whole of the road from Surat to Bárdoli,* in British territory, has been opened for traffic. The Fulpára-Ushanikumár Road* has been nearly completed, only 3 masonry dips remaining to be done for want of funds.

Broach.—The construction of the masonry dips for facilitating the traffic on the Dholia-Khari, on the Jambusar and Tankária Road,* described in last year's report, was completed. Work was in progress on the road, 3 miles long, from Anklesvar to Borebhata.* On the road from Broach to Dehej,* which is being carried out by contract, progress was retarded partly owing to delay in the land being handed over to the Public Works Department, and partly on account of scarcity of labour in consequence of the village people being engaged in collecting cotton crops.

Kaira.—The work of improving and metalling the British and Báriya sections of the road from Godhra to Jhálod was completed, and the road opened for traffic. Considerable progress was made on the road from the Dákor and Kapadvanj line towards Baya and Modása, which is the first section of a comprehensive scheme for joining Modása with the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The road from Vásna to the Sábarmatti River* was completed and opened for traffic. Work was nearly completed in metalling the Nadiád-Mahudha section of the road from Nadiád to Kapadvanj,* and the road opened for traffic. The British portion (3½ miles) of the road from A'nand to Petlád* was nearly completed, but the section in the Baroda territory is in a very backward state. All the masonry works and nearly the whole of the bridge over the Khári River on the road from the Báreji Railway Station to Náika,* were completed in 1882-83. The embanked and drained road between the Nadiád Railway Station to the town* was practically completed. Work was in progress on the road from the railway station at Godhra to the Kálol Road,* including a masonry bridge of 7 spans of 20 feet each.

Ahmadabad.—The metalled road from Sánand and Sarkhej to the Sábarmati Railway Station,* which was commenced in 1878-79, was completed in 1882-83. Some of the culverts, drains and dips on the road from Dhandhuka to the Ránpur Railway Station have been constructed, and the earthworks nearly completed.

Kánara.—Improvements, consisting of clearing away the jungle and cutting in rock, were effected on the Arbyle Ghát on the road from Kárwár to Hubli. About 16 out of 22 miles of the road from Siddápur to Nilkund* were completed.

Dhárwár.—The portion, from Dambal to Mundargi, of the road from Gadag *viâ* Dambal to Hesrur was in progress; and the portion between the Nágsamudra and Katmuchgi of the Sirsi and Bádámi Road* has been entirely finished. The other two portions between Abigeri and Ron* and Katmuchgi and Abigeri are approaching completion. The portion between Mundargi and Virápur Pass of the Masur and Mundargi Road* has been widened, and the gradients on the pass have been eased off. The work of constructing improved crossings to the seven nálas on the road between Nágsamudra and Katmuchgi was completed during the year. A concrete causeway across the Bennihalla Nála, near Navalgund, has been erected close by the site of the bridge formerly proposed to be built.

Belgaum.—On the road from Belgaum to Panchgaon a large bridge has been constructed at Sutgatty, and rest-houses were erected at Sutgatty and Halki. The second section, from Gybikhind to Dájipur, of the road from Nipáni to Dájipur has been completed, with the exception of a small culvert. The bridges and drains on the first section, from Nipáni to Gybikhind, have been completed. Dharmsháláas have been built at Manoli, Astoli and Konur.

Kaládgi.—2 bridges and 4 drains have been completed on the Kajidoni-Bágalkot section of the road from Vengúrla to Hungund* *viâ* the Amboli Ghát. The whole of the embankment, collecting and spreading muram, provision of paved dips, &c., have been carried out on the Bijápur-Honvád section of the road from Mirya Bay to Shindgi. Nine miles of the crossing of the Krishna River at Kolhár, on the Sholápur and Hubli Road, have been improved. The road from Bágalkot to Hungund* is approaching completion. A new twin ferry boat, with wire rope, iron floats, &c., was provided for crossing the Krishna

Note.—All those works marked with* were undertaken from Local Funds.

River at Kolhár. The masjid near the Sultán Mahomed's mausoleum at Bijápur is being converted into a travellers' bungalow.

Ratnágiri.—The Ambá Ghát road has been completed and opened for traffic.

Sátára.—The road between Shirval and the Varandha Ghát has been considerably improved during the year, and the whole of the improvements to the Wái-Shirgaon and Shergaon Khind Road* were completed. The Peth-Sángli* and Karád-Tásgaon roads* were also considerably improved.

Poona District.—The improvements to the Khed-Bhimáshankar road* were completed.

Sholápur.—The Bársi-Yedsi road has been improved by spreading metal on it and constructing road drains and a retaining wall. 7 miles out of the 21 of the Sholápur-Tákli road have been improved.

Ahmadnagar.—In this collectorate the Rajur-Bari section of the Loni Bari road* and the feeder road from Pimpri to Shrigonda* were completed, and progress was being made in effecting improvements to the roads from Sangamner to Kalas* and from Kalas to Ankola.* The feeder roads from the village of Vámbori to the Vámbori Railway Station; from Belwandi to Dhond;* from Loni to Belápur; from Belápur town to the railway station; from Ráhátta to Chitali;* and from Kopargam to Signápur Station were under construction.

Násik.—Cuttings, embankments and six retaining walls were completed on a muram road 16 feet wide over the Nánási Ghát. Work was in progress on the Násik Dindori and Kalvan Road* mentioned in previous reports, and the road as far as the Iwat Bari has been opened for traffic. The Obhada Bari Ghát Road* was almost completed during the year under review, and is now open for traffic.

Khándesh.—The work on the road from Dhulia to Pimpalner* was suspended for some time until it was decided whether or not the road should be carried to Pimpalner. The embankment of earth, muram ballasting and 2 culverts and drains were completed on the Dondaicha to Ramala, or third section, of the road from Songir to Nandurbár.* The work on the second section of the road from Jalgaon to Dharangaon* consisted of earth embankments and cuttings, and 6 drains and culverts; and work was almost completed in improving and deviating the remaining portion of the Bhadgaon Model Farm Road.

Surat.—Half of the work of constructing a timber top bridge of 50 feet waterway and 10 feet broad, to allow one cart to pass, on the road from Variao to Chapra Bhati to the railway station at Amroli,* was done during 1882-83, and it is expected that the bridge will shortly be completed. Bridges.

Kaira.—Of the 2 bridges over the Vakadi and Dohi Rivers, on the road from Godhra to Jhálod, that over the latter has been nearly completed, and it is hoped that the one over the former will be thrown open for traffic in 1883-84; great progress was made in the construction of a bridge and drains on the road from Kálol to Chámpáner.* Materials were being collected for the construction of bridges and drains on the Godhra-Shera section of the Godhra and Lúnáváda Road,* and on the Godhra and Dohad Road.*

Ahmadabad.—The wooden piled bridge across the Durid Creek, on the Gogha-Dhandhuka Road, which was begun last year, was completed during the year.

Kánara.—The Benihalla bridge, on the Dhárwár and Kumta road, which was in progress last year, has been completed. The bridge over the Nugi nála, on the road from Kadra to Shetowna, was more than half finished.

Belgaum.—A bridge over nála No. 5 and 3 slab drains on the road between Udgaon and Miraj have been constructed. Bridge No. 517 on the Belgaum and Vengúrla road, *viâ* the Parpoli Ghát, has been reconstructed.

Ratnágiri.—The bridge over the Golowli nála, on the Ratnágiri and Chiplún road, has been completed and opened for traffic. At Hatkambe, about 9 miles from Ratnágiri, 2 wooden bridges, one of 24 feet span and the other of two spans of 24 feet each, were commenced, and the masonry work completed. A similar bridge of two spans of 32 feet each over the Kajavi nála, on the Hatkambe and Dájipur road,* was commenced; the masonry work has been nearly completed.

Sholápur.—Steps were being taken to complete a bridge of 14 openings of 25 feet span over the Mela nála, on the Poona and Sholápur road, the piers of which have been standing for years, and it is expected that the structure will be available for traffic shortly. Work was well advanced on the piers of a bridge of 5 openings of 30 feet across the Karha River at Sásvad, which has been undertaken to give access to the mámlatdár's kacheri, communication with which is impossible during high floods.

Ahmadnagar.—In this district work was in progress during 1882-83 on a bridge over the Sita Rapid.*

Shikárpur.—The 2 bridges over the Sháh Hamir, on the Lárkhána and Rato-dero and Sujáwal roads,* and one over the Sukkur Canal on the Sukkur and Rahuja Road* were completed during the year under review.

Jacobabad.—In this district the only work under this head was a bridge over the Mirzawah, on the road from Jacobabad to Thul, which was completed during 1882-83.

Note.—All those works marked with* were undertaken from Local Funds.

Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements the total expenditure was Rs. 7,83,256, of which Rs. 5,19,353 was for original works, and Rs. 1,30,230 for repairs; the balance being for establishment and tools and plant.

Municipal Works.

The new markets at Thána† were completed during 1882-83. The work in connection with the water-supply to the town of Roha, in the Kolába Collectorate, was likewise completed, and the scheme for supplying the town of Sátára with water was in progress.

6 wells for the water-supply of the Kaira District at Páli,* Khánkuva,* Virsad,* Ashipura,* Dákor and Kapadwánj road* were completed, and those at Sili,* Jurguya,* Khambhaluj* and Sunda* were in progress. Improvements to 2 out of 13 tanks at various places in this district were completed, and the rest were in progress with the likelihood of most of them being completed during 1883-84.

In Dhárwár improvements were effected to the tanks at Nadgunki* and Kalkeri* and to the tank at Kagdul,* in the Parasgad Táluka in Belgaum. The works in connection with the restoration of the Begam Tank at Bijápur were also entirely completed.

A special grant of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for improving the water-supply in Ahmadnagar, and about 25 works were taken in hand, which consisted of building new wells, reconstructing old ones, and effecting certain repairs to the existing wells and springs in the beds of the rivers; but 21 wells remained unfinished, owing to failure in getting water at the estimated depths and other difficulties.

Harbour Works.

Karáchi Harbour Works.—Though the maintenance and repairs of the Manora Breakwater devolve now on the Karáchi Harbour Board, a brief notice of its state may as usual be given here. The breakwater stood the south-west monsoon of 1882 without material injury, as it has now done for eight successive monsoons, a small gap only having been made in the more recently executed concrete capping. The dredging of the harbour was carried on more vigorously than usual (being the fifth since the annual grant of one lákh was established), as an extra grant of Rs. 80,000 was made for dredging and other expenses connected with the addition to the dredging fleet of the powerful Dredger *Albuquerque*.

Northern Konkan.—With a view to accommodate all the inland salt traffic of the Bombay Harbour, Panvel and Kalyán, the Chendni Bandar is being extended, and the existing approach is increased to admit of the G. I. P. line of rails being laid down on it with a siding. This is being done at the cost of Port Funds, aided by a small grant from Imperial Funds.

Aden.—The Maala Pier was widened at the cost of Port Funds, and the present flat chunam roof of the godown at Maala is being replaced by corrugated iron sheeting.

RAILWAYS.

The following is a statement of the length of the Guaranteed, State and Native State Railways, open for traffic, under construction, or under survey, which were under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year 1882-83 :—

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for Traffic for any part of the year.	Under Construction.	Under Survey.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
	Guaranteed.				
5′ 6″	Great Indian Peninsula	1,288	...	...	Guaranteed.
5′ 6″	Bombay, Baroda & Central India...	438⅓	...	...	
Metre.	Southern Marátha	...	378	77	
	State.				
5′ 6″	Pátri Branch	22½	...	...	Worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.
5′ 6″	Dhond and Manmád	145¾	...	...	Worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company.
5′ 6″	Khámgaon	8	...	...	Do. do.
5′ 6″	Amraoti	6	...	...	Do. do.
5′ 6″	Bhopál	11½	...	...	Do. do.
5′ 6″	Bársi Road to Bársi	...	...	20½	Proposed Provincial line.
5′ 6″	Surat, Bárdoli, Songad and Nandurbár	...	...	91	Do. do. do.
Metre.	Western Deccan	...	...	241¾	From Poona to Belgaum.
2′ 6″	Broach-Jambusar	...	...	31	Proposed Provincial line.
	Native States.				
Metre.	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	...	...	Owned by Native States.
2′ 6″	Gáikwár's	60¼	...	...	Owned by the Baroda State. Worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.
	Guaranteed ...	1,726⅓	378	77	
	State	193¾	...	384¼	
	Native States ...	253¼	...	...	
	Total ...	2,173½	378	461¼	

Note.—All those works marked with* were undertaken from Local Funds; and those marked with† from Contributions.

Guaranteed Railways.

Great Indian Peninsula.

At the Bombay terminus the western façade, enclosing the passenger platform, was finished, and considerable progress made with the main building. The stores depôt at Parel has been completed, and at the Wádi Bandar the hydraulic apparatus has been brought into use for shunting wagons and making up trains. It is in contemplation to remove the locomotive depôt and the District Engineer's workshops from Byculla to Parel, by which a considerable area of land will be vacated. From Dádar to Bombay there will be 4 lines, 2 of which will be used for goods only and 2 for passengers. The up platforms at Byculla and other stations between Bombay and the Junction will be placed between the passenger and goods' lines, access to them being obtained from the east by overbridges or subways.

Retaining walls were built between the 24th and 25th Tunnels on the Bhor Ghát. The result is satisfactory, and this part of the ghát may now be considered quite safe from slips from above. The improvement of the water-supply at Igatpuri was undertaken. Girders have been substituted for arches at the Mannair viaduct; and the Abna bridge, which suffered severely from floods, is being reconstructed on an amended design. Pipariya Station has been enlarged to meet the demand of the traffic with Pachmari.

The most important of the proposed railways that affect the G. I. P. Railway are from Itarsi through Bhopál to Gwalior and Cawnpore; the extension of the Nágpur-Cháttisgarh State Railway eastwards; the extension of the Nizám's State Railway through the Chánda coal fields to Warora which should supply cheaper coal than is at present obtainable to the G. I. P. South-East line and to parts of the Southern Marátha system; and the branch lines to serve parts of Khándesh.

Accidents.

During the year there were 375 accidents in all, or 1 accident to every 22,993 train miles run. Of every million passengers that travelled, none were killed and 1·29 injured.

The subscribed capital amounts to Rs. 25,86,22,043, and the cost of way and works per mile to Rs. 1,66,882. No fresh capital was raised during the year. About 50 lákhs are locked up in stores, and opportunity will be taken on the transfer of the Company's stores to Parel to dispose of all unserviceable and obsolete stores.

The gross earnings in 1882 amounted to 353½ lákhs, or 33 lákhs more than the last year, and the expenses to 172 lákhs, or 13¾ lákhs greater than the sum expended last year. The net earnings have in consequence been reduced to Rs. 181½ lákhs, or 19⅓ lákhs more than last year. They are the largest yet realized, and may be ascribed to the great expansion of business which began early in 1881, but which was checked by the war in Egypt. The interest earned was equal to 7·04 per cent., against 6·29 in 1881, and the profit to the State after payment of the guaranteed interest was Rs. 23,89,400. The percentage of expenses to earnings, 48·6, shows a slight decrease, the tonnage of goods hauled increased to 1,684,283, and the number of passengers carried to 6,171,046. The coaching and goods traffic both show important increases. The former increased, specially in the receipts derived from the movement of troops in connection with the Egyptian expedition and in the increased number who availed themselves of the cheaper train service at the 2½ pies per mile rate. The coolie class contributed no less than 36⅓ lákhs to the receipts, which amount to $\frac{7}{10}$ths of the ordinary passenger traffic. The improvement in goods' traffic was confined to the first half of the year, as owing to the interference to trade by the war it declined in the second half. Cotton and wheat were the principal commodities carried, and contributed 106 lákhs to the gross earnings.

The working expenses increased by 13¾ lákhs, due in part to the substitution of steel for iron rails, the renewal of sleepers, and repairs to bridges and banks caused by floods. Greater attention was paid to repairs of carriages and wagons, and the greater traffic caused an increase of traffic expenses. The Company paid Rs. 2,40,000 to Government as the rent of the Dhond line and the Berár Branches which they manage, and appropriated Rs. 6,60,000 of the earnings as expenses and profit.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Progress was made with the new Dádar Station, and there will be a covered way between the Baroda and G. I. P. lines. Improvements were made to the Máhím Station, a new station was erected at Maroli, and the plans were ready for others at Bháyndar and Navsári. The line is being doubled from Andheri to Virár. The low-level bridge over the Mahi on the Godhra line was nearly ready, and a good part of the line between Sábli and Wadhwán was fenced. The sidings at the salt works at Khárághoda were completed; an open platform in extension of the existing covered platform was put in hand immediately after sanction, and finished soon after the close of the year.

A new building for the Mechanics' Institute at Parel was completed and opened by His Excellency the Governor in March, 1883; it has been finally decided by a committee presided over by the Director General of Railways that a separate school at Abu, distinct from the Lawrence School, should be built for the children of the European railway employés in this Presidency. A church will be built at Parel at the joint expense of Government, the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Companies.

The question of through rates has been fully discussed, and the final orders of the Government of India were communicated in March 1883. The reduced through rates for grain and seeds from Delhi and stations on the Rájputána Railway to Bombay were to be brought into force in May, 1883, and are expected to result in a larger increased traffic.

The railway extension projects in connection with the B. B. & C. I. Railway are a line from Godhra to Ratlam of which the survey is in progress; a line from Surat to Vihara; it was proposed to extend this latter line as far as Nandurbár, but Government came to the conclusion that Khándesh would be better served by branches from the G. I. P. Railway; and a line from Broach to Jambusar.

Accidents. During the year there were 134 accidents in all, or 1 to every 13,133 train miles run. Of every million passengers 0·26 were killed and 0·66 injured.

The subscribed capital of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company is Rs. 8,78,94,540, and the cost of the railway per mile has been Rs. 1,53,205. Debentures at 4 per cent. to the value of £200,000 were paid off at maturity, and £ 100,000 borrowed at 3½ per cent. Over 34 lákhs were locked up in stores.

The gross earnings in 1882 amounted to 101¾ lákhs, and the expenses to 51¼ lákhs, leaving the net earnings at Rs. 50,10,872, which is Rs. 7½ lákhs less than in the last year. Out of the earnings, Rs. 43,03,000 were paid as guaranteed interest. The earnings have improved by 4 per cent., but the effect is destroyed by the greater increase of 29 per cent. in the expenses. The cost of working the line was 51 per cent. of the receipts,—an increase of 10 per cent. over the last year. The tonnage hauled was 717,624 tons, which shows a considerable increase, which is even more marked in the number of passengers.

The receipts from coaching traffic amounted to Rs. 32,14,842, which is a little less than the receipts in last year; the decrease is principally in passengers' baggage and for carriages and horses, while there is a large increase in parcels; but this appears to be due to a difference of classification, and the decrease under carriages is owing to the previous year's receipts being exceptional and influenced by the festivities at Baroda. The ordinary passengers increased by 290,242; but less was received from them, as fewer numbers travelled by first class and by mail trains. The local and suburban traffic forms an important item in the passenger traffic of this line, and the numbers and receipts have increased tenfold in five years. They are now returned at 4½ millions of passengers, who paid 3 lákhs to the Company. From the goods' traffic the amount earned was Rs. 66,53,319,—an increase of Rs. 4,66,161; but it appears that this improvement is due, not to the local trade, but to the foreign traffic receipts, chiefly *viâ* Sábarmati and Dádar. Cotton, metals, piece-goods, salt and wheat contributed to the increase, and in wheat especially the traffic has been active—doubtless the result of the recent reduction in the rates for through carriage. More cotton was sent chiefly by the Rájputána line and from Broach and Wadhwán, and the increase is in full-pressed bales, a small decrease occurring in half-pressed and unpressed bales. The receipts from this source have risen from 3¾ lákhs to 11 lákhs in five years, and the exports to Bombay by sea and by rail in that period show that there is a decided tendency to use the railway rather than the sea route. The increased outturn of salt from Khárághoda has influenced the quantity carried by rail, but there has been a large decrease in the export of sugar from Bombay and G. I. P. Railway stations to Rájputána and Ahmadabad.

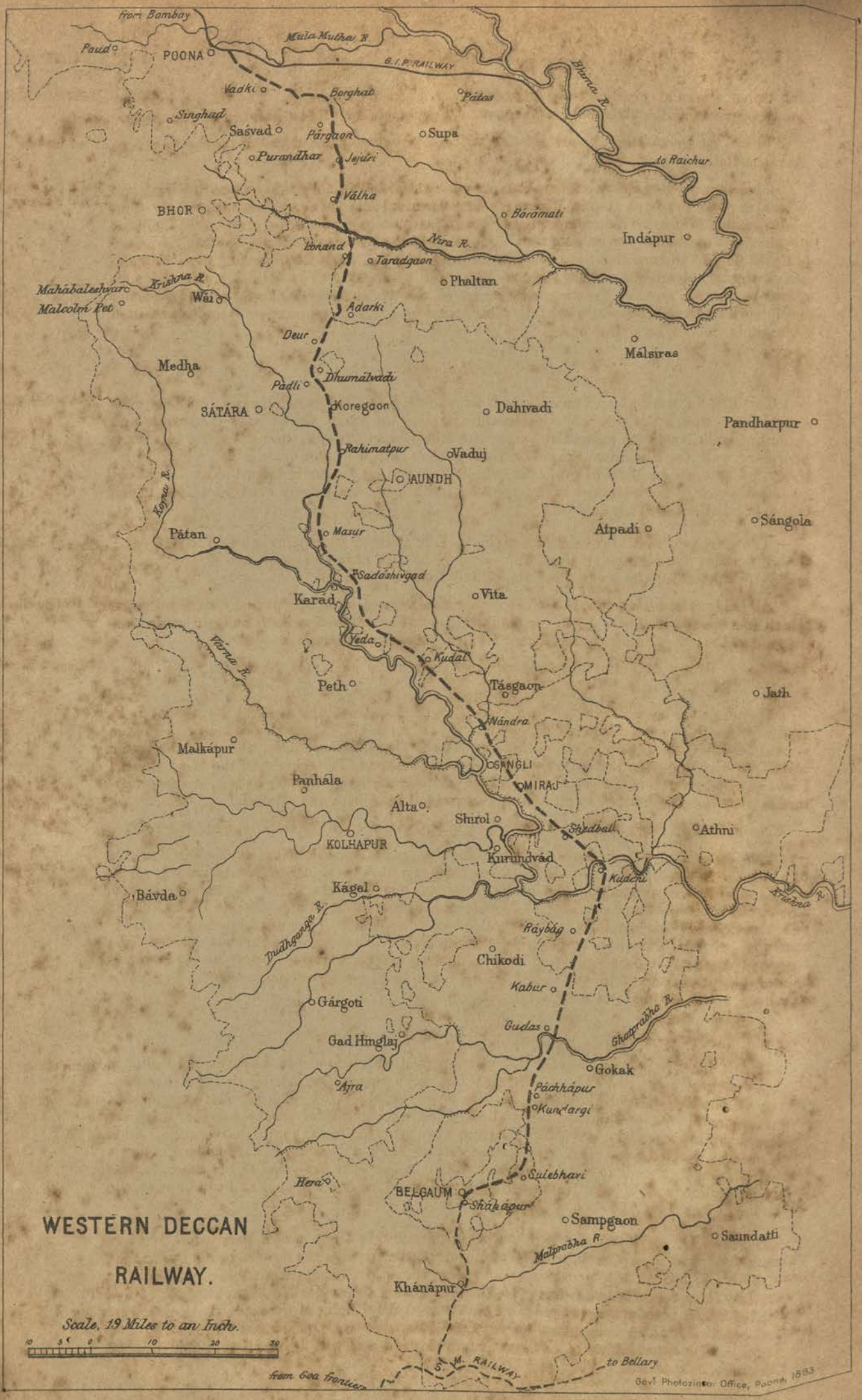
The increase of the working expenses to Rs. 51,65,000, or 29 per cent., is very noticeable. It occurs in all items, but chiefly for maintenance of way and works. Active measures were taken during the year to remedy the defective condition of the road; 118 miles of steel rails were laid down, and the damage caused by the floods required a heavy outlay upon the repairs of bridges. A large amount was spent in the replacement and renewal of engines which had been condemned, and a larger number of vehicles were renewed. The increase of traffic increased the expenses of that department, and the extension of the line to Godhra and the arrangements necessary to work the traffic when communication was interrupted also contributed to swell the cost.

Southern Marátha Railway. The negotiations for the transfer of the South Deccan and East Deccan Railways have been completed, and both sections have now been handed over to the Southern Marátha Railway Company with a guarantee of 3½ per cent. on the paid up capital and an additional ½ per cent. for the first five years; of any surplus revenue that may remain after payment of working expenses and other legitimate charges, the Government retain three-fourths. The contract will terminate on 30th June 1932, but a right is reserved to the Secretary of State to terminate it before that date, or if the Company make default in respect to payment of capital, failing to complete and equip the line, or grossly mismanaging it. The Company, on the other hand, may determine the contract in 1888, or in any subsequent year, by giving twelve months' clear notice. On the expiration or determination of the contract the Company will be entitled to claim the amount of paid up capital.

South Deccan. From Bellári to Tungbhadra 93 miles of earthwork have been completed and 11½ miles from the Portuguese frontier to Gadag. Between Hubli and Dhárwár work on 9 miles has been finished, and work has been started on 53 miles between Dhárwár and Dhuski. A good deal of ballast has been collected, and 125 minor bridges finished in the Bellári division, as well as 9 major bridges. About 44 miles of plate-laying have been laid in the same division, and 3 station-masters' quarters have been finished.

East Deccan. On the East Deccan line the earthwork has been finished, and more than half the ballast collected. With two or three exceptions all the minor bridges have been completed, and work is well forward on the large bridges over the Bhíma, the Don and the Krishna, but work on the Malprabha is somewhat backward owing to the difficulty of transporting materials 143 miles from Hotgi. Plate-laying has been finished in the Sholápur division,

Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1883.


from Bombay
Mula Mutha R.
Paud
POONA
G.I.P. RAILWAY
Bhima R.
Vadki
Borghat
Pátas
Singhad
Saśvad
Pargaon
Supa
Purandhar
Jejúri
to Raichur
Válha
BHOR
Bárámati
Indápur
Lonand
Nira R.
Taradgaon
Phaltan
Mahábaleshwar
Malcolm Pet
Krishna R.
Wái
Adarki
Deur
Málsiras
Medha
Dhumálvadi
Padli
SÁTÁRA
Koregaon
Dahivadi
Pandharpur
Rahimatpur
Vaduj
AUNDH
Koyna R.
Pátan
Masur
Átpadi
Sángola
Sadáshivgad
Karad
Vita
Yeda
Kudal
Varna R.
Peth
Tásgaon
Jath
Nándra
Malkápur
SANGLI
MIRAJ
Panhála
Álta
Shirol
Shedbal
Athni
KOLHAPUR
Kurundvád
Kudchi
Bávda
Kágal
Krishna R.
Raybág
Dudhganga R.
Chikodi
Kabur
Gárgoti
Ghataprabha R.
Gudas
Gad Hinglaj
Gokak
Ajra
Pachhápur
Kundargi
Sulebhavi
Hera
BELGAUM
Shákapur
Sampgaon
Saundatti
Malprabha R.
Khánápur
to Bellary
from Goa frontier
M. RAILWAY
WESTERN DECCAN
RAILWAY.
Scale. 19 Miles to an Inch.
10 5 0 10 20 30
Govt Photozincgr. Office, Poona. 1883.

and minor works at nearly all the stations have been commenced. The station building was in progress at Bágalkot, and station-masters' quarters have been finished at 4 stations.

The West Deccan now under survey will be eventually transferred to the Southern Marátha Railway Company. West Deccan.

This line is open from Karáchi to Kotri, from Múltán to Láhor, and thence to Ghaziabad where it joins the East Indian Railway. The terminal station at Karáchi was nearly completed, and is said to be a convenient and handsome building. Sheds for grains and facilities for shipment at the port were also provided to meet the growing traffic. The capital raised is Rs. 12,08,68,940, and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 34,10,800, or 2·84 per cent., the deficit of guaranteed interest for the year being Rs. 26,30,000. The normal traffic has continued to expand, and the growing importance of the wheat trade is shown by the increasing receipts which have been continued into the current year. A large increase was also obtained from seeds, cotton, salt, and fibres. Sind, Punjáb and Delhi Railway.

State Railways.

The line is worked and maintained by the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the gross expenditure was 5·8 lakhs. A considerable number of small works was constructed on capital account, such as protective works for the Bhíma Bridge, bungalows for officers, a boundary wall for the Ahmadnagar Station, gate lodges, &c. 60 miles of fencing will probably be put up in 1883-84, and the whole line will be gradually fenced in at the rate of 30 miles a year. The earnings have improved, and the net earnings amounted to 1·6 lakhs, which is a little more than last year. Dhond-Manmád Railway.

There are two small branches from the G. I. P. Railway to Khamgaon and to Umraoti, 8 and 6 miles long respectively. The earnings of both have increased, and the net result being Rs. 30,400 for the former and Rs. 39,500 for the latter line. Berár Branches.

All bridges had been completed before the monsoon of 1882, except one near Wadhwán, which was opened in April, 1883. A number of booking offices has been built or are in progress, and the net earnings have returned 4¼ per cent. on the capital. Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.

The expenses of maintenance have been abnormally high, but the earnings still allow of a profit of 3¾ per cent. on the capital. Gáikwár's Railway.

Proposals for constructing and working the branch from Bársi Road by the G. I. P. Railway Company are still under consideration: it is doubtful whether a loan of 10 lákhs should be raised for the Broach and Jambusar Railways, as it does not appear that the traffic would pay 4 per cent. on the outlay within a reasonable time. The surveys of the West Deccan Railway through Poona, Sátára and Kolhápur to Belgaum have been pushed on, and improvements have been suggested at different points which have been considered. New projects.

An extension from Jodhpur to Páli, 18½ miles, was opened for traffic during the year.

The length of this line open to traffic including the Kandahár Railway to Pirchowki is 653 miles. It was damaged by floods, when for a few days through communication was interrupted, and it is estimated that the damage done was about 2 lákhs. The line is being fenced. The capital account stands at Rs. 8,13,75,000, and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 15,76,000, or 1·9 per cent. The coaching traffic decreased in consequence of the evacuation of Kandahár and the breaks in the line, and there was also a small decrease in the revenue derived from the goods traffic, the loss occurring in the military traffic, however, being nearly counterbalanced by the increase in the public traffic. The increase occurs principally in the traffic in wheat, seeds, cotton, and metals. Indus Valley and Kandahár State Railway.

CANALS.

It has been usual to notice the works connected with the conservancy of the Indus in the section under canals. The department has been remodelled during the year in consequence of the abolition of the Indus Flotilla with the object of reducing the expenditure. The new arrangements have worked well, and the river and tidal creeks together with the beacons have been well looked after; 97 trees were removed from the various channels, which have been well cared for. The registration returns show a decrease in the number of boats registered, the figures being 3,130 against 3,296 in the previous year. This decrease was partly due to increase of land traffic and partly nominal, as some boats had been kept on the books long after they had ceased to ply. Indus conservancy.

The financial results of the year's working are good; there was a decrease in receipts which had been expected to follow the abolition of the Flotilla, the figures being Rs. 42,070, against Rs. 47,591 in the previous year. On the other hand, expenditure was greatly reduced by the reforms above referred to, the total outlay being Rs. 35,832, against Rs. 45,202 in 1881-82. In both years expenditure was abnormally high, as exceptional repairs were carried out. Rs. 5,024 were spent on purchase of a house with offices and large store rooms at Kotri. This expenditure is, however, remunerative, and will bring in very fair interest on the capital expended.

TELEGRAPHS.

Bombay.

Two offices were opened during the year—one at Mázgaon and the other at the Prince's Dock, both in Bombay. The total number of offices was, therefore, 36; but the two offices at Mátherán and Mahábaleshvar are only open during the season, and 2 others are military offices at Kirkee and the camp, Ahmadabad. In Sind 3 offices were opened, the one at Badámi being opened for the Public Works Department during the high season, and the total number was 19. The number of messages despatched was 499,799. There are about 1,900 miles of telegraph wire put up in Bombay and 895 in Sind. Nearly 5 miles of wire were laid between Hussain Saugar Junction and Haidarabad for railway and military purposes, 4½ miles from Broach Junction in connection with other lines, 20 miles were put up from Miyágam to Dabhoi and rented to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 6 miles were laid from the Colába Observatory to Bombay, and the Sailors' Home was connected with the office of the Port Trust. In Sind a line was laid from Karáchi to Keamari. A military telephone exchange was constructed during the year at the Quarter Master General's office, which has put into communication the Commissary General's office, the Arsenal, Pay Master's office, Dockyard, Gun Carriage Factory, Sassoon Dock, Prince's Dock, the Cooperage, and the Superintendent Army Clothing. A few private offices also were connected with each other. In Sind a telephone exchange was established with 11 subscribers.

Persian Gulf Telegraph.

The number of messages sent by this line, which is a section of the Indo-European Telegraph, was 136,999, which is the largest number yet sent. This is due to the fact that for 81 days this line was the only means of direct telegraphic communication between India and Europe, and partly also to a real increase in business. 62 per cent. of the messages were between India and Europe, and the balance was made up by messages sent from Australia, China, Japan and Africa to Europe and America. With a few exceptions all the traffic was sent *viá* Teheran, and the average speed from England to Karáchi was 1 hour 37 minutes; when the Turkey route was used, the speed was usually 18 hours. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 41,15,800, and deducting charges the net revenue was Rs. 12,67,000, which is 68 per cent. higher than in the last year.

POST OFFICE.

Imperial Post.

Postal Notes.

The only new scheme introduced during the year was the issue of postal notes of three denominations—8 annas, 1 rupee, and 2½ rupees. It did not, however, obtain an early popularity in this circle. The total number of postal notes of all denominations sold during the period from January to March, 1883, was only 3,441, and the aggregate value Rs. 4,267.

Stock Notes.

From the 1st November, 1882, the sale of stock notes was undertaken by the Post Office. Special efforts were made to bring them as widely as possible before the native public, but notwithstanding all these efforts only 244 stock notes of an aggregate of value Rs. 9,062 were sold during six months.

Telephones.

Telephone offices were experimentally opened at Chiplún, Rájápur and Ratnágiri under the local postmasters during the year, and the experiment has proved successful.

Field Post Office.

A field post office was organized to accompany the Indian Contingent to Egypt, but was somewhat late in the field, as after having been organized it was declared to be unnecessary by the Military Department of the Government of India, and had subsequently to be re-organized and despatched. A base office was established at Ismailia, and regular communication maintained with the branch offices at detached stations and with the advancing troops. The field post office was opened on the 8th September, and closed on the 13th October, 1882.

Post Offices.

Some progress was made in extending postal facilities to the public during the year. The number of post offices open at the close of March, 1883, was 938 as compared with 794 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 144 offices. The number of letter-boxes has also increased during the year by 37, the number now being 1,491.

44 additional village postmen were employed. The number of village postmen at the close of March, 1883, was 622.

There was an increase of 434 miles in the length of the various lines, the total mileage at the close of March being 13,511. The increase was principally due to the opening of new offices, which had in many cases to be connected with existing offices.

The statistics of the whole year show that 35,831,796 covers of all classes of correspondence were given out for delivery as compared with 31,572,320 in the previous year, the increase being of 4,259,476 articles.

Foreign Parcel Post.

The Foreign Porcel Post maintains its popularity. The number of parcels—[illegible]—exchanged during the year decreased by 119 parcels, but the revenue Rs. 1,41,[illegible] shows a fair advance. The temporary establishment of a parcel exchange with the Egypt field post office was the only addition to the parcel exchanges existing at the close of the preceding year. The decrease in the number of parcels chiefly occurred in the exchange with the United Kingdom and in the exchange with Austro-Hungary.

Money Orders.

The money order scheme is growing in popularity year by year. A money order exchange was established betwen India and the United States of America, between Aden and Mauritius, and between Aden and the United Kingdom. The comparative tables below show separately the transactions of the last two years under the head of Inland and Foreign Money Order:—

Inland.

Period.	Money Orders issued.			Money Orders prepared.	
	No.	Value.	Commission.	No.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
—	[illegible]	66,07,333	78,747	236,360	76,25,714
—	[illegible]	78,39,464	88,288	266,721	83,13,481
—	35,764	12,32,130	9,540	30,361	6,87,767

Foreign.

Period.	Advised to Foreign Countries.			Advised by Foreign Countries and prepared.	
	No.	Value.	Commission.	No.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
—	3,976	2,04,080	4,051	408	14,780
—	4,265	2,98,358	5,152	584	25,936
—	289	94,277	1,101	176	11,156

The insurance of letters and parcels has declined, and the decrease is attributable to the expansion of the money order scheme. The total amount of compensation paid to senders of insured articles during the year was Rs. 3,577; of this sum, Rs. 3,177 were paid on account of loss of insured articles or abstraction of their contents by postal servants in other circles, and Rs. 400 were paid on account of loss of an insured parcel in a highway robbery that occurred in the Poona District. An insured parcel of the declared value of Rs. 142 was made away with by a village postman in this circle, and this is the only loss during the year owing to dishonesty of postal servants in connection with insured articles.

The value payable scheme was extended to registered letters, and the statistics of the parcels show a fair advance. The system, however, is not much used by native merchants and shopkeepers. Value payable parcels.

The number of value payable letters delivered during six months from October to March was 82; the aggregate declared value, Rs. 4,035.

19 cases of fraudulent use of postage labels occurred during the year in comparison with 29 last year. Prosecutions were instituted in 15 cases, and were successful in 6 cases, the trying Magistrate holding in 4 cases that there was no fraudulent intention in using the labels. In the 4 other cases there was no evidence to justify a prosecution.

There were 10 cases of "departmental loss". In 3 cases mail bags, &c., were lost, in 4 cases parcels were lost, and in the remaining 3 cases money sent in account bags was lost. The number of offences punishable by law committed by postal officials during the year was 37. In the case of 14 of these offences a criminal prosecution was instituted, and was successful in every instance. In 19 cases punishment was awarded departmentally, in 2 cases the offenders absconded, and in the remaining 2 the offenders committed suicide.

The number of petty thefts and burglaries increased to 11 from 6 last year, but the amount stolen was very small.

There were 2 instances of robberies of the mail as compared with 4 last year. Of the 2 instances one occurred in British territory in the Poona District and one in the Native State of Bhoika in Káthiáwár. The robbery committed in the Poona District was a serious case. One of the two runners who attempted some resistance was roughly handled by the dacoits, who were about 10 in number, and the actual loss amounted to Rs. 501. The police failed to obtain any clue to the robbery. In the other case of robbery a village postman was stopped in his beat by 2 men, one of whom forcibly took away his letter-box, but finding nothing of value in it threw it on the ground, and there was thus no loss. The police apprehended one of the 2 men, who was convicted and sentenced by the Limbdi Native Court to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Provincial grant for the district post during the year was Rs. 86,964. A good deal has yet to be done before rural delivery can be considered efficient, but during the year under report 63 village postmen who had proved self-supporting were converted into Imperial village postmen. Out of this number 38 were in the Konkan Division, where rural delivery is still very backward. District Post.

The vernacular money order applications introduced in 1881-82 have proved very successful in the hands of the village postmen, and have added an additional stimulus to the most popular of the many branches of the Post Office.

There was, as in last year, only one district post office in existence. The number of letter-boxes at the close of the year was 444 as compared with 524 in the previous year. 68 new letter-boxes were opened and 148 were withdrawn, and there has thus been a decrease of 80 letter-boxes. This decrease, however, in the number of letter-boxes does not represent any diminution in the facilities allowed to the rural populace for posting letters. It has been caused by the conversion of district village postmen into Imperial village postmen which has brought the charge of the letter-boxes under the Imperial Establishment, and by opening of village post offices generally in the charge of school-masters at many of the places where letter-boxes formerly existed. There were 504 village postmen at the close of the year as compared with 498 at the close of the preceding year. 297,600 articles were posted for despatch and 953,900 were received for delivery, showing a marked increase, and notwithstanding the increase in the work of the post office the percentage of undelivered correspondence is somewhat lower than in 1881-82. It was pointed out in last year's report that newly employed men are necessarily at a disadvantage as compared with men of some experience, and that the conversion, therefore, of a number of district village postmen into Imperial postmen and the employment of new men in their place must tend to prevent such good results being obtained in the delivery of correspondence as might otherwise be expected. It is a matter of satisfaction, therefore, that the percentage of undelivered letters is less than the percentage in 1881-82

Registered articles.

In the number of registered articles, both posted for despatch and received for delivery, there has been a very large increase—in the former of 1,617 and in the latter of 2,022. This may be ascribed to—(1) the powers entrusted to village postmen of receiving letters from the public for registration, and (2) the reduction of the registration fee from 4 annas to 2 annas. The second is probably the chief cause of the increase. The reduced rates were in force throughout the whole official year, while they were only in force during eight months of the preceding year.

The increase in the number of paid letters, including post cards, posted for despatch and received for delivery is attributable to the general development of correspondence. Post cards especially are everywhere increasing in popularity. The unpaid correspondence dealt with by the district post agency continues to show a marked tendency to fall off, which is satisfactory.

Packets.

For several years past packets, as a class, have shown a steady falling off. During the year under review, however, the total number of packets posted for despatch and received for delivery was 17,245 as compared with 14,654 in the preceding year. The increase is chiefly under the head of paid packets received for delivery; and as packets include newspapers, it may be said to be due to the introduction of the system of cash payment in advance of newspaper postage at reduced rates from the 15th November, 1881, which has been in force throughout the year, and has, no doubt, largely increased the circulation of vernacular newspapers.

Irrigation.

In the Deccan and Gujarát the principal works in course of construction during the year were the Níra Canal in Poona, the Mhasvad Tank on the borders of the Sholápur Collectorate, and the Gokák Canal in Belgaum. These are being executed from the grant for protective public works. The closure of the Mhasvad Tank dam was nearly completed at the close of the year. The other works in progress were the Wághad Tank and Kadva River works, the Kas dam, Sátára water-supply, and the Muchkundi dam in Kaládgi which is nearly complete. Considerable repairs and improvements to old irrigation works in Gujarát, Khándesh, Násik, Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dhárwár were also carried out.

The area irrigated by canals was 28,737 acres, about 1,000 acres less than the last year. The rainfall was early and copious in every district throughout the Presidency, and the rabi rainfall was also ample and seasonable; therefore little extra water was required for the dry crops, and this accounts for the decrease in the area of irrigation compared with the previous year—the principal decrease being in the Krishna Canal. The water-rate assessment amounted to Rs. 1,63,243, against Rs. 1,35,288 in the previous year.

In Sind the Indus commenced to rise steadily early in June, and reached its maximum in the beginning of August. The inundation was higher by 1′ 6″ than any previously recorded one. The Sukkur Begari Canal was topped about ¼th mile beyond the Rahuja regulator, and the flood water caused considerable damage to the Indus Valley State Railway and to the banks of the Sukkur Canal. The banks of the Western Nara were also topped about 20 miles from its head, and the flood water caused several breaches in the line of railway between Badra and Bakrani. In the Karáchi Collectorate the left bank districts, which are only partially protected by embankments, were almost entirely under water.

The entire expenditure of the year was Rs. 36,01,143, of which nearly 20 lákhs were charged to capital, 14 lákhs to revenue, and 2 lákhs to agricultural works.

Canals.
Hathmati.

Little has been done at the Háthmati Canal except to extend the Rasalpur branch through the lands of Poglu to the Paráníj branch in order to pass the water to Paráníj direct instead of

conveying it down the main canal and thence to Parántij. Considerable repairs were necessary to the Jámda Canal after the heavy floods in the Girna, and as the rainfall was favourable the revenue declined to Rs. 5,300. The Lower Pánjhra river works were finished at a cost of Rs. 2,70,000, and the tank was nearly full. The river failed early, and had to be supplied from the storage in the Mukti Tank, which was the means of saving the irrigated crops of 10 villages. The Kadva works in Násik include the storage tank at Wághad and the Pálkhed, Wadáli and Ojhár Támbat Canals comprising an extensive system. The Pálkhed Canal is open for 11 miles, and will not be extended until the storage works at Wághad have been completed, and for the same reason no work has been done on the Ojhár Támbat Canal. The Ojhár Canal of 19 miles is a distinct work commanding 20,000 acres, upon which more work can be done when the Maládevi Tank is constructed and a regular supply of water secured. The Lákh Canal also commands a large area, but cannot be fully utilized until the storage tank is finished.

Jámda. Lower Pánjhra. Kadva Works. Ojhár. Lákh.

The head-works at Lake Fife are entirely complete, but improvements were made to the approach to the waste weir, and a few overbridges and masonry works were constructed. Some slight extensions of the Poona water-supply were made to supply a few Government offices. On the right bank the supply was restricted to the 29th mile during the hot weather, but during the rest of the year it was continuous to the 65th mile. The canals irrigated 9,089 acres, or 116 acres more than last year. The expenditure of the year on the Bhatghar Reservoir is chiefly on compensation for the land acquired, but the foundation in the bed of the river and in the waste weir made great progress. The masonry works in the river and nála at Vir have been raised 8 feet, and on the main canal the earth works and masonry for 35 miles are practically complete, and something has been done up to the 52 mile.

Mutha. Níra.

The Ekrúk Tank is finished at a cost of 9½ lákhs, but the high-level canal could not be supplied with water. 1,306 acres were irrigated from the tank. The head-works of the Ashti Tank and the right bank canal were completed in time to supply water for rabi irrigation, and the left bank canal has also been completed to the 12th mile. Only 248 acres were irrigated out of 16,000 under command. The water was taken principally by persons whose garden lands could be supplied, and who were accustomed to raise irrigated crops.

Ekrúk Tank. Ashti Tank.

The Krishna Canal, finished at a cost of 6⅛ lákhs, was maintained during the year, and about 3,000 acres were irrigated, which is a large decrease. The Chikhli Canal cost Rs. 40,000, and 217 acres were irrigated, and from the Rewari Canal 519 acres were irrigated. The Yerla irrigation works are nearly finished, and have cost 4½ lákhs, and the same may be said of the Pingli Tank and Gondowli Canal, which have cost 2½ lákhs. The Máini Tank is practically complete at a cost of 2¼ lákhs, but only 742 acres were irrigated. On the Mhasvad Tank over 3 lákhs were spent on the dam and on the excavation of 2 miles of canal. Half a lákh was spent on the Muchkundi Reservoir, which is nearly completed. The progress on the Gokák Canal works has been much retarded, and in some cares stopped altogether, from the impossibility of getting sufficient labour. A convict gang of 548 men was employed throughout the year, and worked very well. The expenditure of Rs. 1,14,000 was on a masonry weir across the river Ghatprabha a short distance above the falls of Gokák and on the excavation of about 11 miles of the canal.

Krishna. Chikhli. Rewari. Yerla. Pingli. Máini. Mhasvad. Muchkundi. Gokák.

Taking the Desert Canal and Muradwah as a complete work the estimate is nearly 10 lákhs, of which Rs. 1¼ lákhs were spent in the year, and the total expenditure was 7½ lákhs. There was a difficulty at one time in inducing labourers to remain on the work on account of a disturbance between two of the frontier tribes. The excavation of the main canal has been completed, and the Muradwah, which is a branch of the canal, has also been completed. The Begári Canal will cost 13¾ lákhs, of which nearly 12 lákhs have been spent. The banks were scoured by the inundation which threatened to turn the whole supply back into the river. This had to be repaired, and work was also done on the banks from the 61st to the 76th mile. About Rs. 85,000 were spent on improvements to the Káshmor Bund. The Sind Canal and the canals in Rohri were cleared at a cost of Rs. 36,000 and the Sukkur Begári Bund was raised. The mouth of the Sukkur Canal was cleared to its true bed level for 4 miles, the work having been left in a very incomplete state when the canal was first opened in 1870. The cutting in rock was heavy, and the cost was Rs. 50,000. At Ghár the labourers had to be called out, under section 58 of the Irrigation Act, to meet the encroachment of the river during the inundation; but before the work was finished the set of the river suddenly changed, and work was suspended. Half a lákh was expended on a protective embankment for the Mithrau Canal. The estimate for the canal is 14¾ lákhs, of which 8¼ lákhs have been expended. The Thár Canal is being carried out partly by convict labour, and a gang of 607 men were employed on it throughout the year. It is finished to the 28th mile, and in progress beyond. Rs. 82,000 were spent during the year, and a total of 5¾ lákhs has been spent out of the estimate of 7¾ lákhs. A new head and protective bund are being added to the Mehrabwah Canal in Haidarabad.

Desert Canal. Begari. Kashmor Bund. Sukkur. Ghár. Mithrau. Thar.

Tanks.

The works in connection with the Khári cut are nearly complete, except the weir the design of which had to be altered. The irrigation sluices were cleared and improved. The estimates for the repairs of 14 tanks in Surat were sanctioned, but 3 tanks only were finished in the year. 2 were also finished in the Jalálpor Táluka with the assistance of village contributions. 100 acres were irrigated from the Hartála Tank in Khándesh. The estimate for the Mhaswa Tank is 1 lákh, of which Rs. 94,000 have been spent; the tank was quite

Khari Cut Works. Hartála.

empty in the hot weather, but filled in the rains, and 187 acres were irrigated. Owing to the destruction of crops caused by locusts, the Parsul Tank in Málegaon was put in hand as a famine relief-work. It is designed to provide storage for the irrigated lands of 2 villages in Málegaon which are entirely dependent upon wells, and will cost Rs. 1,20,000, of which Rs. 6,000 have been spent. The Bhátodi Tank near Nagar has cost 2¼ lákhs, and the completion of the branch channels has enabled 1,023 acres to be irrigated, and the revenue derived was Rs. 4,000. The Matoba Tank has been completed, and its supply is practically as reliable as the Mutha Canal, as it is dependent on surplus monsoon water from that canal. Nearly 2,000 acres were irrigated from it. The Sirsuphal Tank is also complete, but the area capable of being irrigated is small. The people are eager for irrigation; but there is no remedy, as the tank is dependent on the local rainfall, and facilities do not exist for increasing the catchment area. The Bhadalvádi Tank was opened last year, and, though there was an abundant supply of water, the cultivators have no experience of irrigation. The Nilgund and Parwati tanks at Bádámi were improved, and 112 irrigation tanks in Kánara were inspected with a view to repairs if necessary. The Dhamanji and the Fort Tank in Belgaum have also been improved and repaired, and the Dambal Tank in Gadag and Medleri Tank in Ránebennur may be said to be finished. A large number of small tanks in Dhárwár has also been repaired, the Savanúr Tank has been improved, and several of the bhandáras in Khándesh have been put in order.

Mhaswa.

Parsul.

Bhátodi.

Matoba.

Sirsáphal.

Bhadalvádi.

Kaládgi.

Dhárwár.

Water-supply.

Works for the water-supply of several places have been carried out by the department. The Khárághoda water-supply was further improved, and water has been laid down to Udu at a cost of Rs. 14,500. A survey for the Ahmadabad city water-supply has been completed and sent in to the municipality, and another for the supply of Talegaon Dábháda. Work is being carried on at Sátára and will be completed at a cost of 2½ lákhs, and at Belgaum certain springs have been gauged and a few levels taken in connection with a project for the water-supply of that town. Surveys have also been made at Dhárwár, Hubli and Ránebennur for the same purpose, and the Pandharpur water-works have been handed over to the charge of the municipality.

Rivers gauged.

The Sábarmati and the Tápti in Gujarát were gauged by special establishments, and in the Deccan the Musam, the Upper Panjhra, the Pravara and the Mula were also gauged, as well as the Sina. The Don has been most carefully gauged both day and night by 3 establishments, the Kalhala Canal was gauged throughout the year, and, in short, whenever a work of any importance is contemplated, the river is gauged as a necessary preliminary.

Storage sites.

Surveys for storage sites have been made at Ranpur for the Bhader and at Chanderni for the Háthmati. At Jámda it will be necessary to take the puddle trench 70 feet deep to reach a water-tight stratum. A site has been found on the Markandi for a tank to save some garden land which must otherwise be charged to dry crop. The Dahivel Tank will serve to supply the numerous bandhárás between it and Dhulia. The Aner River irrigation project is a large and important scheme which provides for a lake on the Aner in the Sátpuda country and for 2 canals leading from the river just as it emerges from the hills. It will command the whole of the country from Chopda to Shirpur, a stretch of about 200 square miles of the richest possible land. Preliminary surveys for a tank at Pimpalgaon Pisa on the Hanga were made with a canal contour 39 miles in length.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Civil Transactions.

THE total income of the last year amounted to Rs. 10,88,31,165 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,09,35,351, giving a surplus of Rs. 78,95,814. The income is considerably less than that of the previous year, and the items which exhibit a noticeable decrease are "Land Revenue", "Salt", and "Customs". But the improvement under "Opium", "Excise", "Forest", "Mint" and "Military Receipts" caused a net decrease of Rs. 43,77,735 as compared with 1881-82. If, however, the large decrease in customs duties is disregarded as being entirely owing to a change in law, and not a test of general prosperity, the receipts of 1882-83 show a small improvement over 1881-82. The expenditure was also less than the expenditure of the previous year, and the items of "Interest", "Assignments and Compensations", "Customs", "Jail", "Scientific and other Minor Departments", "Political", "Military", &c., show a conspicuous decrease; while there were noticeable excesses on account of loss by exchange on the Home drawings, Public and Irrigation works refunds, Salt, Police, &c., the result being a net saving of Rs. 15,64,634 compared with the figures in 1881-82.

The above figures include those relating to the Military and Public Works Departments and those regarding the Post Office and Telegraph.

New Provincial Decentralization Scheme.

By the decentralization scheme which was brought into force in this year, the civil receipts and the expenditure of the Bombay Presidency were redistributed between the Imperial and Provincial Services, and in order to make good the difference between the total amounts of decentralized receipts and expenditure, and to enable the local Government to lay by annually a surplus to meet abnormal charges during bad seasons, 59·8216 per cent. of the land revenue collection was assigned to the Bombay Provincial Services for the five years of the contract instead of granting a lump annual allotment as was done under previous contracts. The receipts and expenditure under stamps, excise, assessed taxes, forests and registration are to be equally divided between Provincial and Imperial revenues, and Provincial Public Works receipts and expenditure have been excluded from the civil accounts and wholly transferred to the Public Works Department.

Provincial Accounts.

The accounts of the Bombay Provincial Services under the new arrangements for 1882-83 are summarized below:—

	Rs.
Provincial Civil Receipts	1,60,55,889
Percentage share of Land Revenue by way of allotment ...	1,58,15,916
Provincial Public Works Receipts	7,06,821
Contribution from Local Funds	27,712
Total Receipts ...	3,26,06,338
Provincial Expenditure, Civil...	3,15,17,707
Do. do. Public Works	33,74,895
State Railway	14,887
Contribution to Local Funds	5,11,714
Expenditure ...	3,54,19,203
Provincial Deficit ...	28,12,865
Opening Balance ...	56,67,872
Closing Balance ...	28,55,007

Civil Receipts. Comparison of actual receipts.

During the existence of the new quinquennial contract it will not be necessary to make any distinction between Imperial and Provincial revenue in the explanation of causes of increase or decrease. In all the larger items of receipt and expenditure as they share equally, the causes which affect the one service will also affect the other. The receipts of the last year amounted to Rs. 9,72,37,311 exclusive of receipts of the Military, Public Works, Postal and Telegraph Departments. They were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 46,44,989. This net decrease was chiefly caused by the variations mentioned below. In the total civil receipts the balance Rs. 88,12,322 of the Civil Fund credited to Government on its abolition has not been included, because the transfer credit cannot properly be treated as ordinary income of the year.

Decrease in receipts.

The decrease of Rs. 15,39,361 under "Land Revenue" is due, first, to the large remissions granted under the special orders of the Secretary of State, directing that the new survey

rates should not be increased by more than 20 per cent. during the last three years in the districts affected by the late famine; secondly, to the postponement of revenue in consequence of damage done to crops by locusts; and, thirdly, to smaller recovery of arrears of revenue than that effected in 1881-82. The reduction of salt duty and the abolition of import duty on all kinds of goods except arms, ammunition, liquor, opium and salt, since 10th March, 1882, has caused a decline, the former of Rs. 13,67,857 and the latter of Rs. 50,49,656. The decrease of Rs. 58,808 under assessed taxes has not been sufficiently explained, except that the revising officers appear to have been more liberal in reducing the assessments. Arrears of tribute were not recovered in the last year as in the previous year, and thus caused a decrease of Rs. 67,347. In consequence of the restriction placed by the Government of India on jail manufactures and also from reduction in jail population, the Law and Justice receipts fell short of the actuals of 1881-82 by Rs. 70,360. In the last mentioned year there also appeared a special credit on account of the balance of the Civil Jail Fund which was abolished under Act II of 1882. The decrease of Rs. 28,349 under medical is due to the transfer to debt head of the municipal contribution to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital, and that of Rs. 62,849 under interest arose from gradual liquidation of various loans made in previous years to local funds, municipalities, Native States, &c.

Increase in Receipts.

In the last year the realizations of duty on export opium exceeded the actuals of 1881-82 by Rs. 21,07,339. The excess was caused by a considerable increase in export following the reduction of Rs. 50 per chest in the pass fees, which induced merchants to ship a larger number of opium chests to China. The increase of Rs. 54,090 under stamps is chiefly on account of the sale proceeds of a stamp of the value of Rs. 72,000 affixed to the probate of the will of a rich Pársi merchant of Bombay. The improvement of Rs. 4,06,946 in the excise receipts may be ascribed to the better rates at which ábkari farms were sold in 1882-83 owing to the general prosperity and to better precautions against smuggling. The realization of the pass duty on excise opium was, however, less than those of the previous year by Rs. 3,11,589. The forest receipts of the last year exhibit also an improvement of Rs. 2,62,236 over the actuals of 1881-82. This favourable result is chiefly due to large sales of timber required for extensive railway and other works carried on in the Presidency. There was also a large increase in the sale of sandalwood and railway fuel. The sale of a larger quantity of copper from the Mint stock and the increase in coinage brought in increased receipts of Rs. 7,05,149 in 1882-83 as compared with the actuals of the previous year in which an unusually small quantity of silver was received for coinage. Educational receipts were better by Rs. 18,827, and Rs. 24,437 appear for the first time as subscription to the Civil Fund. The unclaimed deposits in savings banks were credited to miscellaneous, and caused an increase of Rs. 35,300.

Comparison of Expenditure.

The total expenditure of 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 5,36,24,334 exclusive of the figures relating to Military, Public Works, Postal and Telegraph Departments. It is more by Rs. 20,28,128 than the figures of 1881-82, arising almost entirely from an increase in loss by exchange on transactions with London of Rs. 18,43,103. This net excess is the result of fluctuations noted in the following paragraphs.

Increase in Expenditure.

The total charge under refunds and drawbacks during 1882-83 exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 3,64,540. This large increase is due to remissions of land revenue under the special orders of the Secretary of State mentioned above, and to the larger payment made to the Goa Government on account of its share of the common customs duty.

The expenditure under salt was larger by Rs. 1,14,322, which is due to heavier expenditure having been incurred on account of cost price and transport charges of salt than in the previous year, when the outturn of the Khárághoda works was very scanty. Owing to an increased demand for the produce of the Bombay forests, a large outlay had to be incurred in the last year on cutting and felling operations, causing an excess of Rs. 1,12,856 under forest. The increase of Rs. 14,234 under registration was caused by the appointment of stipendiary village registrars under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. There was an increase of Rs. 81,206 under mint, which was caused by the employment of more extra labour in the greater amount of coinage performed. The actual expenditure under administration was larger by Rs. 50,728 mostly due to a larger amount having been paid to the Bank of Bombay as an allowance for conducting the business of the Savings Bank in consequence of an increase in the number of accounts and amount of deposits, and miscellaneous charges. The police charges exhibit a large excess of Rs. 3,55,527. Since 1882-83, one-third of cash allowances and of book debits connected with service land belonging to village police officers has been transferred from land revenue to police in consideration of these officers performing police duties, and 10 new appointments of police probationers have also been created since January 1882. The excess of Rs. 87,058 under education was chiefly caused by larger contributions having been given to the endowment funds of certain aided schools and by unusually large payments by results to these schools. Additional establishments have also been sanctioned during 1882-83 to meet the increased requirements of Government schools. The increase of Rs. 63,538 under superannuation is chiefly on account of pensions and gratuities granted to the officers of the Customs Department in consequence of the reduction of the establishments. A special charge was incurred in providing additional plant for the Government Printing Press, and larger issues of stationery from the central stores for the use of Provincial Services contributed to the increase of Rs. 58,294 under "Stationery and Printing". The charge of Rs. 11,801 under

famine relief is on account of relief works carried on in the districts visited by locusts in the last year. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was specially contributed towards the cost of drainage works carried on in the Presidency town. This contribution was granted in the interests of troops located in the Marine Lines and at Colába and also of Government properties situated near the Back Bay. In 1882-83 there occurred an increase of Rs. 18,43,103 under exchange on transactions with London over the figures of 1881-82, owing to the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State on this Presidency at lower rates of exchange. The average rate of the last year was 1*s.* 7$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* against 1*s.* 7$\frac{5}{8}$*d.* of 1881-82.

Decrease in Expenditure.

It having been decided that interest on savings' banks deposits should be adjusted in the accounts of the year in respect of which it is due, instead of in the following year, interest on such deposits was adjusted in 1881-82 on account of that and the previous year, whereas in 1882-83 the amount due for that year only was charged in the account: hence a decrease of Rs. 5,40,949 under interest. The actual expenditure of 1882-83 under assignments and allowances exhibits a decrease of Rs. 82,468, which is attributable to the absence of a special payment and book debits such as those appearing in the accounts of 1881-82. There occurred a net decrease of Rs. 1,33,435 under land revenue. From 1882-83, $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the charges on account of allowances to chief village officers has been transferred to police. The decrease thus caused was, however, absorbed to a certain extent by special charges incurred for the erection of boundary marks in Sind and for the destruction of locusts. The decrease of Rs. 1,62,022 under customs is due to reduction in the establishments consequent on the abolition of import duties. Actual charges under law and justice exhibit a decrease of Rs. 48,128, less being expended on law suits and on rations for prisoners. The decrease of Rs. 81,520 under political is chiefly due to the absence of special charges like those incurred in 1881-82 in connection with the administration of Shaik Othmán villages near Aden and on account of articles purchased for presentation to the Chief of Pálitána and the Gáikwár of Baroda. The expenditure connected with the Meteorological Department has been transferred to India from 1882-83. A smaller expenditure was also incurred in that year on account of the census. There consequently occurred a decrease of Rs. 1,07,757 under scientific and other minor departments.

Debt and Remittances.

The total receipts under "Debt and Remittances" were Rs. 51,77,83,290 and the expenditure Rs. 56,69,77,865. The particulars are given in the Appendix V, and include the figures relating to the Military and Public Works Departments, Post Office and Telegraph, and other banking accounts.

Miscellaneous Loans.

The recoveries during the year on account of loans previously granted amounted to Rs. 17,30,387 as shown below:—

	Rs.
Loans to Native States	1,09,107
Do. to Presidency Banks and Corporation including Port Trust...	14,27,688
District Municipalities	39,592
District and other Local Fund Committees...	20,765
Landholders and other notabilities	1,33,235
	17,30,387

The following amounts were advanced during 1882-83 on account of loans sanctioned in previous years and in course of issue during the year:—

	Rs.
New loans to Native States	17,625
District Municipalities	94,978
Landholders and other notabilities	2,22,996
	3,35,599

Service Funds.

The transactions of the service funds in this Presidency were as follows. On the 1st December, 1882, the Provident Fund was taken over by Government, and the balance Rs. 88,12,322 of the fund on that day was transferred to the credit of Government:—

	Receipts.	Payments.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Fund Provident Branch	7,94,582	94,26,890
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	69,845	3,173
Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund	35,664	46,870
Total ...	9,00,091	94,76,933

Government Savings Bank.

	Rs.
Paid	54,21,488
Withdrawn ...	44,11,727
	10,09,761

The amount paid into the civil treasuries on account of savings bank deposits during the last year exceeded the amount withdrawn by Rs. 10,09,761.

Guaranteed Railways.

	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway ...	32,67,233
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	8,06,346
	40,73,579

The moiety of the surplus profit earned by the Guaranteed Railways in this Presidency amounted to Rs. 40,73,579 in the past year against a sum of Rs. 27,33,412 disbursed in 1881-82.

Cash Balance.

The opening and closing balances for 1882-83 were on the 1st April 1882 Rs. 1,87,07,190, and on 31st March 1883 Rs. 1,90,74,047. Of this amount 140 lákhs were distributed among the different district treasuries, and 50 lákhs were in Bombay.

During the year under report, uncurrent copper coin of the value of Rs. 21,306 was withdrawn from circulation, and with other coin unfit for re-issue, making in all a nominal value of Rs. 22,412, was defaced and sold, the sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 661. There remained in balance uncurrent coin of the nominal value of Rs. 12,168 at the close of the year.

Mint.

There was no gold coinage in the Mint during the year, but 1,050 medallions were struck for the Travancor Government. The quantity of gold melted for private individuals was small, being only 26,300 tolás for which Rs. 366 were received as melting fees. In the previous year, 64,700 tolás were melted, and Rs. 1,423 received as fees. The balance of silver bullion in the Mint on the 1st April, 1882, was Rs. 72,67,384, and the amount of bullion received for coinage from the Currency Department was Rs. 4,25,82,408. The uncurrent coin received from treasury officers amounted to 23,14,549, and old Portuguese Indian coin valued at Rs. 8,61,564 was received from the Goa Government for conversion into their new currency.

Silver Coinage.

The amount of silver coined and put into circulation was Rs. 5,07,85,494, including Rs. 8,00,000 of the new Portuguese Indian coinage sent to Goa, and a balance of Rs. 10,561 of the same coinage paid into the Branch Reserve Treasury Paper Currency Department.

Imports and exports.

The imports of gold amounted to 384 lákhs, and the imports of silver to 644½ lákhs. The exports amounted to gold 13 lákhs and silver 110¾ lákhs. From this the net imports of gold and silver would appear to have been 371 and 533¾ lákhs respectively.

Tenders.

The amount of bullion tendered to the Mint for coinage was 345½ lákhs, almost all of which was imported from Europe and a small quantity was received from China both as bullion and as Mexican dollars. The value of native coins received was 15½ lákhs; but native ornaments have only been received to the extent of ½ a lákh, against 4 lákhs last year.

Copper.

Copper to the value of Rs. 2,09,273 was coined for the British Indian Government, and the loss in coinage was Rs. 609, or 4 as. 8 pies per cent. on the value of the coins struck.

No copper coins were struck during the year for the Portuguese Indian Government, but Rs. 28,300 worth of old Portuguese Indian copper coins were received, defaced, and sold as old copper.

Weighing Room.

Napier's patent automaton weighing and classifying machines were worked for the first time in this Mint in October 1882. As soon as the number of these machines in working order was sufficient, 5 weighers on the permanent establishment and 52 on the temporary establishment were discharged. The aggregate salary of these men was Rs. 468; but as the full complement of 40 machines require the services of a European superintendent and a fitter, whose salaries aggregate Rs. 365, the saving in the establishment consequent on the introduction of the machines is Rs. 100 per mensem. At present from 2,50,000 to 2,75,000 pieces can be tested by these machines in the course of an ordinary day's work.

Electro-adjusting Department.

By the electro-adjusting process of adjusting coins to the standard weight, 13 lákhs of heavy bits were reduced to standard, and 8½ lákhs of light bits were raised to standard during the year. This method is far more economical than the process of recoinage.

Losses.

The so-called loss of the Melting Department calculated on the total weight of bullion melted was 7½ pies per 100 standard tolas, against 7 pies in 1881-82; and on every Rs. 100 worth of coin put into circulation 13 pies, against 16 pies in 1881-82. The loss of the Coining Department calculated on the weight of standard bars operated on was 6 pies per 100 standard tolas against 7 pies in 1881-82; and calculated on every Rs. 100 worth of silver coin put into circulation, this loss would be represented by 11¾ pies, against 12 pies in 1881-82. Combining the losses of the Melting and Coining Departments together, the results seem to show a slight improvement during the year as compared to the previous year. It does not, however, seem to be customary to make any allowance in calculating these losses for the refinage which accrues during the coining operations. Weight only is used in the calculation, and the unit of this weight is, presumably for convenience in the accounts, considered equal to the weight of a standard rupee. If the factor of refinage is taken into account, the real losses would be about one-sixth of the amounts from which the rates here shown are deduced.

The Mint worked at high pressure during the months of April, May and June, turning out on an average about 4,00,000 rupees daily. From July to the end of December the work fell to about Rs. 1,60,000 daily; in January only Rs. 6,00,000 were coined, and in February and March 29,53,536.

The receipts of the Mint were Rs. 11,39,564 and the charges Rs. 5,07,181, leaving a profit of Rs. 6,32,383.

Currency.

Notes. Including the circulation of the sub-circles of Akola and Nágpur, which have been abolished, the gross circulation rose from Rs. 3,59,26,380 on the 1st April, 1882, to Rs. 3,72,67,845 at the close of the year, but of this amount over 5 lákhs represent notes of foreign circles, chiefly of Láhor and Calcutta. A considerable number of notes of the abolished sub-circles are still in the hands of the public, although about 190 lákhs were withdrawn during the year, and the rest will gradually come in and be extinguished. The circulation of notes of all denominations from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 have considerably increased, but there was a small decrease in the number of notes of Rs. 10,000. The banks usually keep a part of their reserve in such notes, and with the approach of the busy commercial season they cash them, which explains why, as a rule, the circulation of these notes contracts at the close of the year. The circulation of all notes usually increases during the monsoon, but with the opening of the busy season money is required to pay for the cotton and other produce, the notes are cashed, and the circulation contracts. About half the circulation is in notes not exceeding Rs. 100.

On an average 5,009 notes were cashed and 5,475 notes were issued during each working day, besides 3,170 notes cancelled; and the business was apparently larger than in the last year. 96 lákhs of foreign circle notes were cashed, which is considerbly less than the amount in the previous year, and is partly due to the abolition of the sub-circles of Akola and Nágpur. 22½ lákhs ware paid on notes issued at Karáchi and at the agencies in the Berárs 14 lákhs worth of notes were issued and 11 lákhs cashed. Rs. 8,185 were paid on indemnity bonds on account of lost and mismatched notes, and no loss has been occasioned to the department.

Coin. Coins to the value of Rs. 1,31,946 were withdrawn from circulation on account of being defaced by sarraf marks and in other ways. These figures do not relate to coin received from Karáchi, Láhor or Allahabad, but to the local transactions only. The receipts of small change at the Currency Office are trifling, but a large amount of over 8¼ lákhs was issued. 425 lákhs of bullion were sent to the Mint for coinage on account of the Currency Office, and the Mint issued certificates to the value of 467 lákhs payable at the Currency Office. The difference represents the reductions in the balance at the Mint, and the amount is considerably larger than the figures of the two previous years. 98 lákhs of coin were remitted to Bombay, chiefly from Láhor, and 100 lákhs were sent to Rangoon and Calcutta.

Land Revenue.

The agricultural year commences after the beginning of the rains, and the land revenue demands and collections are, therefore, made to coincide with the agricultural year, and date from the 1st August. The gross land revenue recoverable from the people in 1882-83 was Rs. 3,90,96,541, and after deducting the alienated revenue Rs. 67,68,014, the balance Rs. 3,21,63,221 represents the Government revenue, of which Rs. 2,80,20,500 is the assessment on Government land, Rs. 31,16,600 the quit-rent on alienated lands, and the remainder is made up of sale proceeds of the right of occupancy, of grass meadows, and other miscellaneous items. The revenue credited for water-rates to the Irrigation Department was Rs. 2,87,100, and remissions granted for various causes amounted to Rs. 17,06,700, which left Rs. 3,03,34,700 for collection for the year, besides arrears outstanding for former years. The collections of the revenue for the year came to Rs. 2,95,36,900, besides Rs. 3,20,000 of the arrears, and Rs. 8,02,000 were written off as irrecoverable. The balance left outstanding was, in all, Rs. 11,72,600.

The gross land revenue is over 4 lákhs better in 1882-83 than in the previous year, and the principal increase occurred in Shikárpur, where the heavy rain enabled a large area to be sown with winter crops. The increase in Sholápur and Kaládgi is also very noticeable, and was caused by the return of the people to their villages and the great area of land taken up by them for cultivation. The season was very favourable in the Upper Sind Frontier, and here, too, there was a large increase in the gross revenue. In other districts there were the usual fluctuations, and in Haidarabad alone was there a considerable decrease in the revenue. The revenue alienated is mostly fixed; but there are minor causes of increase such as increase in the survey value of the land, or decrease, such as the lapse of revenue to Government on the death of the persons to whose lives it was limited, and the decrease in the year shows that about Rs. 24,000 lapsed to Government. The assessment proper shows an increase of about 3⅓ lákhs, mostly due to legitimate extension of cultivation, as the rates were hardly raised in any part of the Presidency. The quit-rents also are greater by Rs. 20,000, due generally to revised rates applied to alienations. The greater demand for land is shown in an increase of Rs. 36,000 in the sale proceeds of the right of occupancy which was chiefly obtained in Sholápur, Khándesh, Ahmadnagar, Kaládgi and Haidarabad. The sums realized by the sale of grass meadows was generally higher, owing, no doubt, to the better pasture, and the lands in river-beds which are annually put to auction also fetched higher sums in Gujarát. The miscellaneous items of revenue also increased; and the only item which showed a decrease was that of fees for revenue processes levied upon defaulters, which is a satisfactory sign.

From the land revenue was deducted the water-rates which are the dues of the Irrigation Department, and which increased from Rs. 2,20,000 to Rs. 2,87,100, almost altogether in Shi-

kárpur, Poona and Khándesh. This, of course, is only a transfer to another department; but an actual loss is sustained by the remissions given to the cultivators. No less than Rs. 8,87,800 were allowed almost altogether under the orders of the Secretary of State limiting for a time the revised rates of revenue to 20 per cent. in advance of the old revenue in some tálukás. For failure of crops and poverty barely Rs. 800 were granted, but the ravages of locusts and the destruction caused by floods obliged the unusually large sum of Rs. 3,95,200 to be remitted. The largest amounts were granted in Sind, and especially in Karáchi and Shikárpur; but in Ahmadnagar also and partially in Khándesh the remissions were very heavy. In Gujarát, the Southern Division and in other districts they were but little above the normal trifling amounts. Notwithstanding these extraordinary accidents and the loss of 8 lákhs of revenue written off as irrecoverable the revenue collected was nearly 299 lákhs, and the total balance outstanding 11¾ lákhs, which includes a large sum which the Collectors have allowed to be postponed, owing to the local losses of the year. The revenue has been collected with ease, and it has generally only been necessary to issue 1 to 2 per cent. of notices to defaulters to stimulate payment, and in the worst districts from 5 to 10 per cent., whilethe actual distraints are almost nominal.

Canal Revenue.

The receipts from irrigation in the financial accounts amounted to Rs. 3,44,000 as compared with Rs. 3,54,000 in 1881-82, and a short account of the revenue derived from canals has been given under the section on Irrigation. Besides canals a large sum is obtained from water-rates on lands supplied from tanks and dams which are maintained by the Public Works Department. These rates are collected as a part of the land revenue, and have amounted to Rs. 2,87,100, which has been noticed under Land Revenue. Some details of expenditure on canals and the revenue obtained, are given in Appendix IV. F.

Customs.

Sea Customs.

Port of Bombay.

The gross revenue derived from Imperial Customs amounted to Rs. 12,84,000; but, deducting the sum allowed as drawbacks and refunds, the net amount was Rs. 11,32,000. The remission of all import duties, except on arms, liquors, opium and salt, has had the effect of reducing receipts to about one-fifth of their former average.

Receipts.

The net receipts amounted to 9½ lákhs, and include 1·4 lákhs levied on articles imported before the abolition of duty. For arms and ammunition Rs. 29,600 were received, besides Rs. 11,800 collected from passengers, chiefly for arms, &c., imported for shooting purposes, and for liquor 10½ lákhs—nearly the same as last year. Of the total imports of potable spirits, brandy forms about 60 per cent. and whisky about 30 per cent., the proportion of the latter spirit showing a steady yearly increase. Whisky is largely imported in wood, and about 85 per cent. of the brandy is imported in bottles at an average strength of about 21 degrees under proof. The remaining 15 per cent. imported in wood consists mainly of cheap brandy—most of it shipped from Hamburg—of an average strength of about 19 degrees over proof. This is broken down and bottled by native dealers for sale in the bázár, where it competes as Europe brandy on favourable terms with country liquor, the difference in its favour being about Rs. 2 per dozen. The importations of this cheap, overproof spirit have increased during the year under report by 8,169 proof gallons. The revenue under the item *Liquors—Other sorts* is swelled this year by the inclusion of the duty leviable on spirits used in manufacture of medicines, chemicals, &c., and on perfumed spirits, amounting to Rs. 15,372 and Rs. 5,425 respectively. These items were classed, up to the passing of the new Tariff Act, as medicines or chemicals and as perfumery. But the presence of spirit in medicines or chemicals now renders the compound liable to a duty of 5 per cent., and the *limit* of exemption from duty in the case of perfumed spirit is reduced to bottles containing not more than than 4 ozs., with the object of checking the use of cheap *eau de cologne, &c.*, as a potable spirit. It cannot be said, however, that either alteration has resulted in any appreciable direct increase to the revenue. Almost all the chief perfumed spirit imported in ordinary bottles during the early part of the year was exported, and the size of the bottles used for later importations was reduced sufficient to enable them to escape duty.

Refunds.

The refunds of import duty amount to Rs. 2,898 only, attributable to the reduction in the number of dutiable articles and in the amounts collected. The amount would have been smaller, but for the tendency of dealers in arms and ammunition to claim refund of the difference between the fixed and *ad-valorem* rates of duty on arms sold to private individuals. The refunds on this account alone amount to more than half the total amount. The abolition of the import duties necessarily results in the total extinction of drawback payments on all articles on which duty has been abolished, though this result is not immediate, for the reason that drawback may be claimed up to two years from the date of importation.

In export duty there is a further decrease of Rs. 11,861, the gross receipts being Rs. 1,83,139, due to depression of the grain trade, and is directly attribtable to smaller exports of rice to Zanzibar, Persia and Mozambique. The refunds amounted to Rs. 983 only. Export Duty.

In connection with customs a small revenue of Rs. 29,900 was collected for Provincial services against an expenditure of Rs. 3,64,400. The receipts were nearly half of what they were last year, as the transhipment fees are not charged on the bulk of the imports since the abolition of duty, and the fees have been reduced. The reduction of fees appears to have had a marked effect on the export of opium. The Prince's Dock has affected the number of cargo boats, and the license fees received from them are now declining. Provincial Receipts.

Under the head of Expenditure there is a net decrease of Rs. 1,34,400 in cost of establishment, which is chiefly owing to reductions carried out in connection with abolition of import duties. Since this abolition the Customs Department must be regarded as maintained less for the collection of revenue than for the protection of the excise duties, to procure statistics of trade, and to enforce the prohibitive and restrictive clauses of the Customs and other Acts. The Account Department under the Commissioner of Excise Revenue has been amalgamated with the Department of the Customs and Salt for the sake of convenience, and the Town Custom House Bandar has been closed to dutiable goods. The procedure of the department has also been simplified, in compliance with the suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce, to satisfy the demands of the public in the discharge and clearance of goods no longer subject to duty. Expenditure.

In the Gauging Department, 2,897 consignments of liquor, comprising 7,122 items, have been gauged, tested or examined. Amendments were allowed in 133 cases, the net result of which was a little in favor of importers. 122 descriptions of patent and other medicines and preparations were tested or analysed with the object of determining the proportion of spirit present, and the results registered for future guidance. Gauging.

15 cargoes of kerosine, comprising 677,846 cases, have been dealt with under the provisions of the Petroleum Act. Doubts have been raised as to the reliablity of the test laid down in the Act and the suitability of a flashing point of 73° as the standand of safety in a tropical climate; and, as a result of the enquiries made, an amendment of the Act is in contemplation. With reference to this question it may be noticed here that only one case occurred early in the year in which the results of the tests applied by the Customs Department have been even doubtful. Importers appear to have accommodated themselves to the conditions imposed by the Act. The margin left for possible variations in the application of the test has been sufficient, more particularly in later consignments, to obviate any risk of rejection, and to reduce to a minimum the trouble and delay involved in the testing necessary as a preliminary to importation. Petroleum.

Under the Native Passenger Ships' Act the number of passengers whose embarkation or landing was supervised by the Preventive Department was 170,500 arrivals and 138,600 departures. There is a very large increase in the number of passengers both on arrival and departure, which is most marked in respect of the traffic with the Southern Konkan and Goa, and is attributable to low fares arising out of the keen competition between the two rival coast lines. Native passengers.

Sind.

The gross receipts of customs at Karáchi amounted to Rs. 3,87,500, which is less by Rs. 1,76,300 than the receipts in the previous year. The receipts from imports declined by Rs. 1,91,000 owing to the general abolition of customs duties, and there was also a falling off of Rs. 62,000 in the duty on liquors, which is still retained. The export duty on husked rice, which is levied in Sind, increased by about Rs. 14,600, owing to larger exports of this article to foreign countries. The collection at the small ports of Keti and Sirganda amounted to Rs. 24,200 obtained altogether from the export duty on rice.

Continental Ports.

The amount collected was Rs. 35,236,—an increase of Rs. 8,417 over the amount in the previous year. The import customs show a decrease owing to the abolition of duty on almost all articles of import, and there is a trifling increase in the export duties; but the real increase shown above is derived from registering fees under Act XIX of 1838.

Land Customs.

The revenue derived from land customs was Rs. 13,691, and the receipts have declined considerably since the closing of the collecting stations on the Goa and Daman frontiers under the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. The only collections now made on land frontier lines are on the Habsán or Rájpuri frontier, and are very trifling.

Opium.

The revenue derived from opium consists chiefly of the fees charged for passes granted by the opium agents in Málwa, Rájputána and Gujarát to cover the importation of opium into the Bombay Presidency for exportation to China and other places beyond British India,

as well as for local consumption in the Presidency itself. The bulk of the opium imported into Bombay is grown and manufactured in Native States in Málwa and Rájputána; and for its weighment and for the issue of the necessary passes, and the recovery of the pass-fees due thereon, Government have established scales and maintain offices at the following places in Central India and Rájputáná, *viz.*, Indor, Ujain, Ratlám, Udepur, Dhár, Jáorá, Ajmere, Mándisur, and Bhopál. The four last named scales were established at a comparatively recent date:—the Ajmere scales in 1877, the Jáorá scales in April 1878, and the Mándisor and Bhopál scales in 1879-80. The Udepur scales have recently been transferred to Chitur. Opium scales were established temporarily at Ahmadabad in the latter part of 1857 to meet an emergency arising from the then disturbed state of the country. They have been maintained up to the present day, and are now utilized for the weighment and passing for export, to Bombay, of opium grown in the territory of His Highness the Gáikwár.

Opium passed at the Government scales is packed in chests, each containing 140¼lbs., or in half chests containing each 70⅛lbs. avoirdupois. The railways provide the only routes by which opium can now be imported into Bombay.

Previous to 1878 the cultivation of the poppy plant was allowed in a few places in this Presidency, and it is well known that large quantities of untaxed opium were clandestinely imported from Málwa and Rájputána by various routes. The result was the almost total extinction of the revenue derivable from the local consumption of the drug. The subject engaged the attention of Government for many years, but nothing practical was done in the matter until 1878. A new Opium Act was then passed, and rules regulating the growth of the poppy plant, the manufacture, import, transport, possession, sale and export of opium were framed under it, and at the same time sundry reforms were instituted in the system of management.

The manufacture of opium throughout the Presidency has been prohibited, and the importation of opium from Málwá has been restricted to certain specified routes. All consignments of opium imported into the Presidency are subjected on arrival to examination, and its transport from place to place is permitted only under official passes; the wholesale trade in the drug has been entirely separated from the retail trade, and the system of licensing retailers has been improved and altered so as to suit the varied requirements of different districts. Agreements have been taken from all Native Chiefs in the Presidency with a view to secure their co-operation in effectually stopping the contraband traffic in opium. Under these agreements—

1. The cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited in all Native States except Baroda.
2. The Baroda State has been permitted to grow and manufacture opium under a state monopoly for consumption in its own territory and for export to China. The state has undertaken to assimilate its opium retail system and selling prices with those for the time being in force in adoining British districts, and to prevent the introduction of Baroda opium into British territory and into the territories of adjoining Native States.
3. All other Native States have been required to supply themselves with opium for domestic consumption either from some British depôt, or by direct importation from Málwa under regular passes, and to retail it to their subjects at prices not lower than the retail prices for the time being in force in British districts.
4. All Native Chiefs are bound to exert themselves to prevent the introduction of untaxed opium into their territories.
5. In return for the obligations undertaken, the states have been guaranteed the enjoyment of privileges as follows, for so long as they may faithfully carry out their agreements.

Baroda enjoys the whole of the revenue derivable under its state monopoly, and is, besides, allowed to import from Málwa, free of duty, whatever quantity of Málwa opium may be wanted for its home consumption. Cambay, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha and the Rewa Kántha States are allowed a remission of the whole of the British duty levied on opium consumed within their limits; Cutch and Káthiáwár are allowed a remission to the extent of one-third of the British duty levied on opium locally consumed; and in the case of all other states a similar remission to the extent of one-fifth of the duty is given. Special compensation has also been granted in all cases in which any loss of opium revenue formerly enjoyed by Chiefs was found to have been caused by the arrangements.

The introduction of these measures of reform has resulted in a satisfactory improvement in the sales of licit opium and in the Government revenue derived from the consumption of opium in British districts, as exhibited in the table given further on.

The subjoined statement shows the number of opium chests imported from Málwa, Meywár and Márwár and from the territories of His Highness the Gáikwár into Bombay, the amount of pass duty realized, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year 1882-83, compared with corresponding particulars for the previous year and the averages of each of the three years ending 1872-73, 1875-76, 1878-79 and 1881-82:—

Years.	No. of Chests actually imported into Bombay.	Amount of Pass Duty actually realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests disposed of			
			Exported to China.	Bought for Home consumption.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total
		Rs.				
Annual average of 3 years ending 1872-73 ...	41,664	2,48,92,800	41,451	113	41	41,605
Do. do. do. 1875-76 ...	45,211	2,72,21,600	45,181	80	126	45,387
Do. do. do. 1878-79 ...	43,181	2,70,42,442	42,308	196	64	42,568
Do. do. do. 1881-82 ...	37,291	2,59,72,096	36,642	867	297	37,806
In 1881-82	31,083	2,16,27,325	31,133	1,113	129	32,375
In 1882-83	38,828	2,53,21,962	37,347	1,293	116	38,756

The statement shows that there was a marked improvement both in the number of chests imported into Bombay and the number of chests exported to China, as well as in the duty realizations, as compared with the previous year. The improvement is due in some measure to the reduction in the rate of duty ordered at the end of June, 1882, with the object of encouraging the China trade which enabled Málwa opium to compete on more favourable terms with the indigenous Chinese opium and imported Persian opium. At the same time the opium crop in Málwa and Rájputána was exceptionally good and abundant, which tended to keep down the prices both there and in Bombay.

The following table shows the quantities of opium sold in each division of the Presidency, including Sind, Bombay and Aden, the amount of duty represented by the sales, and the amount of license fees and other receipts realized from home consumption in the year 1882-83, contrasted with the corresponding particulars for each of the preceding two years and the averages for each of the three years ending 1876-77 and 1879-80 :—

Items and Years.	Town of Bombay.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Aden.	Total.
Quantity of opium sold—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Annual overage of 3 years ending 1876-77	819	5,221	6,079	1,154	11,168	222	24,763
Do. do. 1879-80...	7,112	18,760	6,616	1,238	8,780	249	42,755
In 1880-81	11,125	48,957	13,992	1,424	8,480	259	84,237
„ 1881-82	10,750	43,141	21,428	1,577	9,875	265	87,038
„ 1882-83	11,383	52,722	30,270	1,996	11,804	239	1,08,414
Duty realized on opium sold—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annual average for 3 years ending 1876-77	3,939	22,375	26,054	4,945	27,920	951	86,184
Do. do. 1879-80...	33,613	90,401	30,681	5,772	33,636	1,153	1,95,256
In 1880-81	55,625	2,44,480	69,956	7,118	42,412	1,297	4,20,888
„ 1881-82	53,750	2,15,715	1,07,140	7,885	49,375	1,325	4,35,190
„ 1882-83	56,915	2,63,610	1,51,350	9,980	59,020	1,195	5,42,070
Total realizations, including opium duty, license fees and other receipts—							
Annual average for 3 years ending 1876-77	13,877	49,478	82,510	12,575	84,317	3,180	2,45,937
Do. do. 1879-80 ...	45,505	1,08,446	80,537	11,412	82,784	3,686	3,32,370
In 1889-81	71,429	2,47,880	1,06,722	13,556	81,612	3,564	5,24,763
„ 1881-82	69,451	2,33,873	1,44,644	15,087	93,451	3,854	5,60,360
„ 1882-83	73,187	3,09,635	2,39,099	18,113	99,675	3,922	7,43,631

The results of the year under review are far more satisfactory than those for any of the previous years, the consumption of licit opium in the whole of the Presidency having increased from 87,038 lbs. in 1881-82 to 108,414 lbs. in 1882.83, or nearly 25 per cent., while the revenue shows an increase of 33 per cent. The progressive improvement in licit consumption and the revenue is due chiefly to the measures adopted in recent years for the prevention of smuggling. The improvement is noticeable in all parts of the Presidency. Opium is, however, still largely smuggled into the Presidency, especially into Gujarát.

The rate for the issue of opium from Government depôts was reduced from Rs. 13 to Rs. 12 per lb. with effect from the 1st August, 1882. It was further reduced to Rs. 10 per lb. on 1st May, 1883. This last rate continued to be in force till the end of the year.

The consumption of licit opium in Káhtiáwár, the duty on which is remitted in favour of the Chiefs to the extent of one-third, amounted for the year 1882-83 to 29,348 lbs., against 31,834 lbs. in the previous year and 32,781 lbs. in 1880-81. The decrease in the year under review indicates an increase of smuggling in that province, and the Chiefs are responsible for the adoption of proper measures to prevent this practice.

The consumption of licit opium in the Cutch State amounted for the year 1882-83 to 8,550 lbs. against 8,561 lbs. in the previous year and 7,563 lbs. in 1880-81. The

quantities of licit opium consumed in Cambay and in the Native States under the Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha and the Rewa Kántha Agencies in each of the past three years are shown below :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cambay	2,625	3,028	2,733
Pálanpur	7,737	7,519	7,893
Mahi Kántha	7,747	8,490	7,291
Rewa Kántha	5,772	4,851	4,461

Licit opium consumption in Pálanpur appears to have been slightly larger and that in Cambay slightly less than in the previous year. The decrease in the Mahi Kántha is due to the fact that comparatively larger quantities of duty-free opium were imported and disposed of in the previous year by one or two smaller states. Measures have lately been adopted to prevent a recurrence of a similar abuse of the privilege of importing duty-free opium. The sales in the Rewá Kánthá, like those in the British district of the Panch Mahál, have been affected by smuggling from Málwa, which still prevails to a large extent. Complaints have also been made by licensed vendors in the Rewa Kántha and by the opium farmers of the Panch Mahál and Kaira of their being undersold by the vendors of Baroda opium in the adjacent villages of His Highness the Gáikwár; and judging by the sudden large excess in the opium sales in His Highness' dominions, reported during the last two years and other circumstances, there seems to be real ground for the complaint. The sales in Baroda territory amounted in 1882-83 to 47,650 lbs., those for the previous year were 35,042 lbs., while the licit opium consumption of Baroda territory for 1880-81 was reported to be 20,531 lbs. only. Government have lately called the attention of the Baroda Darbár to the necessity of a strict observance of its engagements in the matter of assimilating its retail system and selling prices with those in force in British territory.

Salt.

The history of salt as a source of revenue dates from 1838, in which year an excise duty of 8 annas per maund was first levied on this article in place of some imports, such as town duties, transit duties, &c., which were then abolished. By this arrangement the loss of revenue in consequence of the removal of the old taxes was partially recouped to Government. From time to time the rate of duty was increased, until it rose to Rs. 1-13-0 per maund in 1869, at which rate it stood both as excise and import duty in this Presidency down to the year 1877, when it was further increased by annas 11, making it up to Rs. 2-8-0. It was reduced to Rs. 2 by Act XII of 1882.

Till 1872 the control of the manufacture and excising of salt rested with the Commissioner of Customs aided by 2 Deputy Commissioners of Customs and a staff of Assistant Commissioners. In 1869 Government appointed Mr. Pedder to inquire into the management of the Salt Department. The inquiries begun by him were carried on by Mr. Pritchard, and resulted in the entire reorganization of the department by the latter officer. In 1872 the department was removed from the control of the Commissioner of Customs and placed under the Collector of Salt Revenue—an appointment which was then created—Mr. Pritchard being the first Collector. The Collector continued to be the head of the department till September, 1882, when under Act V of 1882, which gave Government power to appoint a Commissioner of Salt, Mr. Pritchard was appointed to that office. The establishment, which has been gradually growing since 1872, now stands at the following strength :—1 Collector, 2 Deputy Collectors, 12 Assistant Collectors, 1 Coast Guard Superintendent, 17 Coast Guard Inspectors, 1 Supervisor of Distilleries, 6 Superintendents of Salt Depôts, 37 Sar-kárkúns, 20 Darogás, 25 Inspectors and a number of clerks and kárkúns and menials, besides a preventive staff of mounted patrols and foot police, and a number of sailors and watermen.

The revenue has risen from Rs. 76,26,182 in 1872-73 to Rs. 1,43,87,114 in 1882-83, and the expenditure from Rs. 7,51,878 in the former year to Rs. 15,71,229 in the latter.

The first step in the direction of reform was the framing and passing of the Salt Act in 1873. By this enactment the manufacture, storage and sale of salt were brought under complete control.

Restrictions, at first naturally distasteful to those affected by them, were placed on the shilotris (proprietors of salt works in Konkan) and the agriás (manufacturers of salt). The removal of salt from the works in bulk was prohibited. It must now be removed in bags, into which it is weighed, maund by maund, with a steelyard. Formerly, when removed by the boat load in bulk, it was impossible to check actually the amount removed, which is now accurately ascertained and carefully recorded, and the consignment checked at a preventive station. Most of these stations are barges moored at the entrances of the creeks on which the salt works are situated. No boat can go to sea without first going alongside the barge, where the bags are counted, and 15 per cent. taken on board, and there weighed. The results of the examination are carefully compared with the particulars shown in the per-

mit, and, when all is found to be in order, the vessel is allowed to proceed to sea. Another measure which has been introduced, and has been found to check fraud, is insisting on the produce of different seasons being stored separately.

The control of the manufacture of salt has been improved by the suppression of small and isolated salt works which were the most difficult to guard against smuggling, and the cost of effectually protecting them from theft was often altogether out of proportion to the revenue realized from them. For this reason many salt works which were thought to be exposed to smuggling and inconveniently situated for proper supervision, as also those whose out-turn fell short of 5,000 Indian maunds, have been suppressed in Gujarát, Konkan and Kánara. In most cases the provisions of the Salt Act have been followed in suppressing works, but in a few instances measures under the Land Acquisition Act had to be taken to effect the purpose.

The gradual suppression of badly situated salt works has left in Gujarát only the following salt sources :—The Ran works at Khárághoda and Udu, and the sea-side works at Charváda and Balsár.

In the South Konkan the salt works at Shiroda are the only ones retained; those at Vengúrla, Málvan and Ratnágiri having been lately suppressed. Sanicutta is the only salt source in North Kánara.

The largest and most important sources of sea salt in this Presidency are situated in the Thána and Kolába Districts, not far from Bombay. Nearly all are the property of private individuals, and the few which belong to Government are leased to private individuals.

The salt produced in this Presidency is of two kinds: sea salt, and salt made from the brine of wells on the edge of the Ran of Cutch. The sea salt being made in many different localities by labourers of varying skill, and for masters some of whom are less particular than others as to the quality of salt turned out, varies much in the colour, weight, size and compactness of the grain; while the Ran salt being made under strict Government supervision is more uniform.

To protect the interests, not only of the salt revenue, but also of the revenue from customs, opium and excise, preventive lines were laid on the several frontiers of this Presidency. These were in Rewa Kántha and on the Mahi Kántha, the Márwár and the northern frontiers; the frontier lines round the Portuguese territories of Goa and Daman; and the Rájpuri frontier line on the borders of the Habsán. With the exception of 2, the northern and the Rájpuri lines, all have been withdrawn at different times as the danger to the revenue from the frontier guarded by each ceased. The Rewa Kántha, Márwár and Mahi Kántha frontiers were withdrawn, owing to the Government of India having bought, on payment of compensation, the sources of salt in Jodhpur and other Native States in Northern India. The danger to the revenue was thus removed from those quarters, as the works have been brought under the British system of excise and management.

The northern frontier is maintained in order to prevent salt entering Gujarát from Káthiáwár, and to protect the revenue from opium and excise. The Portuguese Treaty, which came into operation from the 15th January 1880, accounts for the withdrawal of the Goa and the Daman preventive forces.

An efficient and well-paid coast guard establishment, consisting of inspectors with suitable boats and crews, has been organized. The duties of the inspectors as regards salt are to patrol the seaboard and creeks in the neighbourhood of salt works, to examine salt-laden vessels, and to prevent the clandestine landing of salt on the coast. It is also their duty to prevent, or to bring to notice breaches of the customs, port and port dues and registry laws. The Salt Department, besides having the charge of the salt revenue, has also customs charge of all the ports, except Bombay, in the Presidency proper; and charge of all the beacons, light-houses and buoys along the coast. The duties of this department in enforcing the Customs, Ports, Registry, Native Passenger Ships and other Acts, though giving a good deal of work, bring in very little revenue. Customs, port-dues, registry fees and the like yielded in 1882-83 Rs. 1,19,464, or ·8 per cent. of the total revenue of the department. In addition to the duties above enumerated, the Salt Department is also in charge of the extensive distilleries at Uran, which supply the island of Bombay and the districts of Thana and Kolaba with mowra spirits. The quantity of spirit excised at Uran rose from gallons 459,426 in 1876-77 to 723,832 gallons in 1882-83, and the duty from Rs. 7,16,145 to Rs. 13,98,435. The distilleries are in the immediate charge of a supervisor, whose staff consists of a gauger and an assistant gauger, 3 clerks, and 48 peons, &c. This establishment cost in 1882-83 Rs. 12,032.

The Portuguese Treaty deals with many matters of international importance, but it is not necessary here to refer to any except those which affect salt. By the treaty arrangements all the salt works in Portuguese India (Goa, Daman and Diu) come under British control and management, the British paying to the Portuguese 4 lákhs of rupees per annum, and supplying free of duty and at the low rate of 1 anna 8 pies all the salt required for the domestic consumption of Portuguese subjects, calculated at 14 lbs. per head per annum, besides salt required for fish-curing and salt required for manure—the former at 6 as. and the latter at 2½ as. per maund.

The treaty is for twelve years, but the arrangements first made were subject to revision after three years. The three years expired in January, 1883, and it was determined that the conditions should be revised. After long and fruitless negotiations the authorities of Portuguese India said they must refer many of the questions raised to their Home Government, and, owing to the delay thus caused, no arrangements have yet been made for the remaining years of the treaty period.

The details of the arrangements for the first three years were settled by a mixed commission which sat in Goa in 1880. The Salt Department determined to take some of the salt work on lease, and to let the proprietors of the others make their own salt. The mixed commission fixed the consideration to be given for the works taken on lease and the price at which salt, made by the proprietors who continued to work, was to be taken over by the British agents. Experience has shown that both the consideration to be paid for leased works and the rate to be paid for salt taken over by the British agents were fixed far too high, and very considerable loss has been sustained on the stocks taken over by the British agents.

Work of the year.

The number of salt works open and in use was 410, against 412 in 1882, as 2 of the small salt works in Panvel were closed as provided by law.

The gross salt revenue in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 1,32,76,653, besides the duty on salt supplied free to Indor, and shows a decrease of 12¾ lákhs. The duty on salt for home and inland consumption has fallen off by nearly 10 lákhs, which is owing to the reduction of duty from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 per maund; but the quantity of salt excised is considerably greater than in the past year, which is perhaps due in some measure to speculative purchases soon after the reduction of duty, although cheaper salt must have tended to greater consumption. A much larger quantity of salt was exported to places beyond the Presidency, but the revenue from salt taxed at the works in Portuguese India shows a decrease of 2¼ lákhs, owing chiefly to the reduction of duties.

A quantity of 40,21,400 maunds of salt was distributed beyond the Presidency, three-fourths of this quantity going to Calcutta and Malabár by sea and to the Central Provinces by rail. A large quantity was also sent to the Nizám's territory and Central India, and over 1½ lákhs of maunds were issued for consumption within Portuguese India. Small quantities were also carried to Rájputána and the North-West. 28,49,400 maunds were consumed in the Bombay Presidency, which gives an average of 11·78 lbs. per head against 11·21 in the last year. But it is still observed that the consumption in Gujarát is less than in the rest of the Presidency, the consumption in the former being 9·01 lbs. and in the latter 13·13 per head. It is probable that use of the natural salt which is produced spontaneously over a large tract in Northern Gujarát interferes with the consumption of licit salt in that province. Nearly 76,00,000 maunds of salt were manufactured at the works in the Presidency, and the quantity is much larger than the manufacture for many years. 235 pans were in use at Khárághoda and 250 at Udu, and the outturn from these new works of over 24 lákhs of maunds adds enormously to the production of the salt works. In the last two years it was necessary to restrict sales owing to the exhaustion of stocks; but with the increased supply from these new works all restrictions were removed early in the year. Nearly 64,00,000 maunds were removed from the works in the Presidency, or one-tenth more than in the past year, the wastage was 9,00,000 maunds, and the year closed with a balance of nearly 23,00,000 maunds. The wholesale price paid at the works by traders to manufacturers ranged from 3 pies to 12 annas a maund, the average price per maund being 2¼ annas, and the wholesale price paid by the public was generally from 2½ to 3¼ rupees per maund in the districts of this Presidency, against from Rs. 3¼ to 4¼ the year before.

Baragara Salt.

The export to the Central Provinces of Baragara salt increased very largely, and quite recovered from the large falling off in the previous year. A small quantity was sent to the North-West Provinces, but the trade with Central India and Rájputána shows a small decrease in the Brinjara traffic which was stimulated last year by the restrictions put upon export by rail. The sale of Baragara salt for local consumption also declined to some extent in Gujarát; and it appears that, taken altogether, the trade in the salt has not quite recovered from the restriction put upon it in the previous two years: it is probable that in the meantime other salts have obtained a footing in the local markets.

Sea Salt.

The consumption of sea salt has increased by over 2,00,000 maunds to 47,68,300 maunds. A much larger quantity was taken by British Malábar, the Central Provinces and for local consumption, while the exports declined to Calcutta and Foreign Malabár. The exports to Calcutta also declined last year, and it is now explained that as ships from the United Kingdom were not able to complete cargoes of general merchandise they brought salt in ballast. This practice, however, has not continued, and towards the close of the year the exports of Bombay salt to Calcutta were on the increase. It is of a very inferior description, much of it being siftings which but for the Calcutta market would be unsaleable. The increase of exports to British Malabár is attributed to traders buying largely at the reduced duty to cover their losses on the salt previously imported at the higher duty. The market there was in consequence overstocked at the end of the year.

The total charges of the department amounted to Rs. 14,60,000, besides Rs. 1,11,200 refunded as excise duty collected; but these charges include service performed for Sea and Land Customs, Abkári, and Local Funds, and they amount to Rs. 10-14-8 per cent. on the total revenue. An additional establishment was maintained on the northern frontier preventive line.

749 persons were arrested for offences against salt laws, of whom 658 were placed before the Magistrates for trial, and 551 were convicted.

The consumption of taxed salt in Sind is steadily increasing, and has risen to 181,198 maunds, of which more than 91 per cent. was produced at the Maurypur-Moach salt works. It is evident that the prejudice against Moach salt is fast disappearing. The quantity sold at the Dilyár deposit was very small; it was opened to reduce the excessive price of salt in the vicinity. The importation of Punjáb salt was also very limited; but when the Sukkur depôt is opened, those who prefer it to manufactured salt will obtain it with facility. Sind.

The total sales represent an average consumption of 6 lbs. 7½ ozs. per head of population as compared with 5 lbs. 12 ozs. in 1881-82 and 4 lbs. 5 ozs. in 1880-81. The increase in the sales was accompanied by a reduction in the average retail price of salt from Rs. 4-2-8 per maund in 1881-82 to Rs. 3-9-3 in the year under review; and it appears that except in a few tálukás of Upper Sind, where the prices were very high, the retail prices in the different parts of the province were not very unequal. The proposals to open salt depôts in several places did not commend themselves to the Government of India, who suggested in lieu of the depôt system the adoption of the plan of supplying salt by railway to traders at a distance from salt works. This system has been successfully worked for many years in the Presidency proper, and has also been adopted in Northern India.

Smuggling from Khelát is carried on to a considerable extent, but it might be possible to suppress it by strengthening the frontier preventive force. The danger of smuggling from Khairpur territory has been removed by the closure of the salt works in that state from the 1st January, 1883,—it being arranged that salt required for consumption by the inhabitants of the state will be obtained by the Mir from British depôts in Sind on payment of the cost of manufacture.

The question of the desirability of issuing salt duty-free for curing fish was carefully considered during the year, and the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioner in Sind was that the necessity for granting the concession was greatly exaggerated. It was ascertained that there was a large demand for fresh fish, and that local fishermen do not complain of duty-free salt not being available for curing fish. The Government of India, however, are of opinion that it is expedient to encourage the fish-curing industry, and the question is now under reconsideration both as regards Sind and the Presidency proper.

The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,03,170. The receipts from excise duty on Sind salt show a net decrease of Rs. 34,591 as compared with those in 1881-82, and is due to the reduction of the duty on salt. This measure does not appear to have stimulated consumption to such an extent as might have been expected, as the increase in the sales of taxed salt was considerably less than that in either of the two previous years. The expenditure of the department rose to Rs. 89,853, the increase being principally due to the payment of compensation, amounting to Rs. 5,640, to the salt-makers in Upper Sind whose works have been suppressed. It was also due in some measure to larger purchases of salt from manufacturers and consequent increased storage charges, and to the establishment maintained at the newly-opened depôt at Dilyár. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was 20 in the year under review, against 16·87 in 1881-82.

Excise.

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The principal sources of ábkári revenue are :—

(*a*) the sale of foreign imported liquor,

(*b*) the manufacture and sale of country liquor,

(*c*) the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs other than opium.

Imported foreign liquor pays on importation the customs duty prescribed by the Tariff Act, and is not subjected to any further impost up to the time of its sale, except a comparatively small fee levied for the grant of licenses authorizing its retail sale at appointed shops. The customs duty collected on imported liquor is credited in the Government accounts as Imperial "Customs" revenue, and the license-fees are alone accounted for as "Excise" revenue. These amounted in the year under report to Rs. 36,001, levied at rates ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 600 per annum on 410 licenses issued. The realizations for the previous year were Rs. 35,709, and the number of licenses issued was 412. Imported liquor.

The country liquor traffic forms by far the most important subject of ábkári administration in this Presidency, contributing 97 per cent. of the total ábkári revenue. The country liquor taxed and consumed is of two kinds, *viz.*, (*a*) distilled spirit, and (*b*) toddy, or the sap of the palm tree. Almost all the spirit made and sold in all the districts of Gujarát and the Deccan is distilled from the dried flowers of the mowra tree, which grows abundantly in many northern districts. Mowra flowers are also imported in large quantities from the Central Provinces. In the town and island of Bombay and in the districts of Thána and Kolába both mowra spirit and spirit distilled from toddy are sold, while in Ratnágiri and in the coast tálukás of the Kánara District toddy spirit alone is used. The spirit consumed in the above ghát tálukas of Kánara and in the districts of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi is, for the most part, distilled from molasses *(jágri)*. Toddy is consumed to a greater or less extent in every district of the Presidency. Country liquor.

Old system.

In former years the revenue from country liquor was generally raised by selling at auction the monopoly of the right to manufacture and sell spirit over specified tracts of country. Each farm usually comprised only a few villages, but in some districts whole tálukás were sold in single farms. The farmers paid lump sums for their privileges, and were then free to make and sell as much liquor of as many kinds and strengths as they pleased, altogether uncontrolled by official interference. In most districts the toddy farms were sold along with the spirit farms, but in a few places the right to draw and sell toddy was sold separately. This system had the advantage of being simple and easy of management, but it left both Government and consumers very much at the mercy of the farmers. Government could only realize in any year just as much revenue as the farmers chose to guarantee, and the farmers often combined to keep down prices at the auction sales. The system provided no check whatever against the immoderate sale and consumption of cheap liquor, while it also allowed monopolists to put on sale weak and inferior spirit and to charge for it any prices they pleased. It left Government in ignorance of the quantities of liquor made and consumed, of the cost of its manufacture, of the rates of duty realized upon it, of the strength and selling prices of the liquor sold, and of the amounts of the profits derived by the monopolists from their farms.

New system.

The most important reform in ábkári management as yet effected has been the gradual abolition of this tax farming system, and the substitution for it of one under which the manufacture of spirit is carried on under Government control and supervision; a fixed rate of duty (in the shape of still-head duty on liquor made from mowra or molasses, and of tree-tax on toddy liquor) is paid on every gallon of spirit that passes into consumption, and the farmers are obliged to sell liquor of good quality at fixed strengths within fixed maxima prices. Government are thus enabled to raise, or to lower, the rates of duty levied as may be desirable for fiscal purposes, to regulate the selling prices of spirit as may be necessary, to check immoderate consumption and drunkenness, and to secure for the public a supply of good wholesome liquor at reasonable prices with reference to the requirements and conditions of each district in the Presidency. At the same time, the use of sumggled liquor has been checked by special establishments costing more than a lákh of rupees a year which have been employed to prevent the illicit manufacture of spirit in British districts, and the illicit importation of spirit from foreign territory. Government have also rented at considerable cost the ábkári management of most of the Native States in the Konkan, Deccan, and the Southern Marátha Country, in order to prevent the manufacture there of spirit for illicit importation into British territory. An enormous reduction has been made in the number of stills worked, and the number of shops at which country spirit is sold has also been reduced. Measures have been taken to separate the spirit and toddy farms in order to give free scope to the demand for toddy which was in some quarters believed to be choked by the farmers, who were more interested in the sale of spirit than of toddy.

Receipts for eleven years.

The subjoined table shows the realizations under different heads of account of the country spirit and toddy revenues for the last eleven years:—

Items.	Annual average of 5 years ending 1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue collected at definite rates.							
1. Still-head duty on mowra and jágri spirit ..	8,84,094	12,05,982	15,81,612	17,32,429	19,84,614	25,78,175	27,56,995
2. Fees for distillation of spirit	3,606	17,728	6,411	6,950	10,109	2,609	10,208
3. Tree-tax on toddy trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation	2,47,441	3,54,258	4,34,096	4,97,743	5,80,534	7,41,969	7,69,240
4. Tree-tax on toddy trees tapped for sale of raw toddy only	....	....	....	1,33,802	2,04,745	2,81,659	2,48,906
5. Import duty on foreign toddy	....	....	....	....	719	....	2,038
6. Import duty on Sháhájánpur rum	....	....	....	....	....	8,964	5,959
7. Bud-dene or land revenue assessment on toddy trees	64,547	67,273	38,134	37,273	34,577	34,399	31,769
8. Fees for sale of toddy	....	2,220	2,244	2,561	2,597	2,640	35,647
9. Deficiences in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of—							
Still-head duty	....	....	19,752	27,334	2,340	27,551	26,417
Still-head duty or tree tax	....	....	1,13,522	1,55,700	1,72,900	1,47,892	89,361
Tree tax	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,687
Total ..	11,99,688	16,47,461	21,95,771	25,93,792	29,93,135	38,32,859	39,91,227
Revenue realized by Farms.							
10. Farms for sale of spirit	6,137	10,995	1,08,462	2,08,296	2,30,675	1,98,735	2,19,072
11. Farms for manufacture and sale of spirit ..	6,40,023	5,35,613	4,34,127	4,75,393	6,53,621	6,23,091	7,61,115
12. Do. do. of spirit and toddy ..	....	....	....	44,270	1,05,739	1,01,061	1,50,386
13. Do. do. do. for drawing and selling toddy ..	12,79,297	9,75,497	5,39,065	3,65,227	1,99,785	33,770	36,782
14. Farms for sale of toddy	....	....	1,930	6,600	24,154	28,655	40,500
15. Farms for drawing and selling toddy	24,300	31,625	54,640	32,642	40,034	1,29,622	1,82,469
16. Farms for the use of toddy trees on Government lands	13,911	12,179	13,385	9,453	7,414	4,975	5,471
17. Farms for import duty on toddy	....	....	....	....	....	....	49,500
Total ..	19,63,668	15,65,909	11,51,609	11,41,881	12,61,422	11,24,899	14,45,295
Grand Total ..	31,63,356	32,13,370	33,47,380	37,35,673	42,54,557	49,57,757	54,36,522

It appears from the table that whereas 38 per cent. of the average total country-liquor revenue for the five years ending 1876-77 was realized by the levy of taxes at fixed rates, the percentage of the realizations made in a similar manner on the aggregate collections for each of the years 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82 and 1882-83 was 51, 66, 69, 70, 77, and 73 respectively. The old farming system has now been entirely superseded by a system of fixed taxation, except as regards—

(*a*) the privilege of selling spirit and toddy in the town and island of Bombay;

(*b*) the privilege of manufacturing and selling spirit in the Deesa Cantonment under the Ahmadabad District, and in the districts of Kaira, the Panch Maháls, Khándesh, Dhárwár and Kaládgi;

(*c*) the privilege of manufacturing and selling spirit and toddy in the districts of Ratnágiri and Kánara;

(*d*) the privilege of drawing and selling toddy in the districts of the Panch Maháls, Khándesh and Kaládgi;

The realizations from the annual sale of the privileges noted under the heads (*a*) and (*d*) are supplementary to the collection of the taxes on spirit and toddy levied at fixed rates in the districts and tracts concerned. Thus, persons who annually buy the country liquor shops in Bombay sell only mowra liquor which has already paid still-head duty, or toddy and toddy spirit which is the produce of trees on which tree-tax has been paid. In Ratnágiri and Kánara it is the practice to sell annually by auction the privilege of manufacturing toddy spirit and of selling toddy and toddy spirit, but the only toddy that may be used for these purposes must be the produce of trees for the tapping of which tree-tax has been recovered.

There have been difficulties in the way of introducing the central distillery system into the Deesa Cantonment and the districts of Kaira and the Panch Maháls, owing to their geographical position with respect to foreign territory in which liquor is sold at cheaper rates than in British territory, and to the insignificance of the ábkári revenue which they yield. Deesa is situated in the midst of foreign territory, is many miles away from the central distillery at Ahmadabad, and yields a revenue averaging less than Rs. 3,000 a year. The villages of the Kaira and Panch Maháls districts are much interlaced with villages of Baroda and other Native States; their country-spirit revenues have been improving lately, but they are yet too small (about Rs. 22,000 in each case) to justify the establishment of separate central distilleries for their supply.

The country-spirit revenue of the Khándesh District, which three years ago averaged 2¼ lákhs rupees only, has now risen to more than 4 lákhs of rupees. The district is too extensive to be served easily with liquor from a central distillery, and from experience gained in the adjoining district of Násik there is reason to doubt whether the central distillery system would answer well, at any rate in its northern and western tálukás, which are wild and poor and sparsely populated, and where the mowra tree abounds. A long length of its frontier marches with Holkar's and the Nizám's territories, in which a bottle of liquor can be bought for two or three annas. Similar difficulties are present in the Dhárwár and Kaládgi districts, the country-spirit revenues of which now amount to Rs. 1,40,000 and Rs. 48,000 respectively.

9 of the 19 districts of the Presidency have now but one single distillery, each worked on the new principles. Of the remaining districts the collectorates of Thána and Kolába and the town and island of Bombay are supplied with mowra liquor passed on payment of duty at fixed rate from the licensed distilleries at Uran, while the manufacture of toddy spirit within their limits is allowed to be carried on at less than a dozen places, whereas few years ago there were many hundred stills at work scattered throughout the whole of those districts. Reforms in the same direction have been introduced in the districts of Ratnágiri and Kánara, but the development of the ábkári revenue of those districts and the introduction of other desirable reforms have been checked by necessities arising out of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1880. A fee is now levied almost everywhere on each tree tapped for the extraction of toddy which may be used in its raw state, or for distillation, or both, according to the terms of each license.

The result of the reforms has been a large increase in the revenue, and an actual diminution in the quantities of spirituous liquors consumed in this Presidency. The average realizations from country liquor for the 5 years ending 1876-77 were a little above 31½ lákhs of rupees. From that time they have increased from year to year, in spite of adverse seasons and circumstances, till in 1880-81 they amounted to 42½ lákhs. The collections for 1881-82 reached 49½ lákhs, and those for 1882-83 amounted to upwards of 54¼ lákhs, or 71 per cent. in excess of what they were five years ago. It is not possible to make a comparison of the present consumption of the Presidency as a whole with that of past years, because, owing to the almost universal prevalence of the lump-sum farming system, statistics of the consumption of former years are not available. But in the cases of the tracts in which such comparison is possible (the town and island of Bombay, and the tracts supplied from the sadar distilleries at Ahmadabad, Broach and Surat), the consumption of licit liquor is found to have materially decreased in recent years. Similar evidence of the decrease in consumption in the toddy-spirit consuming districts is to be found in the very large decline that has

taken place in the number of trees tapped for the extraction of toddy in Thána and other Konkan districts. There can be no doubt that at the same time the large expenditure incurred by Government in recent years on establishments and rent paid for leases of the ábkári management of Native States, which formerly supplied large quantities of spirit for contraband uses in British territory, has had a material effect in checking the consumption of illicit liquor in many parts of this Presidency.

Intoxicating drugs.

The revenue derivable from the consumption of intoxicating drugs has always been raised by annual auction sales of the privilege of retailing them throughout the year. Rules were sanctioned, for the first time in 1880, under the new A'bkári Act for the better regulation of the trade in intoxicating drugs. These rules came into force on 1st January, 1881. Under those rules the manufacture and sale of any of the drugs by a cultivator without a license has been prohibited; separate forms of licenses have been prescribed for wholesale and retail sale; the annual farm system has been maintained; forms of permits for import, export, transport and removal of the drugs have been laid down; and fees, according to the following scale, have been made leviable on each such permit :—

If the amount does not exceed 10 Indian maunds	Rs. 5
For every additional 2 Indian maunds	Re. 1

provided that the fee is to be charged only once in each continuous transaction, and that no fee is to be levied when the drugs are transported from one place to another within the same district.

The intoxicating drugs revenue and miscellaneous ábkári receipts for the last eleven years were as follows :—

	Drugs Revenue.	Miscellaneous Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 5 years ending 1876-77	54,612	17,131
1877-78	50,126	16,439
1878-79	49,234	56,390
1879-80	50,060	41,816
1880-81	47,788	39,874
1881-82	59,314	73,165
1882-83	80,605	67,797

Stamps.

The revenue realized under the Indian Stamp Act No. I of 1879 during the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,56,445, and that under the Court Fees Act No. VII of 1870 to Rs. 23,63,574, as contrasted with Rs. 18,37,867 and Rs. 23,28,235 respectively during the previous year. There was, therefore, an increase of Rs. 18,578 in the receipts under the former head and of Rs. 35,339 in those under the latter, the total increase being Rs. 53,917, or a little over 1 per cent. The total expenditure on account of both descriptions of stamps amounted to Rs. 2,05,463 in the year 1882-83 as compared with Rs. 2,03,213 in 1881-82. The net revenue derived during the year under report thus amounted to Rs 40,14,555, and was in excess of that of the year 1881-82 by Rs. 51,666. It appears, however, that the stamp revenue has on the whole rapidly declined in the last ten years, and is now less by more than 10 lákhs of rupees than it was in 1872-73.

The fluctuations in the revenue from certain denominations of stamps are the opposite of those which occurred in the year 1881-82. Thus the receipts from foreign bill stamps and India revenue stamps, the sales of which showed a considerable decrease during that year, exhibit a large increase during the year under report, while a decrease has taken place in the revenue from bills of exchange and hundi stamps, in which there was the largest increase during 1881-82. The sales of foreign bill stamps yielded Rs. 55,157, against Rs. 21,502 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 33,655, or 156 per cent., is ascribed principally to the check given to unauthorized sales of stamps of that class by firms which obtained them in the year 1881-82 from Agra at a higher rate of discount than that allowed in this Presidency.

The receipts on account of India revenue stamps amounted to Rs. 1,42,601 in addition to Rs. 17,139 realized from the levy of stamp duty on skeleton forms of instruments impressed with one-anna stamps. The total revenue from both these sources therefore amounted to Rs. 1,59,740, being in excess of that of the year 1881-82 by Rs. 50,434, or 46 per cent.

The revenue realized on account of share transfer stamps aggregated Rs. 15,547, while in previous years it seldom exceeded Rs. 1,000. The receipts would probably have been larger had it not been for the fact that the change in the mode of stamping transfers of shares, authorized by the Government of India, which permitted the use of adhesive stamps to denote the duty chargeable on instruments of this kind, was not sufficiently known to the public to be fully taken advantage of till more than six months had elapsed from the date of the issue of the notification.

Under the head of "Bills of Exchange and Hundi Stamps", the receipts from which showed the largest increase in 1881-82, there was a decrease of Rs. 15,578, or 6 per cent., in the year under report, the amount realized in the former year being Rs. 2,59,600 as compared with Rs. 2,44,022 in the latter. In 10 districts there was an increase, and in 9 a decrease. The largest decrease took place in Bombay, and is ascribed to a falling off in the export trade.

In Kánara the decrease is attributed to the practice of importing specie instead of drawing bills in payment of merchandise, and in Khándesh and Ratnágiri to the increased practice of making remittances in currency notes and postal money orders.

The revenue from the sale of other stamps under Act I of 1879 also fell from Rs. 14,14,878 in 1881-82 to Rs. 13,58,083 in 1882-83, the decrease being Rs. 56,795, or 4 per cent. The largest decrease, amounting to Rs. 28,094, occurred in Bombay, and is ascribed partly to the change in the mode of stamping transfers of shares, the receipts on account of share transfer stamps being now shown separately, and partly to the fact that no document liable to a very high stamp duty was executed as in the previous year. The decrease in Ahmadabad is attributed to the practice, prevailing in that district, of making book entries of loans instead of passing regular bonds; in Ahmadnagar, Surat, Kaira and Haidarabad to slackness of trade and the unfavourable nature of the season; in Sátára to the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act; and in Broach, Poona and Thána to a diminution in the number of documents executed, or in the amounts for which the documents were executed, which again cannot be called an explanation.

There was a considerable increase, amounting to Rs. 1,64,669, in the receipts from court fees stamps in Bombay, but a decrease in most of the other districts of the Presidency. The net increase in the revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 35,550, the sales of these stamps having yielded Rs. 23,53,033 as contrasted with Rs. 23,17,483 in the previous year. The increase in Bombay is due principally to the payment of stamp duty amounting to Rs. 72,000 on the probate of one will. The increase or decrease in the other districts is ascribed generally to the varying extent of litigation, the causes of the variations in litigation not being stated.

The amount realized by Civil Courts and Collectors on account of stamp duty and penalties on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents was Rs. 22,387, being less by Rs. 8,086 than in 1881-82. There was also a decrease of Rs. 59 in adjudication fees, of Rs. 189 in the receipts on account of court fees in pauper suits, and of Rs. 610 in other miscellaneous receipts.

The number of insufficiently stamped documents impounded was 821 against 4,733 in 1881-82, and of those not duly stamped and brought to the Collectors by the public 195. Prosecutions were instituted in 38 cases, 32 of which resulted in conviction. The number of persons convicted was 84, and the fines imposed aggregated Rs. 923.

License Tax.

The assessment in 1882-83 was Rs. 13,43,960, which after hearing objections was reduced to Rs. 12,21,007, against Rs. 12,66,460 in the last year. The decrease in assessment is general, except at Aden, Kaira and Surat; in the city of Poona the assessment was raised, and also in Násik, Haidarabad, and Thar and Párkár. It is alleged in certain districts, Ahmadabad for instance, that the over-assessment of 1878 had not been fully corrected, and smaller profits in the districts in which the Agriculturists' Relief Act is in force are supposed to account for the decrease in those districts; but it is probable that the adoption, without sufficient further inquiry, of the lists of previous years is the main cause of the continued fall in the assessment. 8,894 petitions of objections were made, and the amount reduced in consequence was Rs. 1,21,980, or 9 per cent. of the total assessment. The petitions were fewer in number than in the last year, except in Sind and the Northern Division.

The remissions made to persons carrying on business for only a part of the year were less, and were made chiefly in the Northern Division. In Bombay and Aden alone was the final demand greater than in the previous year, and the decrease was most marked in the Central Division in the districts in which the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is in force. The number of persons held liable to pay the license tax fell from 51,798 in 1881-82 to 49,925 in 1882-83, and the reduction of the assessment appears to have resulted more from the entire exemption of persons before taxed, than from transfers from higher to lower classes. In the whole Presidency the percentage of persons who are taxed is not more than ·3, and in Bombay City alone it is only 1·2 per cent. Taking the average incidence of the tax, it is naturally highest in the town of Bombay and in Aden, where each person paid Rs. 40, and lowest in Sind, where the average is Rs. 18, and in one district, Thar and Párkar, only Rs. 11-10-0.

The disposal of objections each year has tended to remove defects, but there has been little correction of errors in under-assessment, and the revenue has accordingly continued to decline. Of the total number of licensees more than one-fourth (13,727) are money-lenders, and they also pay more than one-fourth of the total revenue from the tax. There are no money-lenders taxed in Aden, and the proportion in Sind is comparatively small. Grain merchants are the most numerous class of licensees after money-lenders, but they do not pay so much revenue as general merchants. The class of bankers is also somewhat numerous, and pay a considerable proportion—nearly 6 per cent. of the total revenue.

The amount collected was Rs. 12,14,028, and Rs. 8,718 were outstanding. Special establishments for the collection of the tax were employed in Bombay, Poona, Sholápur and Ahmadabad, but in all other places the ordinary revenue establishment collected the tax. The charges amounted to 1·6 per cent. on the amount collected.

Local Funds.

The receipts of the incorporated Local Funds amounted to Rs. 40,46,600 and the expenditure to Rs. 43,45,600. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the receipts of the Educational Fund and a decrease in all other funds. The increase in the Educational Fund amounted to Rs. 79,500, and was obtained under the items of miscellaneous, school fees, and contributions from private persons, although the cess receipts decreased. The heavy decrease of Rs. 1,15,300 in the District Road Fund occurred in the road cess, receipts from staging bungalows, sand and quarry fees and other items, although there was a large increase in the contributions made by private persons and in the receipts from fisheries. A large decrease occurred in fees levied under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, and there were smaller receipts from the sale of books. In other funds the decrease was nominal, and due to the closing of the funds. The expenditure was higher by nearly 4¼ lákhs. In the District Road Fund the expenses increased by Rs. 1,40,200 due almost altogether to greater outlay on public works, and in the Educational Fund to larger payments made to schoolmasters, more school buildings, and to the expenses of the School of Industry at Ratnágiri being included in the accounts. The Pension Fund has been transferred to the Savings Bank, and hence the increase here is nominal, and more books were purchased for the book depôt.

The excluded local funds, or funds which are kept distinct for special purposes, amounted to Rs. 5,89,600 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,27,300. The receipts were generally larger than in the previous years, occurring chiefly in the Cantonment Fund, the Port Fund, and in scholarships. The Port Fund receipts increased in the items of port dues on vessels, pilotage fees and fees and fines; new taxes and larger miscellaneous receips account for the increase under cantonments; and the creation of new endowments for the larger receipts under scholarships. The only noticeable decrease is under the item of Indus Conservancy, caused by smaller receipts from fees from vessels. The expenditure charged to excluded funds is less than in 1881-82, and the savings occurred chiefly in the Cotton Improvement Fund and under Indus Conservancy; in the former because no investment was made in the year. The expenditure increased principally under Port and Cantonment Funds; in the former it occurred under the items of repairs to vessels, new boats, contingencies and pilots, and in the latter the increase was caused by larger expenditure on conservancy establishments and miscellaneous charges.

Municipal Revenues.

The income and expenditure of the Bombay Municipality and of the District Municipalities have been treated in the section on Municipalities under Chapter III. Briefly stated, the income of the Bombay Municipality was Rs. 69,49,700 and the expenditure Rs. 71,08,300; in the District Municipalities combined the income was Rs. 31,68,600 and the expenditure Rs. 30,48,800.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Births.

THE number of births registered in 1882 was 491,346, whilst in 1881 it was 459,657,—an increase of 31,689. The rate per 1,000 of population was 29·86, against 27·93 last year. The proportion of male to female children born was 108·71 to 100; last year it was 109·18. In every 100 births there were 52·09 males and 47·91 females, and for every 100 males there were 91·98 females.

Taking the statistics of each registration district separately it appears that the highest birth-rate (41·06) is for Dhárwár, and the lowest (10·51) for the Upper Sind Frontier. In 1881 the highest ratio (40·03) was in the Panch Mahás, and the lowest (7·55) in Upper Sind Frontier. In Kaira, Kánara, Broach, Thána, Ahmadabad, the Panch Mahás, Thar and Párkar, Bombay City and Haidarabad the recorded rates for this year are below those for last year. In all other districts the rates are higher.

It appears that, taken by months, the greatest number (46,487) of births was in July and the least number (32,225) in February. In 1881 the extremes were in the same months 42,482 and 31,862 respectively.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in 1882 was 343,418, against 381,450 in 1881,—a decrease for the year of 38,032 deaths. The rate per 1,000 of population was 20·87, against 23·18 in 1881. The rate of deaths of males to the whole male population living was 21·40, and for females it was 20·31 on the female population. As in 1881, the death-rate in this year was highest in Gujarát and lowest in the Sind registration divisions.

Death-rate according to Districts.

According to districts the death ratios ranged from 26·16 in the Bombay City to 9·90 in the Upper Sind Frontier. In 1881 the maximum ratio (37·91) was in Broach, and the minimum (6·56) in the Upper Sind Frontier. The highest actual mortality is returned from Khándesh (27,340), and the lowest (1,230) from the Upper Sind Frontier

Death-rate according to Circles.

The aggregate population, according to the census of 1881, of the rural circles is 14,351,769, of the town circles 2,041,321, of the cantonments within British territory 61,324, and of the isolated cantonments 95,903. The highest recorded death-rate per 1,000 fo population is, as in the last year, amongst the urban population; but it is observable that in Khándesh, Kánara, Thána, and Broach the death-rate in towns is conspicuously less than the death-rate in the country. In Sátara, Belgaum, Kolába, Surat and the Panch Mahás there is very little difference between the rural and urban death-rate, but in Násik, Nagar, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Ahmadabad and generally in Sind the rate of mortality in towns is far higher than in the country. The cantonments appear to be the healthiest places, notably Belgaum and Ahmadabad, where the rate is 12·73 and 13·95 per thousand. In Bombay City it is 26·16 per thousand.

Deaths according to Causes.

Bowel complaints appear to have caused death in 28,353 cases; but fevers, as is usual, are said to be by far the most frequent cause of death, and 243,454 cases are attributed to this cause. Cholera is credited with 7,904, small-pox with 1,630, and injuries with 5,913 deaths. There was less cholera than in 1881, and considerably less than the mean for 9 years, but there was more small-pox than in the last year, although the number of cases is still far below the mean. There is some improvement in the number of deaths from fevers and bowel complaints.

Deaths according to Age.

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year was 165·92 per 1,000, against 164·69 in 1881. The period of greatest immunity was that "above 10 and under 15," when the rate was 6·09 per 1,000. For those above 60 years of age and upwards the mortality was at the rate of 52·15 per 1,000 of those living. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants under 1 year is at the rate of 22·11 for the Presidency, against 16·76 in 1881. For those above 1 and under 5 the percentage on total deaths is at the rate of 16·72 for the Presidency. For old people "above 60 and upwards" the percentage on total deaths for the Presidency is at the rate of 11·28, against 12·32 in 1881.

Deaths by Castes or Class.

By the census of 1881 the Muhammadans numbered 3,106,482, and amongst them there were 55,549 deaths registered in 1882, against 51,811 in 1881. The death-rates per 1,000 of Muhammadan population for the above years were respectively 17·88 and 16·68. The Hindu population amounted to 13,128,769 persons, and amongst them 282,171

deaths during the year were reported. In 1881 the total was 323,786. The death-rate per 1,000 of Hindu population is 21·49, against 24·66 in 1881. There were 138,326 Christians numbered at the late census, and amongst them 2,530 deaths were recorded during the year, against 2,168 in 1881. The respective rate per 1,000 of Christian population was 18·29, against 12·06 in 1881. For all other castes or classes the deaths recorded during the year were 3,168 amongst the 80,877 living at the census of 1881. In 1881 the recorded number was 3,685. The death-rates per 1,000 of population for the above years were respectively 39·17 and 48·03. For Muhammadans the maximum rate (29·87) during the year was in the Bombay City, and the minimum (8·39) in the Upper Sind Frontier. Amongst Hindus the maximum (33·37) and the minimum (14·58) were respectively in Thar and Párkar and Ratnágiri. The maximum death-rate in 1882 amongst Christians (206-40) was reported from the Sholápur District, and the minimum (2·71) from Shikárpur.

Taken by months it appears that in 1882 the greatest number of deaths (32,877) occurred in November, and the least (24,000) in June. The mean for 9 years ending with 1880 shows that the maximum (39,408) was in August and the minimum (26,933) in February.

Cholera.

18 districts were affected with cholera, or 804 villages, 24 towns and 3 cantonments. The towns of Gokák and Kapadvanj suffered the most, and in the districts of Sátára and Belgaum the disease was more widely spread than in other places.

Small-pox.

In cases of small-pox an increase is observable in every division excepting Sind and in every district excepting Ratnágiri, Karáchi, Thar and Párkar and Shikárpur,—Broach and the Upper Sind Frontier being entirely free. In the remaining 18 districts, Poona stands first with a maximum of 506 deaths, and then follow Thána and Khándesh. The deaths gradually increased from 41 in January to 148 in July, the disease then appeared to abate, but the deaths rose again in October, and reached their maximum in December.

Fever.

The deaths from fever have decreased in most districts, excepting in Sind, where the increased mortality is attributed to the inundations.

Injuries.

Of the 5,913 deaths from injuries, 2,642 were caused by drowning, 1,277 resulted from snake-bites, 361 from wounds, 214 by hanging, 103 by poisoning, and 71 from attacks by wild beasts. The deaths from drowning and snake-bites have increased to a small extent, but in those from other causes the figures show a decrease. Cases of snake-bite were most frequent during the rains, and have chiefly occurred in Sind, Thána and Ratnágiri. The suicidal deaths —685—were chiefly by drowning and hanging, there were also some cases of poisoning, and only a few by wounds

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified, numbered 56,164, of which 29,286 occurred among males and 26,878 among females.

Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Medical Relief.

Buildings.

The hospital buildings are generally reported to be in a good state of repair, and their conservancy and general cleanliness have been well attended to. In Bombay the want of an obstetric ward has been much felt, as the old building at the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital used as an obstetric ward is totally inadequate to present needs, and there is urgent necessity for an out-patient ward and the removal of the present dead-house at the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital. A new obstetric institution is now, however, to be created at the cost of a benevolent Pársi gentleman who has given Rs. 1,20,000 for the purpose. In Thána a prospect still exists of a new civil hospital being built by private munificence; the dispensary at Bassein needs extensive repairs; but all the others in this collectorate are in fair order. The Pen Dispensary is in a hired building which is in a bad condition, and the old building used as a hospital at Dápoli has been condemned, and a new one is to be erected. In Poona a separate building is much needed for the treatment of infectious diseases, and the hospital at Ahmadnagar is unsuitable for the requirements of the city and district, as is also that at Belgaum. Quarters for the Subordinate Medical Establishment are needed at Ahmadabad.

There are, in all, 41 civil hospitals, the same number as in last year. There has been no change in the Deccan, Gujarát and foreign hospitals; but in the Konkan 1 second class hospital has been raised to the third class, and in Sind 2 third class have been raised to second class hospitals. The total number of dispensaries is 158, against 146 in the previous year. In the Konkan the number remains the same as last year, *viz.* 24. In the Deccan 6 new dispensaries were opened in the year under report, *viz.*, Alandi, Pimpalner, Sháháda, Chikodi, Sindgi (all grant-in-aid) and Kágal (Native State), making a total of 61, against 55 in 1881. In Gujarát 4 new dispensaries were opened, *viz.*, Ranchhodlál Dispensary at Ahmadabad, Nasarwánji Mánakji Petit Dispensary at Khairgaon, and institutions at Amod and Vágra. In Sind the dispensary at Tháno Bula Khán was re-opened, and a new dispensary was started at the new village of Shaik Othman, a few miles from Aden.

The total number of patients treated at the various civil hospitals and dispensaries, both in-door and out-door, was 1,320,185, against 1,275,494 in the previous year. The number of in-door patients was 35,111 as compared with 35,679, and of out-door patients 1,285,074 against 1,239,815 in 1881. There has been thus a decrease of 568 as compared with last year amongst the in-door patients treated; of the total number, 26 were in hospitals and dispensaries in the Konkan, 225 in the Deccan, 97 in Gujarát, 15 in Sind, and 205 in foreign institutions. Of the in-door patients 25,789 were cured, 2,524 were relieved, 2,668 discharged otherwise, and 2,491 died, the ratio of deaths to total treated being 7·1 per cent. against 8·1 in the previous year. The number of beds available was 3,196, or 74 more than in the previous year, and the daily average sick was 1,748·0 as compared with 1,797·9 in 1881. According to sex the daily average was 1,372·2 men, 275·0 women, and 100·8 children as compared with 1,420·3, 261·8 and 115·8 respectively in the year previous. The total number of out-patients treated at civil hospitals was 300,617 and at dispensaries 984,457, making a total of 1,285,074, or an increase of 45,259 over the total of the previous year. The increase was in the Konkan 3,111, in the Deccan 10,797, in Gujarát 15,327, and in Sind 19,132. There was a decrease of 3,108 in the foreign institutions. The daily average attendance at civil hospitals was 2,802·2, at dispensaries 10,726·9, total 13,529·1, against 2,981·1, 10,080·9, and 13,062 respectively in the previous year. Patients.

As in former years, malarious fevers gave the largest number of admissions, *viz.* 254,134, or 19·2 per cent. of the total treated of all diseases as compared with 20·9 per cent. in 1881. The ratio per cent. in the various provinces was in the Konkan 24·9, in the Deccan 13·2, in Gujarát 17·7, in Sind 27·1, and in the foreign institutions 19·8. Cholera prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the Presidency. The total number of admissions from this disease was 2,520 against 3,957 in the year previous; of the former number 118 cases occurred in the Konkan, 1,645 in the Deccan, 753 in Gujarát, and 4 in Sind. Fever.

The total number of admissions for small-pox was 128 as compared with 100 in the previous year; of these 94 cases occurred in Bombay City. Small-pox.

The total number of cases treated for syphilis alone was 20,141 as compared with 21,132 in 1881. There were 4,394 admissions for this disease in the Konkan, 4,934 in the Deccan, 7,155 in Gujarát, 3,495 in Sind, and 163 in foreign hospitals. It is satisfactory to record that again this year there is a reduction in the admissions from this disease in the island of Bombay, there being 2,860 cases as compared with 2,997 in 1881. Taken together with gonorrhœa, the admissions from all causes numbered 33,382, or 2·5 per cent. of the treated, against 2·6 in the previous year. According to provinces, the percentage to the total treated was in the Konkan 2·6, in the Deccan 1·9, in Gujarát 2·8, in Sind 3, and in foreign hospitals 2. Syphiils.

The total number admitted for various forms of rheumatism numbered 41,716, or a percentage of 3·2 on the total treated for all diseases. And for respiratory diseases 69,768 patients were admitted, being 5·2 per cent. of the total treated. Rheumatism.

The total number of admissions from dysentery and diarrhœa was 19,011 and 34,263 as compared with 19,672 and 31,847 respectively in the previous year, the percentages to the total treated being 1·4 and 2·5, against 1·5 and 2·4 respectively in 1881. Bowel complaints.

95,701 persons suffered from intestinal parasites, being 7·2 per cent. on the total treated. Worms were more prevalent, as in the former year, in the Konkan and in the Deccan. Worms.

The admissions for skin diseases were 162,647, or 12·3 per cent. of the total treated, as compared with 153,795 and 12 per cent. in the previous year. Skin diseases.

During the year 4,461 major operations were performed upon patients which with the number of patients under treatment at the beginning of the year makes a total of 4,571, against 3,617 in the previous year. Of these 3,088 operations were performed at civil hospaitals and 1,483 at dispensaries. According to provinces, 1,446 patients, including 1,202 in Bombay City, were under treatment in the Konkan, 947 in the Deccan, 1,016 in Gujarát, 1,022 in Sind, and 140 in foreign institutions. Of the total number of operations, 1,079, of which 915 were at the Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, were performed on the eye and its appendages. Of operations on joints, chiefly reduction of dislocation, 351 were performed, including 93 of shoulder, 87 of the elbow, 57 of the jaw, 25 of the hip, and 16 of the wrist. 282 amputations were performed, the most important being 2 at the shoulder-joint with 1 death, 15 of the arm with 6 deaths, 28 of the fore-arm with 2 deaths, 21 of the thigh with 9 deaths, and 64 of the leg with 12 deaths. Lithotomy was performed in 450 cases with 45 deaths, or a mortality of 10 per cent., and lithotrity in 34 cases with 5 deaths. Cæsarian section was performed once with a fatal result. Surgical operations.

The total number of minor operations performed was 67,926, against 67,650 in the previous year; of these 14,771 were performed in the Konkan, 16,211 in the Deccan, 21,363 in Gujarát, 14,131 in Sind, and 1,450 in foreign hospitals and dispensaries.

Of the total patients treated, 633,129 were men, 241,483 women, and 445,573 children, being in the proportion of 47·9, 18·3 and 33·8 per cent. respectively as compared with 52·5, 19·6, and 27·9 in the previous year. Sex.

As regards caste, 67·2 per cent. of the total treated were Hindus, 25·2 Muhammadans, 3·3 Native Christians, 2·5 Pársis, 0·6 Europeans, 0·3 Eurasians, and 0·9 other classes.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total income during the year was Rs. 10,68,175; deducting from this the cash balance in hand on the 1st January, 1882, *viz.*, Rs. 1,02,301, the net income amounted to Rs. 9,65,873, against Rs. 9,33,965 in 1881. The sums contributed by Government amounted to Rs. 7,53,146, and those from local and municipal funds and other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,81,523. The interest on invested capital amounted to Rs. 13,471, and subscriptions from Europeans and Natives Rs. 619 and Rs. 16,958. In the subscription from Natives is included the sum of Rs. 7,500 given by Mr. Nasarwánji Mánakji Petit for the maintenance of the dispensary called after his name at Khairgaon. The total expenditure after deducting sums remitted to the treasury on account of paying patients, &c., (Rs. 16,396) and the amount invested during the year (Rs. 12,500) is Rs. 9,03,064 as compared with Rs. 8,99,342 in the previous year. There is an increase under the head of Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges owing to the creation of the new appointment of Third Physician to the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital and the founding of 11 new dispensaries, but a decrease in all other items. The average cost of each patient was Re. 0-12-1, against Re. 0-12-6 in the previous year.

The percentage of the total cost paid by Government is 83·3, against 81·7 in 1881, and if the cost of the institutions entirely supported by Native States be added to the total cost of the other institutions, the cost amounts to 77·2 as compared with 75·6 in the previous year. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-2-4, against Re. 0-2-5 in 1881.

Medical Schools.

The medical schools at Poona, Ahmadabad and Haidarabad have been working most effectively; and their efficiency and popularity must be of growing importance to the Civil Medical Department, as it is only through them the subordinate establishment can be recruited.

Lunatic Asylums.

Buildings.

The asylum buildings are in good order, and conservancy is efficiently carried out. The water-supply is ample and of good quality, and the gardens have been very successful during the year, and have afforded useful work for many of the patients.

The want of accommodation has been several times felt, particularly at Colába, Dharwár and Ahmadabad, and patients had on several occasions to be refused admission. It is urged that the new asylums at Ratnágiri and Belgaum should be proceeded with as soon as possible, and that a separate institution should be provided for criminal insanes, of whom there were 73 confined in the asylums at Ahmadabad, Colába and Dhárwár. The superintendents have frequently complained of the difficulty in dealing with these patients, many of whom have virtually recovered, and who are a continual source of anxiety: but if they were placed in an institution specially set apart for criminal insanes they could be more easily controlled and disciplined.

Patients.

The total population was 931 as compared with 903 in the year 1881; of this number 778 were males and 153 females; 263 males and 33 females, total 296, were admitted. 5 males and 3 females were re-admitted. The number discharged was 260; of these 100 were cured, 152 were transferred to the care of friends (121 improved and 31 not improved), 8 were discharged otherwise, 7 having been transferred from Colába to Poona, and 1 escaped from Poona and was not recaptured. There were 52 deaths during the year,—1 less than in the previous year. The daily average strength was 625. 33 per cent. of the admissions were cured and 17 per cent. died

On the 1st January, 1882, 84 males and 5 females, who were criminal lunatics, remained; 12 males and 1 female were admitted during the year, making the total treated 102, or 8 less than in 1881. Of these 10 were discharged, 8 males were declared cured, and 1 was removed to England; 6 died, leaving, at the end of the year, 81 males and 5 females, or 86 in all. The average daily strength was 87 as compared with 88 in the previous year.

Patients are admitted from all parts of the Presidency, and, as is usual, European soldiers furnished the largest number of admissions, 104. Next to these were beggars and fakirs, 54; then servants and labourers, &c., 46; cultivators, 19; and merchants and tradesmen, 15. The occupation of 6 males and 1 female was unknown, and 2 males and 1 female are reported of no occupation.

Results.

Of acute mania 146 cases remained and 146 were admitted, giving a total of 292; of these 68 recovered, 32 improved, and 19 died. Of cases of chronic mania 155 remained and 42 were admitted, or 197 in all; of these 18 recovered, 12 improved and 18 died. Of cases of melancholia 22 remained and 51 were admitted, making a total of 73; the results among these were 5 recovered, 32 improved and 22 died. Of cases of chronic dementia 179 remained and 10 were admitted; of these 2 recovered, 4 improved, and 9 died. Of idiotcy there were 14 cases; of idiotcy combined with epilepsy, 5; of mania and epilepsy, 6; of dementia and epilepsy, 5; and of imbecility, 26. Among these cases a favourable result is very rare, and it is seldom that improvement ever takes place.

The cause of insanity is given in 470 cases, and of these 395 are ascribed to physical and 75 to moral causes. Of the former the abuse of spirits or intoxicating drugs is alleged as the cause in 166 cases, namely, gánja 111, spirits 42 and opium 13. Fever is the cause given in 31 cases, epilepsy in 32, hereditary insanity in 31, previous attack in 25, climate in 22, irregular habits in 8, and the disease is stated to be congenital in 21 cases. Among moral causes grief is given as the cause in 47, religion in 9, fear in 8, and anger in 5 cases. Cause of insanity.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,10,989, of which Rs. 8,807 were received from paying patients and Rs. 2,566 were the value of articles from the Manufacture Department and used for asylum purposes. The net cost to Government was Rs. 90,807 as compared with Rs. 86,568 in the previous year, the increase being due to the fact that this year the charges incurred by the Public Works Department for repairs, &c., to the Colába Asylum have been included. The net cost per patient was, in the year under report, Rs. 145-3-6, against Rs. 136-13-2 in 1881. Receipts, &c.

Sanitation.

The annual cantonment reports of the executive engineers in charge of military stations show the actual outlay on sanitary works (military) during the year 1882 to have been Rs. 1,19,036. Of this sum Rs. 37,859 were spent at Ahmadabad, chiefly in constructing a hospital for British troops. At Aden Rs. 14,752 were expended for providing huts for infectious disease cases at Steamer Point, for improving the Sanitarium Hospital at Steamer Point, for reconstructing a male ward in the European Infantry Hospital in the Crater, and for reconstructing the female ward of the European Infantry Hospital in the Crater. At Poona Rs. 13,755 were spent on improvements to the slaughter-yard at Wanowri, for converting the old guard-room and cells in the old Horse Artillery lines into quarters for the assistant to the farrier major at the Poona Army Veterinary School, and for preserving and watering trees which have been planted in connection with sanitary improvements to the Ghorpuri barracks. At Mhow Rs. 12,722 were expended for constructing 2 wards for contagious disease for camp followers, for providing pipes and cocks to the wash-houses of the cavalry barracks and quarter-guard, and for fixing pipes in the wash-houses in the European Infantry lines. At Mount Abu Rs. 9,427 were spent on adding a coat of asphalte to certain of the floors of the military buildings. Sanitary Works—Military.

The total amount expended on conservancy by the various municipalities during the year 1881-82 was Rs. 7,22,280. Many of the municipal towns have an abundant supply of good water; the notable exceptions last year were Broach, Surat, Ahmadnagar, Nandurbár, Taloda, Násik, Talegaon Lonávli, Vita, Wái and Dhárwár, and these are in the same condition this year. The water in the aqueducts at Ahmadnagar city had run short during the year, and the municipality underwent an expense of Rs. 349 to feed the aqueducts with water obtained from an adjacent well. The year under report has been an exceptional year of drought for Yeola town; the municipality had to make special arrangements for supplying the townspeople with pure water at a heavy cost. Thána town is now supplied with pure wholesome water from the Pokhran Reservoir. At Lonávli the G. I. P. Railway Company allow the use of the water from the Bhustir Tank, which is turned on to hydrants at certain hours. Sholápur town is now supplied with pure drinking water from the Ekrúk Tank, about 4 miles to the north of the city. Municipalities. Water-supply.

The majority of the municipal towns have open side drains of masonry to the principal streets. Kaira, Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Násik, Poona, Talegaon Dábháda, Sholápur and Sukkur have under-ground sewers; at Sangamner 2 additional drains were constructed. At Sholápur there are 4 under-ground sewers, of which 3 are of faulty construction. At Haliyál, in the Kanára District, the side drains are covered with slab stones, and regular sewers have been excavated in the streets. Drains.

Most of the municipalities have public latrines which are kept clean at the expense of the municipal funds. The exceptions are mostly small places, but among them are Godhra, Jambusar, Ratnágiri and Chiplún. There are no latrines at Broach, but provision has been made for latrines with 665 seats. In the municipal town of Mahád a few public latrines have been provided; they are not, however, used, as there are no sweepers employed to clean them. Many of the municipalities employ their establishments to clean the private privies of the townspeople, but the practice varies in different districts, and some of the best managed municipalities—such as Kaira, Kaládgi, Karáchi, Haidarabad and Jacobabad—prefer to allow the owners of private privies to make their own arrrangements for cleaning them, making their owners responsible if the work is not properly done. At Ahmadabad there were about 40 deep well private privies; of these 11 were converted into surface privies; the remaining 29 have been allowed to remain, under orders from the High Court. Latrines.

32 municipalities have urinals within the town in addition to the latrines. Sweepers are employed by all the municipalities to clean the streets. Poudrette is prepared and sold as manure at the following towns:—Ahmadabad City, Broach, Bulsár, Ahmadnagar, Dharangaon, Násik, Sirúr, Poona, Sholápur and Sukkur.

Municipal expenditure.

At Ahmadabad Rs. 33,672 were spent on new works and Rs. 17,096 on repairs to gutters, drains, roads, city wells, filling up hollows, &c.; of the former Rs. 4,886 were expended on covered drains, Rs. 1,888 on side gutters to roads, besides Rs. 1,156 on a new well. At Mehmadabad side drains to roads and 11 urinals were constructed. At Nadiád 6 latrines were built, at Kapadvanj 9 urinals, at Anklesvar 4 urinals, and at Surat a small sum was spent on a well and on latrines. At Ránder Rs. 1,038 were expended on a new latrine, and at Mándvi a latrine was constructed at a small cost. At Bándra masonry drains and 4 latrines were made, and at Bhiwndi 2 latrines and 8 dust-bins. In Poona City Rs. 37,283 were expended on latrines, U-shaped gutters, on extension of water-supply, and on urinaries. At Ahmadnagar Rs. 4,585 were spent on new works and Rs. 2,143 on repairs to aqueducts, latrines, drains, &c. Improvements were made to the Kapurvádi Duct, and some money was spent on drains and a new privy. At Bhingár a paved gutter was made, and at Sangamner and Amalner new drains. At Erandol Rs. 1,072 were expended on new drains, Rs. 483 on conservancy carts, and Rs. 101 on wells, at Párola Rs. 2,662 on new drains, at Bhadgaon Rs. 322 on new drains, Rs. 195 on conservancy carts, and Rs. 107 on new dust-bins, at Dharangaon Rs. 473 on conservancy carts, Rs. 116 on latrines, and Rs. 116 on drains, at Sinnar 4 new latrines were constructed, at Yeola Rs. 573 were spent on latrines, at Sholápur Rs. 2,939 were expended on 11 stand-pipes, at Kárwár 2 new latrines were constructed, at Nipáni a tank and a masonry reservoir, at Athni Rs. 1,775 were spent on a new well, at Dhárwár Rs. 614 were expended on 58 dust-bins and Rs. 3,586 on cross and masonry drains, at Gadag Betigeri Rs. 1,252 on a new well, at Nargund Rs. 2,044 were spent in deepening 2 tanks, and at Kotri Rs. 1,233 on latrines. At Jacobabad a new public well and 7 sheds on wells, and at Sukkur 2 public wells were constructed. Besides the above, a number of minor sanitary works were constructed in the various municipalities.

Local Funds.

The expenditure from local funds on sanitation is, for the most part, confined to improvements in water-supply, and the money appears to have been spent chiefly on making new wells and on repairs to old wells, tanks and aqueducts. In Thána the water-works were completed at a cost of Rs. 82,314, and in Kolába about Rs. 20,000 appears to have been expended on a project for supplying water to the town of Rohe and the neighbouring villages.

Vaccination.

Establishment.

The departmental establishment consisted of 43 supervising officers and 455 vaccinators. 792,206 persons were primarily vaccinated and 66,505 revaccinated, against 729,323 and 56,769 in 1881-82, showing a net increase of 62,883, or 8·62 per cent. under primary vaccinations, as also a net increase of 9,736, or 17·15 per cent., under revaccinations. There was a considerable decrease (41·29 per cent.) under both kinds of operations amongst European troops, the figures being 944 against 1,608 in the preceding year. On the whole there has been an increase of 72,619; or, in other words, for every 100 persons operated on in 1881-82 the numbers for this year have been 109·24.

Vaccination of children.

The successful vaccinations fell short of the registered births *minus* deaths amongst children under 1 year old in 18 out of the 24 collectorates, but there is a greater proportionate number of successful cases in most of the districts, except Sátára, Belgaum, Kolába, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Karáchi, Haidarabad, and Upper Sind Frontier. On the whole, out of 415,415 surviving infants available for vaccination, 296,044, or 71·26 per cent., have been protected.

Operations.

Out of 792,206 persons primarily vaccinated, 761,745 cases were successful, or 96·15 per cent.—only 0·37 per cent. below the percentage attained in 1881-82 and against a success of 95·95 in 1880-81, 95·11 in 1879-80 and 94·53 in 1878-79, thus showing a small but steady improvement in the quality and the quantity of the work performed. The number of unsuccessful cases also compares favourably with that of the previous year, though slightly in excess of the number in 1880-81. Secondary operations, after the failure of the first, were performed on 2,219 persons, and the results of the vaccination of 18,528 persons were not ascertained.

66,505 persons were revaccinated, against 56,769 for 1881-82. In 68 instances the revaccinations were repeated, in 7,342 instances the results could not be ascertained, and in 12,811 the operation failed. The number of successful cases was 46,420, or 69·80 per 100, against 71·65 in the preceding year.

The total number of persons operated on was 858,711, and of these 808,165, or 94·11 per cent., were successfully vaccinated. In 1881-82 the percentage was 94·72. There were 2,367 persons operated on more than once; the "unsuccessful" numbered 27,043, and the "unknown" cases were 25,870.

In primary vaccinations an increase of 66,867, or 9·17 per cent., is to be observed as having taken place in all the districts and circles except Sind, Aden, &c., and the British Army. The increase is in the following order:—The Native Army, Presidency Circle, Northern Deccan, Southern Deccan, Eastern Gujarát, Cutch, Konkan, Western Gujarát, and Baroda, where the rate is only 0·59 per 100. The decrease in Aden, &c., is owing to no operations having been made this year in Zanzibar.

In the "successful" primary vaccinations the percentages are lower than last year in Konkan, Sind, Presidency Circle, Northern Deccan, Western Gujarát and Baroda.

The ratio to the whole population of protection by successful operation is higher than last year in all the districts and circles, except in Sind and Aden. It is lowest in Konkan and Aden, &c. In British and Native territory it is respectively 29·89 and 29·46, against 26·90 and 28·53 per mille of population in the previous year. On the whole, 29·74 persons of all ages per every 1,000 of population, against 27·54 last year, 24·60 in 1880-81, and 22·26 in 1879-80, were primarily vaccinated successfully.

There were primarily vaccinated 5,519 Christians, 600,206 Hindus, 126,734 Musalmáns, 2,635 Párs, and 57,112 persons of other castes, and for all races the numbers are higher than last year. The age details are compiled for three stages, *viz.*, those under 1 year, those between 1 and 6 years, and those above 6 years. The numbers under each stage primarily vaccinated were respectively 485,661, 284,141 and 22,404. The number of infants successfully vaccinated was 468,594, of children between 1 and 6 years 273,132, and of persons of other ages 20,019. Thus out of every 100 persons primarily vaccinated, there were 61·30 infants, and every year is characterized by a progress in the protection afforded to infants.

Animal vaccination. Animal vaccination was carried on in Bombay, Poona, Poona Cantonment, Broach, Nadiád, Anklesvar, Hánsot and Karáchi. A number of heifers was inoculated, and the operation was generally successful, except in the case of the Brussels cow-lymph. Animal lymph was sent to Assam, Partabgarh, British Burmah, Goa, Thána, Bándra and Kúrla.

About the close of the year animal vaccination was introduced in Broach, Nadiád, Anklesvar and Hánsot, and the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination of Kaira and Broach zillas were sent to Bombay in October last to learn the method. Except in Bombay, where animal lymph only is kept up, and in Poona, Broach, Nadiád, Anklesvar and Hánsot, where both animal and human lymph were in use, vaccination in all other places was carried on from arm to arm and with human lymph. Vaccination with animal lymph was also carried on during the small-pox epidemic in Thána, Bándra and Kúrla.

Cost. The total cost for the whole Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,68,285, and the successful cases, excluding dispensaries and the army, were 773,192. The average cost per each successful case was, therefore, annas 5-7, or 3 pies less than last year.

Vaccination Acts. In Bombay the Compulsory Vaccination Act has been in force for five years, and has worked fairly well. There is a considerable increase in the number of infants protected, being 14,940 against 12,013 in the preceding year, 10,416 in 1880-81, 7,825 in 1879-80 and 6,558 in 1878-79.

This is the third year in which the Vaccination Act (IV of 1879) has been worked in Karáchi. Out of every 100 persons operated on there were 94·16 against 92·35 persons in 1881-82 in whom the operations proved successful. The number of infants protected was 2,827, against 2,516 in the preceding year and 1,917 in 1880-81. Thus in every year there is a progressive increase in the number of infants protected.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General system of Public Instruction.

THE Government agency for instruction consists of the University and the Educational Department.

The University.

The University of Bombay, established in 1857, is a body corporate, consisting of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows. The Governor of Bombay is *ex-officio* Chancellor, and nominates the Vice-Chancellor to hold office for two years. The Fellows are appointed by Government.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows constitute the Senate or Legislative Council, and the Senate is sub-divided into 4 Faculties—of Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. The 4 Faculties each year elect representatives, who form the Syndicate or Executive Council under the Vice-Chancellor as President.

The function of the University is that of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments. This power of conferring degrees makes the University the crown and completion of the whole system of public instruction; and the influence so given is further extended by the rule that a college must be affiliated or recognized as worthy before its pupils can appear at the degree examinations. In addition to this, the University holds an entrance or matriculation examination, which must be passed before a pupil can begin the courses prescribed for the affiliated colleges. And as the whole school course has to be regulated so as finally to rise up to the matriculation examination, the influence of the University is supreme throughout the Presidency.

The Educational Department—Director. Inspectors.

The Educational Department is under a Director, who is responsible for the administration of the department in accordance with the general educational policy of the State.

For the working of the department the Presidency is marked out into 5 divisions, each under an Inspector. These divisions are made according to the vernacular languages spoken by the people—Sind, Gujarát and the Kánarese collectorates forming 3 divisions, while the 10 Maráthi collectorates are large enough to be divided between 2 Inspectors. Each collectorate in these 5 divisions is provided with a Deputy Inspector; and for each vernacular there is a standing committee of the best European and Native scholars, whose duty it is to examine school books and to report on the merits of works submitted for the patronage of Government. To each of these committees a translator is attached, whose duty it is to prepare and revise school books.

The Native States have generally adopted the Government system, and, with the exception of Baroda, which employs a separate Inspector, form part of the Government divisions. The smaller states, as a rule, place their schools entirely under the supervision of the Government staff; and the larger states, which employ Deputies of their own, give more or less of control to the Divisional Inspectors.

Colleges.

The educational institutions, for which this superintending agency is provided by the State, comprise schools of various grades and colleges affiliated to the University. In colleges the course of instruction and the terms of residence are regulated by the requirements of the University; but in all other points the Government colleges, which are supported by grants of public money and by endowment funds, are under the Government Department. The connection of the State with private colleges is limited to the payment of grants-in-aid according to results.

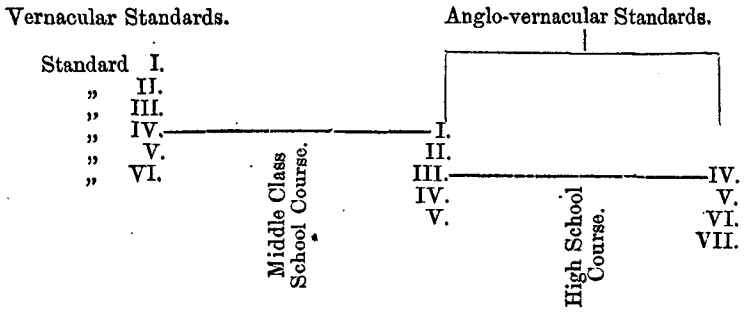
Schools, Special.

Schools below the rank of a college are divided into 2 classes, as instruction is given for general or special purposes. This last class includes institutions for the encouragement of art and industry, and normal schools for the training of teachers in vernacular schools.

General.

Schools which impart a general education are divided into the 2 classes of vernacular and English. For the course of instruction in these schools, standards are prescribed by Government, each of which is intended to occupy a boy of average intelligence for one year.

These standards, beginning from the vernacular alphabet and reaching up to the University entrance examination, are as follows:—



Thus, if a boy commences school work at the age of six, he will have eleven years of study before he matriculates, unless he is at any time able to pass 2 standards in a year, which is a feat not beyond the reach of intelligent pupils.

High Schools.

By a somewhat arbitrary division the schools, for which these standards are prescribed, are distinguished as high, middle class, and primary schools. High schools are schools in which the medium of instruction is English, and are intended to prepare boys for colleges affiliated to the University. But the matriculation examination, besides being the entrance test for boys desirous of attending college, answers also to the Oxford and Cambridge local or middle-class examinations; and the high schools, therefore, attract boys who have no serious intention of proceeding to college after matriculation.

Anglo-vernacular or Middle-class Schools.

The Anglo-vernacular schools, in the same way, have a double function. As preparing boys for the certificate examination they take up the first two standards of the high-school course, but without the classical language, and so far they are properly called middle-class schools. But their most important duty hitherto has been the preparation of boys for the high schools, and most of them do not go beyond the first 3 standards, in which English and other subjects are taught through the vernacular.

Primary Schools.

Primary schools include vernacular schools of various kinds, rising from the elementary village school, in which the lower standards only are attempted by the scholars, who are drawn from the labouring classes, up to the really middle class town school, which prepares boys for the second class certificate. Midway between these extremes come schools for girls and the ordinary village schools for boys. In the report, which follows, mention is made of second grade Anglo-vernacular schools. These schools are in reality nothing more than good vernacular schools with a class of boys attached who have passed the fourth standard, and who are willing to pay an extra fee for a special English class.

Classification of Schools according to the funds by which they are supported.

Schools are again divided, according to ownership, into Government, state and private schools. Private schools are assisted by Government grants according to the results of examinations held each year, or every other year, by Government Inspectors; but in a few cases fixed grants are given according to arrangements made before the grant-by-results system was adopted. State schools belong to Native Chiefs, but are, as a rule, inspected and in some cases managed by Government officers.

Provincial Schools.

Lastly, Government schools are divided into provincial and local schools. Provincial schools are schools mainly supported from the general revenues, and, but for the intrusion of second grade Anglo-vernacular schools into the group of middle-class schools, would include all Government high and Anglo-vernacular schools. In the support of these provincial schools, which are administered by the Educational Department, the state revenues are assisted by the receipts and contributions from private benefactors and from municipalities; and no new school is in future to be opened unless one-third of the cost is guaranteed from such contributions.

Local Schools.

Local schools, which include second grade Anglo-vernacular schools and primary schools, are mainly supported by the one-anna cess levied (under Bombay Act III of 1869) on every rupee of land revenue. One-third of the cess is devoted to education, and Government assist by a grant which is not to exceed half the amount of the sum available from the cess and from school fees and contributions. The whole local income made up from these sources constitutes the educational fund of the several collectorates, and is expended under the supervision of district committees with the Collectors as presidents. Under the district committees are sub-committees, one for each táluka. And it is the duty of the Government Inspectors to consult with these committees, and to suggest such measures as are required to meet the educational wants of each táluka or district. With regard to the town population, measures are now being taken to give the city municipalities full control over their primary and middle-class schools, and to raise the status of the town or smaller municipalities by giving them partial control over their primary schools. When these measures are carried out, the town municipalities will have power in educational matters similar to that exercised by táluka committees, while the city municipalities will be independent of the district committees, and enjoy a position similar to that of school-boards in England.

Education.

Receipts.

The total sum exclusive of balances which formed the income of the Educational Department in 1882-83 was as under, and is greater by Rs. 1,94,834 than the income of the previous year :—

	Rs.
Provincial Funds	12,31,445
Cess	7,41,252
Fees { Provincial	2,23,297
Fees { Local	1,71,267
Subscriptions	26,923
Municipal assignments	96,467
Interest on endowments	57,221
Miscellaneous	70,219
Total of Local Funds ...	13,86,646
Grand Total ...	26,18,091

The improvement in fee receipts is due to an increase in the number of schools and scholars, and the increase in subscriptions is due to larger receipts on account of new buildings. The increase under municipal assignments is due to increased grants for primary schools in Bombay and Sukkur, and to larger receipts in every division for new buildings or for second grade schools. The increase under miscellaneous is due to the inclusion of the sale-proceeds of the School of Industry at Ratnágiri (Rs. 44,200) and of the pottery department of the School of Art (Rs. 6,900).

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the department during the year 1882-83 was as follows; it shows an increase of 2½ lákhs over the expenditure in 1881-82, mainly due to the opening of new primary schools and to larger expenditure on buildings :—

	From Provincial Funds.			From Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	40,285	5	4	.....			40,285	5	4
Inspection and subsidiary charges	1,74,476	2	8	11,251	8	1	1,85,727	10	9
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ...	10,16,683	10	11	14,14,409	13	7	24,31,093	8	6
Total ...	12,31,445	2	11	14,25,661	5	8	26,57,106	8	7

Progress.

The following table shows at a glance the state of the department for the last five years :—

Years.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Provincial Grants.	Expenditure of Local Funds controlled by Government Officers.
			Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	4,605	242,851	10,51,729	12,40,365
1879-80	4,875	275,133	11,02,630	13,10,546
1880-81	5,343	316,974	10,89,118	13,57,934
1881-82	5,704	358,891	11,28,148	12,77,653
1882-83	6,138	389,986	12,31,445	14,25,661

These figures do not, however, give the whole expenditure from local sources on schools and institutions connected with Government, for 5⅓ lákhs were spent from private funds on aided schools and nearly 6⅕ lákhs were spent by Native States on schools which are inspected by the Educational Department. The total expenditure on education may, therefore, be put down at Rs. 38,11,000, against Rs. 34,07,000 in 1881-82.

Grants-in-aid

The grants awarded during the year came to Rs. 96,301, against Rs. 85,090 in 1881-82. The increase is due to an increase in the number of registered schools and to the greater efficiency of the old schools. In addition to grants paid by results, Rs. 28,650 were paid as fixed grants to several institutions, such as the Byculla Schools, the Párs Benevolent Institution and the Anjuman-i-Islám. Rs. 5,453 were given to indigenous schools from local funds, and Rs. 1,04,738 were paid by Government in building grants and special grants for endowments and furniture, &c. The total Government expenditure on aided institutions was, therefore, Rs. 2,32,785, against Rs. 5,41,522 expended from private sources.

Buildings.

Rs. 2,28,500 were spent on buildings and repairs, of which the major part was spent on Government vernacular schools and on aided high schools, besides an expenditure of Rs. 38,000 by the Public Works Department on buildings connected with education.

Book Depôts.

The number of depôts for the sale of school books is 247, and their statements are satisfactory, the general result being that school books were sold worth Rs. 2,03,647, or Rs. 17,546 more than the sale proceeds of the previous year. On the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 15,859 in the balances of stock and cash, which is due to a clearance of obsolete stock. The Sind Book Depôt maintained 25 branches, and obtained Rs. 6,530 from the sale of books.

The total number of schools at the end of the year was 6,138 with 389,986 scholars, which gives an increase of 434 schools and 31,095 scholars in the year. The Government institutions have increased by 199 to 4,177, the private institutions by 126 to 433, and the inspected schools by 111 to 1,500. In police and jail schools there has been a decrease of 2, and the number is now 28. The increase is principally in primary schools for boys and girls, but 5 high schools have also been added, besides drawing classes and technical schools.

The University.

The Senate have accepted an offer of a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of the late Jamsetjee Dorábjee Náegaumvála, Esq., of the value of Rs. 120 to be awarded every year to the candidate who passes the L.C.E. Examination with the highest number of marks in "Engineering, Field and Office Work".

The Melvill Memorial Committee, Baroda, has also offered to the University in the name of that committee a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the foundation of a scholarship in honour of Mr. Melvill, late Agent to the Governor General at Baroda; and the Muhammadan National Association of Bombay have also offered to the University a sum of Rs. 13,630 for the foundation of 3 scholarships, to be called "The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships", each of the value of Rs. 15 a month, to be awarded every year to the Muhammadan candidates at the matriculation, previous, and 1st B.A. examinations respectively.

At the instance of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, a knowledge of the elementary mechanics of solids and fluids has been made compulsory on all candidates for a medical degree. The large increase in the number of successful candidates for the B.A. degree has borne out the expectation that the recent arrangements for dividing that examination would secure substantial relief to the student without lowering the character of the degree. The experience of another year has also gone to justify the step, taken in 1881, of abandoning the restrictive limit of age at matriculation; and it is interesting to note that the candidate who heads the list this year would, under the old rule, not have been allowed to appear.

These figures for the higher examinations are better than those recorded for 1881-82, as the number of successful candidates has risen from 221 to 308, while the number of candidates presented for examination has increased more slowly, being 683 in 1882-83 against 643 in 1881-82. For the P. E. 101 passed against 71; for the 1st B.A. 53 against 34; for the 2nd B.A. 23 against 2; for the B.A. 36 against 36; and for the M.A. 6 against 3. In the first examination for the degree of B.Sc. no candidate was successful, whereas 2 passed in 1881-82; but in the second examination for the same degree the number of successful candidates rose from 2 to 3. In law 14 passed against 5 in the previous year. In medicine, for the 1st L.M. & S. 32 passed against 23, and for the L.M. & S. 15 against 14. In engineering 10 passed for the 1st L.C.E. against 15 the year previous, and 15 for the L.C.E. against 16.

Arts Colleges.

Elphinstone College.

The fee receipts of the Elphinstone College have risen to Rs. 21,396, and there is a large increase in the attendance, which is now 239. 213 scholars were sent up for the higher examination and 91 passed—2 for the M.A., 28 for the B.A., 28 for the 1st B.A., and 31 for the previous.

Deccan College.

For the Deccan College the report is, a number of students and an amount of fees greater than has ever been recorded. The fee receipts have risen to Rs. 7,349, and the attendance to 150. 127 scholars were sent up for examinations, of whom 55 passed—16 for the B.A., 13 for the 1st B.A., and 26 for the previous.

The Gujarát College

The attendance has revived in the Gujarát College, but there has not been time for an increase in the fee receipts. There are 22 scholars on the rolls, and only 1 passed the previous examination out of 8 who went up.

Rájárám College.

The Rájárám College, with an establishment much the same as that sanctioned for the Gujarát College, has been well managed, so that the University has sanctioned the opening of a class for the first examination for the degree of B.A. The fee receipts of the college class have risen to Rs. 1,095, and the attendance to 26. 14 passed the previous examination. 8 passed from the Baroda College. The attendance in the aided colleges has fallen to 121.

The Free General Assembly's Institution was fairly successful at the examination, passing 6 out of 27 for the previous, 7 out of 17 for the 1st B.A., and 6 out of 12 for the B.A.

The St. Xavier's College passed 15 out of 31 at the previous, 4 out of 14 for the 1st B.A., and 10 out of 15 for the B.A.

The Elphinstone College passed 2 men in the final examination for the degree of B.Sc. and 2 in the examination for the degree of M.A. The Free General Assembly passed 1

man in the final examination for the degree of B.Sc. and 3 men in the examination for the degree of M.A., and the Deccan College passed 1 man in the examination for the degree of M.A.

Special Colleges.

Law School.

The fee receipts have risen from Rs. 4,880 to Rs. 5,047, and there is a large increase in the attendance from 136 to 171, mainly in the Jurisprudence Class.

At the annual examination of the Jurisprudence Class 44 candidates presented themselves, of whom 30 successfully passed the ordeal. 28 candidates presented themselves for the LL.B. examination of the University of Bombay held in November, 1882; of these 14 successfully passed, of whom 1 was placed in the first class and awarded a prize.

Grant Medical College.

The fee receipts have risen from Rs. 14,125 to Rs. 21,740, and there is an increase of 40 in the number of matriculated students.

62 students sent in their names for the 1st L. M. & S. examination of the Bombay University and 32 passed—4 in the first and 28 in the second division. In the final examination for the L. M. & S. degree there were 30 candidates, and 15 passed, but all in the second class. 4 assistant surgeons presented themselves for examination in accordance with the rules of their department, and all were found qualified for promotion. In the Hospital Apprentice Class 8 candidates passed the final examination. Of the Midwife Class Dr. Carter writes that 7 women have been under instruction through the Maráthi language during the year: their attendance has been regular, and their progress is reported as satisfactory. It is intended to give practical instruction to 2 European women (the wives of soldiers) for service amongst families of the British troops located in this Presidency.

The College of Science

The fee receipts have fallen to Rs. 4,397, and there is a decrease in the attendance return of all the classes except the Agricultural Class.

24 candidates appeared for the first examination in civil engineering, of whom 10 passed. 15 passed in the degree of L. C. E. The candidate at the head of the list, a Musalmán, obtained the highest marks that have ever been obtained at the examination for the degree of licentiate in civil engineering since the institution of the degree by the University. It is hoped his success will stimulate other Muhammadans to follow in his footsteps, as they are, as a race, physically well fitted for the hard work such employment entails.

The college workshops have been busy during the year. The new foundry has been finished, and the cupolas and travelling crane erected. Few, if indeed any, similar institutions possess equal means of practical instruction. The college workshops have grown with the college from very small beginnings to their present proportions, and are entirely self-supporting, with the exception of the cost of superintendence. They have not only been self-supporting for many years, but have worked at a sufficient profit to enable them to purchase from profits more than half the machinery they possess, including one of the two steam engines by which that machinery is driven. The shops consist of a large iron foundry with two cupolas and geared travelling crane, a fitting shop, a machine shop, a smithy worked by a fan blast, and a carpenter's shop. The machinery consists of several lathes (the largest 22 feet in the bed), 3 planing machines, a punching and shearing machine, a bolt-screwing machine, several drilling machines, a shaping machine, a wheel-cutting machine, a steam hammer, circular saw, general joiner, band saw, mortising machine, and a number of other appliances. All the work done in these shops has for some years past been entirly executed by pupils. The workshops have executed nearly Rs. 8,000 worth of work during the year, and have commenced the present year with work in hand of the value of about Rs. 6,000.

19 apprentices completed their workshop course, 10 of whom passed the entrance test to the sub-overseer class, and will remain a year longer in the college proper. The remaining 9 were granted certificates from the workshops only, and left to seek employment.

8 students presented themselves for the final examination of the sub-overseer class, of whom 6 passed. Of those who passed this examination last year all have succeeded in obtaining employment—in the Public Works Department, on railways, and in municipalities.

There are only 13 students in the Agricultural Class, which is not as popular as could be desired, owing to the uncertainty which exists as to the employment of the men who have passed its final examination. 5 students passed this examination successfully.

Mr. Lamb delivered a course of veterinary lectures to the class during the monsoon. A scheme was elaborated and sent up to Government, the object of which was to provide actual clinical instruction, not only to the students of the Agricultural Class, but also to a class of veterinary apprentices. This scheme included an hospital in which the sick cattle from the neighbouring districts were to have been treated—at first gratis, and afterwards, as the institution took root, for a small fee.

In the Forest Department there are at present 7 students, and 5 students passed the examination, and were appointed under the original guarantee to the Forest Department.

Special Technical Schools.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art.

The attendance was 184 and the fee receipts Rs. 1,796. The subordinate staff of the school has been strengthened, but the increasing influence of the school warrants still more expensive additions.

The examiners were satisfied with the results of the grade examinations, and found much improvement in the elementary school. The Painting Atelier had suffered from the ease with which promising pupils had obtained employment, but the Sculpture Atelier and the Architectural Class on the whole showed satisfactory results. The Pottery Department has been made over to Mr. Terry to be worked at his own risk for three years, and the examiners recommend that the wood-engraving and art-metal classes be closed, unless qualified teachers can be provided for them.

Drawing Classes.

New classes have been opened at Sátára, Kolhápur and Karáchi, and nearly every zilla is now provided with a teacher of elementary drawing. 92 pupils passed in the first grade, chiefly in Sholápur, Poona, Bombay and Dhulia.

Engineering Class, Haidarabad.

For the final examination there were no candidates, but in the junior class 7 boys satisfied the examiners, and were permitted to enter on the studies prescribed for the second year. At the same time a new junior class was formed of 12 boys.

David Sassoon Reformatory.

The number on the rolls is still 208. All above the age of twelve are required to work 3 hours a day. 20 work in the Central Press, 30 in mills, and 80 in the workshop attached to the institution. All below the age of twelve attend the Reformatory: so nearly two-thirds of the boys have both to work and to attend school.

Dhárwár Factory.

The Inspector's returns show 56 apprentices against 69 in the previous year. In the annual test for reading, writing and arithmetic the results were reported to be good.

Surat School.

Including a Government grant of Rs. 2,000 and sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 1,000, the Fardunji Parekh School had an income of Rs. 5,000, while the expenditure was only Rs. 4,666. The attendance has fallen from 51 to 24, and the sale proceeds are little more than half the sum realized in 1881-82. The decrease in attendance is partly accounted for by the opening of a drawing class elsewhere; and the managers take credit for turning out 5 fitters and a carpenter, all of whom found employment.

Ratnágiri Factory.

The Inspector states that the boys passed fairly well under the first 4 vernacular standards. The attendance, however, has fallen from 80 to 62.

Apprentices' Home, Byculla.

The sum drawn under the rules mentioned in the report for 1881-82 was Rs. 779 only, so that the Government grant is not fully expended. The Society, however, has a plan for the enlargement of the institution and for the erection of a suitable building.

Small Industrial Schools.

The Dhulia class, which was reported last year as a failure, has now been closed. The Robertson School at Pandharpur receives a small grant as a vernacular school, but the managers have not yet applied for the grant for industrial education. In the city of Poona 2 schools have received special grants for industrial education in the trade of a printer or book-binder, and of carpenters. At Sirúr, in the Poona District, a new school of industry and agriculture has been started, and Government has promised a grant-in-aid of half the cost of purchasing land and of half the initial expenditure, provided that the total amount of the grant under both heads does not exceed Rs. 2,050. In the city of Bombay an attempt has been made to start an industrial school with a fund, amounting to Rs. 38,000, which was collected in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai.

Medical Schools.

The attendance at the Byramji Jijibhai School at Poona has increased from 59 to 67. In the Byramji Jijibhai School at Ahmadabad the attendence has fallen from 65 to 54, but this decrease is due to the passing out of 31 students after completion of the full course of 3 years. In the new school at Haidarabad the attendance has risen from 19 to 30.

Agricultural Classes in High Schools.

The attendance in the 8 classes attached to high schools has fallen from 286 to 238. 28 students of the second year passed out of 31 sent up, and 48 of the first year. Complaints are made of the apathy of the high-school students; but the vernacular classes in some districts promise well, notably the zamíndár class at Haidarabad.

Matriculation.

This examination was conducted, as in the previous year, at Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmadabad and Karáchi. 1,600 boys were sent up, and 572 passed, nearly half of whom took Sanskrit as their second language, and Persian was the next language most favoured. The Elphinstone High School, Poona High School, Fort High School and the St. Mary's Institution at Bombay passed the largest number of pupils. 240 passed from Government schools out of 479 sent up, 72 from Native States out of 126, 194 from private schools out of 446, and only 66 out of 549 private students. The great majority are Hindus and Párs, only 8 being Muhammadans and 8 Christians.

High Schools.

The returns show an increase of 5 schools and 569 scholars. Under Government schools there is an increase of 180 scholars, under aided an increase of 5 schools and 296 scholars, and under inspected schools an increase of 93 scholars.

Central Division.

The Central Division shows an increase of 3 schools and 197 scholars. Government has been liberal in providing the extra establishment which was required in the Elphinstone High School in consequence of the steady increase in attendance that has now been going on for some years, and the school is generally in a highly prosperous condition. The same praise may be given to the schools at Poona and Sátára, and also to the Thána School and in a less degree to the Sholápur School. At Ratnágiri there has been some stagnation; but changes lately made in the staff will, it is believed, strengthen the position of the school.

The increase of 3 aided schools is due to the addition of the Native Institution and the Scottish School for European and Eurasian girls at Poona, and to the promotion of the St. Peter's School for girls at Mázgaon which now teaches up to matriculation. The aided schools are made up of 18 European and Eurasian, 4 Mission and 2 Native institutions; and the net increase of 127 children is caused by an increase of 77 in the first and 116 in the third class, while there is a decrease of 66 in the Mission schools.

453 boys out of 1,089 passed the Anglo-vernacular standards IV to VI in the Government schools, and 142 out of 379 in aided schools.

The Elphinstone High School showed an improvement in the University examination, but the lower classes did not satisfy the college professors who held the annual examination towards the close of 1882.

The Poona High School also did well before the University, and the results of the annual examination were reported by the Principal of the Deccan College to be creditable to the teachers. The Sátára School did fairly in the entrance examination, and the Educational Inspector pronounced the results of the annual examination to be most satisfactory in every way. The Ratnágiri High School passed 7 out of 10 candidates for matriculation, and among the 7 was a Musalmán boy who passed in Sanskrit. Of the annual examination the Inspector writes in terms of qualified praise.

The Sholápur School is but feebly represented at the University Examination, and the Inspector remarks on the annual examination that the state of the school is fairly satisfactory, but that more life and energy are required by all concerned. The Thána School passed a few boys in the University examination, and the examination returns showed a slight improvement over those of the previous year.

With regard to aided schools for natives, it is reported that the 4 Mission schools passed 26 boys in the University examination, while the 2 schools under native management raised their total to 14. On the annual examination of these schools the Inspector makes no remarks except of the schools belonging to the Pársi Benevolent Fund, which are said to have passed a good examination and to be still in the efficient state which has been favourably noticed in previous years.

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians were again successful in the University examinations, the number of candidates who passed having risen from 37 to 41. The results obtained in the Inspector's examination were that 122 boys out of 309 passed in all heads.

Of St. Peter's Girls' School at Mázgaon the Inspector writes in terms of high praise :—

"I notice with great pleasure the very great and marked improvement which has taken place in this school during the last few years. The order and discipline are perfect, and no one, even a casual visitor like myself, can fail to be struck by the happy and healthy tone of this school, which is certainly doing very valuable work."

In the Scottish School at Poona the results were said to be poor under the higher standards; while St. Mary's Institution at Mázgaon is highly praised, and the Inspector was very favourably impressed with the efficiency of the boys' school of the Education Society at Byculla; he especially approved of the uniform proficiency shown by all the classes, of the very careful pronunciation of English throughout, and of the excellent method in which Hindustáni is taught. With the girls' school the Inspector was not so well pleased.

North-East Division.

A new high school has been opened by the American Mission at Ahmadnagar, and the 3 old schools show an increase in attendance.

59 boys passed in all heads out of 197 examined in this division.

In the University examination Násik came first and Ahmadnagar last, but before the Inspector Dhulia took the first and Násik the last place, although all appear to be better than in the year before.

Northern Division.

The figures in the Northern Division show that steady progress has been made during the year. The increase in fees is large, but this is due to the fact that the fees have been raised in Broach, Nadiád, Bhávnagar and Navánagar where the rates were below the average for other high schools. In Government high schools progress has been general, and the 2 aided high schools at Surat and Ahmadabad show a very marked change since 1875. The Surat School especially, which passed no less than 13 boys in the matriculation examination, bids fair to be a formidable rival of the Government high school. The inspected high school at Navsári is an improving institution, and was in a very creditable condition.

459 boys passed the examination in all heads out of 1,002 sent up in this division.

Southern Division.

The 3 Government schools have suffered from the competition of private schools; but the Dhárwár School would have completely recovered its former position had not the prejudices of the people been aroused by the admission of a couple of boys belonging to a low caste. In the University examination Kolhápur came first, Kárwár second, Dhárwár third, and the 2 Belgaum schools last. The middle-class school at Miraj was also represented at the entrance examination, and its success is creditable. At the Inspector's examination 214 boys passed out of 431 examined.

The school at Shikárpur has contributed most to the increase of the year. Additional accommodation is, however, urgently required before any of the 3 Government schools can reach their full development. Sind.

In the University examination the number of boys passed from Sind rose from 18 to 31. In the annual examination out of 401 boys 197 passed in all heads.

The decrease in the percentage of passed pupils at the high schools is due to the fact that almost all the boys borne on the registers have been allowed to appear at the examination instead of excluding the untaught boys as has hitherto been the case.

Middle Class Schools.

The returns for the whole Presidency show an increase of 4 schools and of 951 scholars. Government institutions show a decrease of 9 schools, but an increase of 299 scholars, aided institutions an increase of 13 schools and of 591 scholars, and inspected an increase of 61 scholars.

The Aden School was examined by the Assistant to the Political Agent, and the examination results were generally satisfactory. But the attendance at both the English and Arabic schools has fallen off, and a private school has been opened in the town. It has now been decided to reduce the expenditure on the Government English school, and to use the saving thus effected in grants-in-aid, which are to be allotted by a committee under the supervision of the Political Agent.

In the Central Division the largest increase in attendance is shown at Fanasvádi, Sátára coming next, and Ratnágiri, Thána, Sholápur, the Poona Camp School, and Pandharpur all contributing something. The increased attendance in second grade schools is mainly due to Bombay and Poona. There is also an increase in Sholápur, but a slight decrease in Ratnágiri. Central Division.

The Poona Native Institution has been transferred from the class of schools under inspection to the list of aided schools, and 7 other schools have been brought upon the same list. These 7 schools are the Scottish School for girls (Poona), Muncharji Kávasji Kutar's School in Khetvádi (Bombay), St. John's School, Gaondowli (Sálsette), the Victoria School in the Fort (Bombay), the Baptist School for girls (Bombay), the Church Mission School, Girgaon (Bombay), and the Zenana Mission Normal School for girls (Poona). Of the 61 aided schools 40 are connected with missionary or religious bodies, and 21 are not so connected.

The general result of the examination of the Government first grade schools is fairly satisfactory, though the percentages of passes in all subjects, except English and the vernacular, are slightly lower than last year. With regard to individual schools, the Poona Camp School passed, on the whole, a very satisfactory examination; Bársi presented only a small number of boys, but the examination results were very satisfactory; Pandharpur did fairly well; and Kalyán did fairly under the first 3, but failed under the higher standards. Of the 5 schools in the City of Bombay, the Inspector speaks very favourably, and their efficiency is shown by the large number of boys who pass from them to the high schools.

In second grade schools, except Sátára and Ratnágiri, more boys were presented and passed in each of the remaining collectorates this year than the last, and the percentage of passes is also higher in each case. Compared with its last year's results Ratnágiri shows a falling off in all respects, but as compared with the results of other collectorates it still shows the highest percentage of passes.

Among aided schools the inspection of the Poona Native Institution was not satisfactory. The Israelite Benevolent Society has obtained from Government a fixed grant which is not to exceed one-third of the expenses, or Rs. 130 per mensem, and the Society has made a good beginning. At the Zenana Mission School in Poona about half the children cook and do other household work, the younger ones being under supervision; the elder girls are trained as teachers. This being a new school, the standard of instruction is as yet low, and the results poor.

The examination returns for European and Eurasian schools are that 1,365 out of 2,502 boys passed in all heads.

The railway schools at Parel, Sholápur and Lonávli are favourably noticed, and the St. Vincent's High School, Poona, was, on the whole, good; the St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázgaon, was equally good; but the attendance at the Scottish Girls' High School, Poona, is very low, and the result of the examination of this school was not satisfactory. St. Mary's Institution, as is evident from the results, continues as prosperous as ever.

In the North-East Division the fee receipts of the Government first grade schools have risen from Rs. 3,993 to Rs. 4,469, Násik contributing most of the increase, and 355 out of 814 boys passed in all heads. North-East Division.

In the case of Násik the efficiency of the classes is the more creditable to the teachers, as the accommodation provided is inadequate for the number of students. Ahmadnagar is still behind the other schools. New second grade schools have been opened at Shirpur, Amalner, Bhadgaon and Nandurbár in Khándesh, Vinchúr in Násik, and Nevása and Akola in Ahmadnagar. The Inspector reports that 15 out of 20 schools are self-supporting, and

that the municipalities of Yeola and Bhusával respectively pay Rs. 75 and 85 per mensem for the establishment of higher classes in English.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the change under Government schools is due to the promotion of the school at Godhávi. The Jahángir Motábhái School at Surat has been transferred from the class of schools under inspection to the list of aided schools; a new school for Europeans and Eurasians has been opened at Ahmadabad, and a new first grade school has been opened at Dhrángadra in Káthiáwár.

The fee receipts have risen from Rs. 8,573 to Rs. 10,189, and 1,536 boys passed out of 2,368 examined.

The Inspector reports that nearly all his middle-class schools are in a thriving condition. Among the best are the branch schools of Surat and Ahmadabad, the Bulsár, Navsári, Dholka and Viramgám schools. The Kaira School has been for some time steadily declining. On the other hand, the schools at Ránder and Anklesvar are rising institutions. Branch School No. 2, Ahmadabad, has much improved, and almost recovered the position it used to occupy as a thoroughly efficient feeder to the high school. In Native States the Bhávnagar Branch School is most popular, and is overflowing with boys. The fees were doubled last year, and again doubled from the beginning of 1883-84; yet no reduction in numbers is anticipated. The Gondal School was as usual in very good order, and the Morvi and Limbdi schools were also flourishing. The Wadhwán City School was perhaps weaker than in previous years in point of efficiency though not in numbers. The Wadhwán Camp second grade school was doing well, but the Songad School of the same grade was in a very weak condition. The private Anglo-vernacular school at Dhrángadra was brought under the fund. The private Anglo-vernacular school at Vala was doing fairly, and the first grade Anglo-vernacular schools at Deesa Camp, Pálanpur and Rádhanpur were found in a satisfactory state.

Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the fee receipts of the first grade schools (Government) have fallen from Rs. 3,563 to Rs. 2,664. Second grade classes have been opened at Mangalvedha (Sángli) and Bádámi (Kaládgi), but 17 English classes have been closed in British districts owing to the discontinuance of the subscriptions which were promised for their maintenance.

The examination returns show that 1,011 boys passed out of 1,701.

The Belgaum first grade Anglo-Vernacular school did very well; the Kárwár first grade school has improved. Next to it come Kaládgi and Dhárwár. The Hubli first grade Anglo-vernacular school is improving year by year. In state schools Miraj School comes first, and Jamkhandi last, although the attendance in the Jamkhandi School has much increased lately. The Sángli English School has greatly improved, and some boys will be sent for the matriculation next year. The attendance in the Kumta School has much fallen on account of a private English school lately opened there.

Of the second grade schools the Dhárwár District comes first as last year, and Belgaum second; Kaládgi and Kánara come third and fourth. This year there are 3 second grade Anglo-vernacular schools (Gadag, Kittúr and Athni) with more than 50 boys on the rolls, against only 2 (Gadag and Kittúr) of last year. The schools at Bágalkot (Kaládgi), Háveri (Dhárwár), Ankola, Halyál and Sirsi (Kánara), and Nipáni (Belgaum) have also about 30 boys on the rolls. All these schools have improved very much in quality and quantity. Some temporary schools which were opened as an experiment, were closed during the year under report for want of popular contributions. All the existing English classes are supported either by fees or popular or municipal contributions. The Lakshmeshvar State School as usual produced nearly cent. per cent. examination results.

Sind.

The scholars at Government schools at Karáchi, Sukkur and Jacobabad have increased, but there was a large falling off at Shikárpur and a slight decrease at Táttaand Haidarabad, and the fee receipts of the first grade schools have fallen from Rs. 6,253 to Rs. 6,153. The decrease under aided schools is due to a falling off in the attendance at St. Patrick's School and the Mission School in Karáchi. The European and Indo-European School at Sukkur has been closed, but a similar school has been opened at Haidarabad. 941 boys passed out of 1,363.

It is specially remarked that the Sukkur School in almost every instance shows improvement on last year.

The Shikárpur and Frontier Upper Sind second grade schools also show a great improvement, but there has been a falling off in the Karáchi, Haidarabad and Thar and Párkar Districts.

The Study of English and Optional Languages, &c.

The figures for the institutions connected with Government show a large increase in the number—26,732—of students learning English, which is now taught in 357 schools.

More students apply themselves to the study of Sanskrit, Persian and Hebrew, the last showing a particularly large increase, but less apply themselves to Latin and French. The people who mostly resort to the schools are the sons of Government officials or persons of property, of private clerks and of petty tradesmen, who make up about half the number who attend Government institutions of the higher class.

Vernacular Schools (Boys').

The number of vernacular schools for boys at the end of the year was 5,396 with 338,491 scholars, against 5,012 schools with 312,771 scholars in 1881-82.

Cess Schools.

The fee receipts in cess schools have risen from Rs. 1,52,491 to Rs. 1,71,266, and there is an increase of 190 schools and 18,928 scholars. This result is, of course, partly due to the prosperous state of the country and to the increasing desire of the people for education. But credit must also be given to the local fund committees and to the Inspectors and their subordinates for the success with which their efforts have been rewarded.

The number of scholars in the cess schools is 159,000, which forms about 61 per cent. of the total number.

Municipal Grants.

The total receipts from municipalities have risen from Rs. 82,342 to Rs. 96,467, but a large portion of this sum has been given for English schools; and, as a rule, municipalities show little inclination to contribute towards the support of primary schools. The towns draw largely upon district funds; and now that the rural population is beginning to show some interest in education, additional means must be provided for the extension of schools, and even for the maintenance of those which have already been started and are now in process of growth and development.

Central Division.

Sátára contributes much to the increase, but all the zillas contribute something. Much more, however, could be done if funds were available for the extension of primary education; and it is reported that 29 applications for new schools had to be rejected.

The examination results show a gradual improvement over previous years, as 18,336 boys passed out of 37,647 examined, or 49 per cent.

The aided schools of the division consist of 18 Mission schools and 47 schools under native managers, including 38 indigenous schools. They passed 37 per cent. of the students, and the inspected schools passed 50 per cent.

North-East Division.

In the North-East Division the fee receipts of local cess schools have risen from Rs. 28,365 to Rs. 30,832, and here, too, there is a necessity of collecting more from the towns which at present live upon the villages.

A great majority of the townspeople do not pay any cess, and it is urged that it is desirable they should be made to contribute as much as possible towards the support of their schools in the shape of entrance and re-admission fees and of monthly fees at increased rates. Muhammadan boys, as a rule, are now admitted at half the rates throughout the division, and this concession has tended considerably to increase their attendance.

As many as 87 applications for new schools had to be refused, and the same want of money prevents the improvement of the old schools, especially of the smaller schools.

The school committees have been very useful in collecting subscriptions for school buildings and in supervising their construction when carried on by civil agency; and they often exert themselves in securing the co-operation of the people and improving the attendance.

Every effort has been made to induce low-caste children to attend schools, and they have shown promptness beyond expectation. The Mahárs of Chopda have agreed to give Rs. 200 in cash and Rs. 50 in labour and materials for building a school-house for the use of their children. The Mahárs of Amalgaon have given a spacious chávdi for the accommodation of their school. The 56 Mission vernacular boys' schools are attended by 972 children, of whom 353 are native converts (mostly low-castes), 411 low castes and 208 other castes. Thus the total number of low-caste children under instruction at the end of the year was 1,775.

The examination results under the vernacular standards of the schools in this division are that 48 per cent. of the boys passed,—that is, 10,812 out of 22,248.

Northern Division.

With regard to British districts in the Northern Division the fee receipts credited to the local funds have risen to Rs. 33,338, and the Inspector reports an increase of schools and scholars in all the 5 zillas, due to a more economical use of the money at his disposal and to several classes formerly opened in adjoining villages under large schools having been raised to the status of separate schools. The increase in numbers is owing to the increasing interest taken by all district and educational officers as well as by the generality of the people in different localities. If more funds were available, additional schools might be established with advantage to the people. It is worthy of note that of the 5 zillas Ahmadabad and Kaira have shown the best results in the highest vernacular standard examination. In every respect the Panch Mahals come last, owing to the physical disadvantages of the district.

Southern Division.

The Southern Division again shows a large increase of schools and of scholars.

Dhárwár contributes largely to this increase, but North Kánara has done well, and the other 2 zillas have made some progress. The fee receipts for the 4 zillas have risen from Rs. 29,469 to Rs. 39,586.

Schools for boys of low caste have been established at Chikodi and Nej (Belgaum) and Ankola (Kánara); and 2 new classes have been opened in the Belgaum Zilla. The Kánarese school at Haliyál is said to be attended by 60 Mahár boys, and the special schools

at Dhárwár and Hubli have an attendance of 132 and 83 boys of low caste, while a few girls have passed under standards I and II.

The work of the school committees was in many cases satisfactory. Annual and special repairs to school-houses are now generally done through these committees under the superintendence of the Mámlatdárs. In the Dhárwár District the school committee at Holi Manur (Ron) are building a school-house (in native style) at their own expense, and the building will be ready shortly.

This year also handsome contributions were raised by several villages in the Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi Districts for prize distributions at the annual examinations of their schools.

In percentage of passed students at the annual examinations Dhárwár District comes first and Kaládgi last. Belgaum and Kánara come second and third. This year there are 2 very large vernacular schools (Haliyál and Hubli) against only 1 last year. The Haliyál School has considerably improved. Five years ago there were only 80 boys on the rolls; the number now is nearly 400. The largest school in the Southern Division at Hubli (Dhárwár) has, this year, 460 boys on the rolls. A few schools in Dhárwár, though situate on the furthest frontier of the zilla, have produced good results. The Herur School under a school-master, a lad of scarcely 19, has made his school in this small village of 550 souls a very efficient one. He has collected 75 boys, and the examination results were highly satisfactory, every boy getting cent. per cent. of marks allotted to each subject.

The schools in the Lakhsmeshvar State have maintained a degree of efficiency scarcely to be found in any schools. In the Dhárwár Sub-Division proper there are a number of schools which have produced cent. per cent. examination results, and the schools in this state stand on a footing a little higher than the best of these.

Sind. The fee receipts in Sind have fallen to Rs. 5,016, but the schools in towns are flourishing. In the villages the schools are less popular, and the fees do not increase in proportion to the number of new schools which are opened. The decrease in the number of aided (indigenous) schools is unfortunate, but it is satisfactory to note that the number of children has increased.

The school committees have exhibited greater interest in the schools than they did before, owing to the energetic efforts of the revenue officers, but there is still great room for improvement in this respect.

The examination results of the year are satisfactory.

Night Schools.

The night schools have been included above under vernacular schools for boys. There are now 176 schools with 4,826 scholars, the result of the year being an increase of 42 schools and 907 scholars.

In the Central Division it would appear that it is only in the districts of Sátára, Poona and Bombay that these schools are wanted. The 2 schools in Poona were opened at the special request of labourers at Ghorpadi and Pimpri, who subscribed their expenses amongst themselves. The old night school at Junnar has made good progress, and a specially good Modi hand is said to characterize its scholars. Night scholars in Sátára are of the right class, *viz.*, cultivators, cowherds and some artisans who cannot attend the day schools. They acquire in this way ability to read and write Modi and to cast simple accounts, and they also read through the first 2 books of a Maráthi series in Bálbodha. In Thána night schools are backward.

In Khándesh only 2 schools at Dhulia and Bhusával were doing really good work.

Násik contains a large number of night schools, but most of them are wholly or partly attended by ex-students of the day schools. The object of night schools is to teach simple reading and writing and the four elementary rules of arithmetic to adults and boys who are occupied during the day, and unable to find time for instruction except in the evening.

4 new schools have been opened in the Sángli State. The Kolhápur schools are the best in the division; but some of the classes in British districts, especially those at Belgaum and Haliyál, are on a par with the day schools.

In Sind the schools are doing good work, and the teaching is to be improved.

Indigenous Schools.

The statistics of such of these schools as are connected with the department have been included above under vernacular schools for boys. The separate returns show a total of 111 schools and 4,835 scholars, or an increase of 38 schools and of 1,287 scholars.

In Belgaum it was found that some masters were unwilling and others unable to teach the Government standards.

Besides the schools which have some connection with Government, there are 4,012 schools which are unrecognized, and which, if included in the returns, would make the totals for the Presidency 10,150 schools and 468,741 pupils.

The Education of Muhammadans.

The most advanced collectorate in the Central Division in point of primary Muhammadan education is Thána,—Sátára, Poona and Kolába following. Ratnágiri is weak in its number

of schools, but shows a fair figure of efficiency. Sholápur is decidedly the most backward with its 1 school and 25 boys for the whole zilla.

The schools at Násik and Nagar, which are attended respectively by 188 and 213 children, are the best in the North-East Division. The school at Chándor stands next in order of merit. The schools at Dhulia, Yával and Faizápur are in a fair state of efficiency. The schools at Varangaon, Sháháda, Málegaon and Korhola are also doing fairly well, but the remaining schools and most of the classes were found in a very unsatisfactory state.

In the Northern Division the number of Musalmán children at school has risen to 18,892, and in point of efficiency most of the schools show some progress.

In the Southern Division the number of Musalmán children at school has risen to 8,957. In point of education Dhárwár is by far the most advanced district, and 8 new classes were opened. The Kánara District has a fair number of Hindustáni schools and classes. There is much room for improvement, and several schools for Muhammadans might be opened in suitable localities if funds are available for the purpose.

Kaládgi is the most backward district in regard to the education of Muhammadans.

In Sind the number of Musalmán pupils has risen from 5,956 to 6,555, and nearly all classes and grades of schools have contributed to the increase. Much, however, depends on the year's crop: if the crops are good, the rayats send their sons; and do not, if the crops are bad.

Police and Jail Schools.

The returns show 28 of these schools with an attendance of 1,390 scholars, the decrease for the year being 2 schools and 95 scholars.

The police school and the city jail school at Poona appear to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. The schools at Sholápur are thinly attended, and the police school at Ratnágiri is reported to be efficient; but the jail school at the same place and the police school at Sátára are not in a satisfactory state. The police school at Násik is said to be doing well, and the attendance at Ahmadnagar has improved.

The 2 schools at Ahmadabad are fairly satisfactory, and also the 2 in the Panch Maháls. In the police school at Belgaum the attendance has decreased, but the school at Dhárwár shows progress, and a class has been attached to it for the children of constables. The attendance at the Shikárpur Jail School has risen, and some progress is said to have been made during the year.

Girls' Schools.

The total for these schools is 359 with 23,586 girls, the increase being 33 schools and 3,669 girls. This is exclusive of 34 schools with 1,709 girls shown under high and middle schools, and of 8,711 girls attending primary schools for boys.

The new Government or local committee schools were opened,—6 in Bombay, 3 in Thána and 1 in Poona; and there was a better average attendance in all the schools throughout the year. The new aided schools consist of 4 Mission schools and of 3 schools under native managers. The 6 schools in the city of Poona have improved under the supervision of the lady superintendent, and the schools in the Poona District and 2 of the schools in Sholápur have not fallen back. In Sátára a little more interest is shown than is usually the case, and 5 schools are said to be doing well. This result is largely due to the liberal encouragement given by the Collector to the establishment of suitable school committees, and to the grant of petty scholarships for proficiency in learning. In Ratnágiri there is said to be some progress, and 2 schools are reported efficient. Both the schools in Kolába and all but one of the schools in Thána are said to be thriving. In Bombay 4 of the schools appear to have shown satisfactory progress.

Rs. 1,000 were subscribed during the year by Lady Wedderburn and the native inhabitants of Ahmadnagar interested in the cause of female education for the establishment of a scholarship in the Female Normal School, Poona, to be held by a girl from the Ahmadnagar girls' schools. The fund is to be called 'the Wedderburn Scholarship'. Ráv Sáheb Dinanáth Atmarám Dalvi, Sub-Judge at Akola, Ahmadnagar District, contributed Rs. 500 for the founding of a scholarship in the Ahmadnagar Girls' School.

Of the 11 schools in Khándesh that at Párola continues to hold its superiority over the other schools of the district, and is one of the best schools in the division. The school of Dhulia stands next in point of efficiency. Ahmadnagar contains as many as 19 girls' schools, and all but one have an attendance of not less than 40 girls. The No. 1 School at Nagar is attended by 125 girls, and is perhaps the best school in the division. The school at Bhingár is attended by 65 girls, and the results are quite satisfactory. The school at Násik was placed under a trained mistress, and has considerably improved under her. It is now attended by 95 girls. The school at Yeola is attended by 53 girls. The remaining schools have been newly opened. Suitable provision for teaching needle-work has been made in some schools. Most of the aided schools have the benefit of European superintendence, and 3 of them are managed by European ladies. They are, therefore, better organized than any of the cess schools. The American Mission Girls' Boarding School at Ahmadnagar is the best girls' school in the division, and is attended by 128 pupils. The Church Missionary Society's Girls' School at Sháranpur and S. P. G. Mission Girls' School at

Ahmadnagar stand next in order of merit, and are attended by 39 and 59 pupils respectively. The Mission School at Málegaon has considerably fallen off in efficiency, and is now attended by 32 girls. The remaining schools are new.

The new Government schools were opened in Broach, Kaira and the Panch Mahâls, but most of the increase in attendance belongs to Surat. Complaint is made of the apathy shown by the people in the Broach Collectorate; but elsewhere the Government schools appear to be making progress, and the 4 Mission schools at Ahmadabad, Surat and Broach with the Raichand Deepchand, the Jehangirji and the Dinshaw Schools at Surat obtained larger grants on the annual examinations.

In the Dhárwár District there are 3 girls' schools with 150 girls on the rolls, and these 3 schools are the best in the Southern Division. The girls' school at Kárwár is doing well under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Candy and Ingle, and the No. 1 Girls' School at Dhárwár has considerably improved in attendance, and the performance of the girls in the annual examination was quite creditable to the teachers and the taught. The Kolhápur Girls' School is doing well under the superintendence of a European lady. The girls' schools at Sávanúr and Lakshmeshvar are also spoken highly of.

In Sind the old difficulties still present themselves, the difficulty of getting educated and respectable female teachers and of keeping the girls at school beyond the presnt age at which their parents insist on their leaving. The popularity of girls' schools is not diminished, but it is the difficulty of getting teachers that checks female education. Widows and unmarried girls are not trusted, and married women are rarely allowed to take part in such work. The Karáchi School deserves special mention, and the teacher's knowledge of Sanskrit makes her widely respected among the Hindus. A committee of native ladies serve on the school boards in some instances, and in the Wedderburn Girls' School a committee of native ladies take much interest in the working of the school, as do Pársi ladies in the Virbáiji School. If this system could be developed, great good might result.

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.

At the end of the year there were 127 students in the Poona College for masters. They go through a three-years' course of teaching, and on being qualified are appointed to masters' situations.

The number on the rolls of the Poona College for mistreses was 46, and the results of the examination appear to be fair on the whole. 3 women passed, and 2 of them have been appointed to schools in the city of Poona, and 1 has been sent to Kolhápur on Rs. 50 per mensem.

In the North-East Division the only normal school is that maintained at Ahmadnagar by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. 53 students were in attendance at the close of the year.

Up to the close of 1881-82 the Ahmadabad College had sent out 653 masters. During the year under report, 37 more went out, making a total of 690 men who have received more or less training since the establishment of the institution. The result of the annual examination was in all respects most satisfactory. The admissions during the year under report have been unusually numerous, and the college now contains 124 scholárs,—a larger number than it has ever had before. Of these 79 receive stipends from the zillás, 29 from Native States, and 16 are free students. But the large number admitted this year shows that the competition for admission is increasing. The large number of students admitted from Native States is also a proof of the confidence felt by the states in the efficiency and utility of the institution.

The Rájkot College contained 55 pupils at the time of the annual examination, and was found to be in a very efficient state. It is now three years only since the sixth Vernacular Standard was made the entrance test for the college. At first very few candidates could be found capable of appearing under this standard, and it is, therefore, very satisfactory to note that this year no less than 149 appeared for admission, of whom 61 passed. The college has been supplied with chemical apparatus, and the students' quarters have been enlarged. The college is doing good and useful work, and gradually filling Káthiáwár with trained masters, though much yet remains to be done in this respect.

The number in the Training College for women has increased from 31 to 39. No less than 10 of these are free scholars, the remainder drawing stipends.

16 women left the college during the year. Of these 8 were free students. The remaining 8 were sent out to appointments.

This institution has now sent out altogether 38 trained teachers, who are doing excellent work in their respective spheres. There are good accounts of the progress made in the schools under the trained women and of the personal character of the women themselves who appear to have gained confidence and respect wherever they have been sent. The college has a good reputation in the districts, and many of the Native States are not only anxious to obtain the services of trained women as teachers for their girls' schools, but are now sending women whose scholarships they pay themselves to be trained.

At Bhávnagar especially the appreciation of the trained mistress sent there may be estimated by the fact that His Highness the Thákor Sáheb has lately begun to send his children to the girls' school.

The Dhárwár College was favourably noticed in 1881-82, and deserves even a better report this year. There were 107 students, and at the last annual examination the results were very satisfactory. 31 were sent out as teachers, and 10 reserved for further study. At the last Training College admission examination, 25 *Muhammadan* candidates appeared for 6 vacancies. This is a great improvement as regards this part of the community. The appointment of a special Deputy Inspector for Hindustáni schools is having good results already.

At Kolhápur a normal class for women has been established. The course of instruction, which will extend over two years, has been adapted from the Poona rules, and at the entrance examination 12 candidates appeared, 10 of whom were considered to be qualified.

The number of students in the Haidarabad Normal School is 25. Sind.

Schools in Native States.

The expenditure by Native States on their schools was over 6 lákhs.

In Akalkot the entire management of the state schools was made over to the Educational Department with an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem from the funds towards the cost of management, but there is at present an utter absence of desire on the part of people to educate their children. The second grade Anglo-vernacular school is reported to be doing well. The 16 upper and lower primary schools are reported to be in a fair state on the whole, and in some of them the standard of instruction has been raised. The girls' school at Akalkot is not reported to be in a satisfactory state.

In the Modnimb Táluka of the Senior Miraj State there are only 12 villages, of which 8 have schools, the remaining 4 being so small that they cannot maintain schools with a decent attendance. There is, therefore, no room for the extension of education.

The school at Mundargi is in a prosperous state with 88 scholars on the rolls, and was found to be in an excellent state of progress, bnt the building provided for it is not convenient. The total number of villages in the táluka is about 15, and there is room for the extension of education.

The number of schools supported by the Bhor State is 28, with 921 scholars. The second grade Anglo-vernacular school is reported to be in an efficient state. The girls' school at Bhor having received due attention from the state authorities is doing better, but that at Urawda does not seem to make any progress.

In Aundh almost all the schools were found to be in a backward state for want of proper supervision. The schools in Phaltan generally appeared to be very much neglected, and little supervision is kept on them.

Most of the schools in Jath are in a fair state of efficiency. Building operations are carried on vigorously at five places, furniture is under preparation, and it is hoped that during the year 1883-84 considerable improvement will be made.

In Jawhár the state of attendance is not satisfactory, and most of the schools could not be examined for want of the necessary aid from the state officials, so that nothing can be said as to their state and progress during the year.

The high school at Sávantvádi is reported to be in an excellent state of efficiency. A large building at a cost of about Rs. 12,000 is under construction, including a separate room for the gymnasium. The girls' school is not in a satisfactory condition. The 43 primary boys' schools examined, show satisfactory results. Accommodation is well provided for, and there are 18 thoroughly good school buildings belonging to the state. 2 new school buildings were constructed.

In Káthiáwár the number of primary schools on the fund has risen from 451 to 500 and the number of scholars from 30,315 to 32,299.

The fund schools are steadily advancing in popularity and efficiency, and the number of private schools in Káthiáwár is 84 with 1,931 scholars.

In Mahi Kántha there is an increase of 5 schools and 560 scholars, and in Pálanpur a system for paying masters by results has now been introduced, which will, no doubt, incite them to increased exertions, and bring out better results.

In Cutch there is an increase of 5 schools and 417 scholars, and in Cambay there are 2 schools with 422 scholars, which appear to be in a flourishing state. In the Sachín State the number of schools has risen from 10 to 13 and of scholars from 685 to 894, but the schools are very weak in respect of higher education.

The number of private night schools in Káthiáwár has more than doubled, and the number of scholars has nearly trebled.

The number of girls' schools in Káthiáwár has risen from 22 to 28, and the number of scholars from 1,465 to 2,073. In addition to the Bhávnagar School, the Limbdi and Gondal schools have been also placed this year under mistresses trained at the Female Training College at Ahmadabad. The Gondal School has been re-organized on a very liberal scale, a very splendid building has been built outside the town, and supplied with an adequate staff of female teachers, furniture, and a well-laid-out garden. The 3 schools named above as well as those at Navánagar are in excellent order, both in respect of efficiency and needle-work. There is a decrease of 7 private schools and 142 scholars. The whole

decrease is not real, as 6 schools appear as an increase in the number of fund schools as alluded to above, and 1 small school at Vithalgad has been closed for want of pupils. In efficiency these schools are, of course, inferior to those under the fund.

In the Mahi Kántha there are 3 schools with 74 scholars, and in Pálanpur only 1 school with 50 scholars. In the Rewa Kántha the number of schools (5) remains the same as in last year, and in the Surat Agency there are 3 schools with 236 girls. In Cutch the number of schools (7) remains the same as in last year.

The Education of Chiefs and Minors.

In the whole Central Division only 111 out of 874 minors who have been ordered to attend school actually so attend, and 231 out of 930 in the North-East Division; but the sons of Chiefs and Sardárs, as a rule, are being educated, and make some progress.

The tálukdári school, proposed by the Political Agent and sanctioned by Government to be established at Wajiria in the Sankheda Mehwás for the sons of the petty Thákors of the Agency, has not yet been opened.

In Káthiáwár many of the young Kuvars have been examined, and several of them acquitted themselves well.

It is difficult to get the Sindi Mirs to rouse themselves, and an attempt to popularize the Rájkumár College among them quite failed.

5 Kuvars have left the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, 6 have joined, and others are expected. The attendance has been regular, and the general progress has been steady and satisfactory.

Out-door games and exercises have been carried on as usual. There were frequent cricket matches with the Gymkhána, and the Kuvars have played foot-ball with great zeal. Riding drill has been regularly conducted, and some of the elder boys were put through a course of instruction in musketry.

There are now 35 Kuvars in the college, the Thákor of Gondal being by far the most advanced.

There are now 7 Sardárs on the roll of the Rájkumár College at Kolhápur, against 10 last year. 3 left during the year; and the Rája of Mudhol, to mark the feeling of gratitude with which he left and to commemorate his installation, has presented an endowment of Rs. 15,000 to the college, to be devoted towards founding a fellowship in the name of his father, or towards founding a professorship or lectureship. It has not yet been decided exactly how the endowment shall be utilized.

The Nawáb of Sávanúr was removed from the college with the view of investiug him with the charge of his state.

The Political Superintendent drew the attention of the young Chiefs to the necessity of improving themselves. If Mámlatdárs and Sub-Judges, he said, are subject to the ordeal of a very crucial test before they are invested with civil or criminal powers, there is no reason why there should not be some milder test in the case of Sardárs before they are invested with more responsible and extensive powers. As education is advancing among the people, a time will soon come when they will not be satisfied with uneducated rulers, and he exhorted the Chiefs to qualify themselves for their hereditary positions.

General Table of Castes, &c.

The number of children in schools connected with Government may be divided between the different races or castes. 20 per cent. were Bráhmans, and 62 per cent. other Hindus. Muhammadans constituted 12 per cent. of the whole, and Pársis and Christians about 2 per cent. each.

Miscellaneous.

The expenditure on the encouragement of literature was Rs. 4,720. Rs. 500 were given for a Gujaráti translation of Max Müller's Hibbert Lectures, Rs. 400 for Mr. Pandit's Vedarthayatna, Rs. 500 for the 3rd volume of Dustur Jamaspji's Pehlvi, Gujaráti and English Dictionary, Rs. 500 for Mr. Kunte's Shaddarshana Chintanika, and Rs. 340 for Sir W. Muir's extracts from the Korán.

5 new libraries (Dáhánu, Jalgaon, Ránder, Dholera and Saundatti) were registered and 1 at Khetvádi in Bombay was closed. The total number is now 95.

The expenditure from the Dakshina was Rs. 20,692, chiefly in allowances to teachers and students and in payments to authors.

The committees with the translators have done a great deal of valuable work in the revision of school books and the examination of new books proposed for school use.

The commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the state of education throughout the country has called for a vast amount of information from Government officers and private school managers, and has examined a number of witnesses representative of Bombay interests. The important question of self-government is still under discussion, and the rules for the admission of graduates into the Revenue Department have been modified.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

By Act XX of 1847, called an Act for the encouragement of learning, copy-right in India was secured to the authors of books for at least 42 years from the date of publication. Every book has to be registered, immediately after publication, under Act XXV of 1867, when 3 copies are purchased by Government and sent for preservation—one to the Secretary of State, one to the Government of India, and a third to the Bombay University. A catalogue of all publications every quarter is published in the official gazette, and an annual review of the literature of the year is prepared by the Reporter on the Native Press for the information of Government.

The number of works catalogued in 1882-83 was 1,181, or 250 more than were registered in the previous year: 884 were books, 7 pamphlets, 262 periodicals, and 28 miscellaneous works. 1,038 were published in vernacular languages and 143 in English. The figures appear to point to a gradual development of literary activity in this Presidency.

English books.

Among English books there were few of a literary character and of general interest, the great majority being works of reference for business men. The "History of the Provinces of Sorath and Hálár in Káthiáwár" is a translation of a work written by a Hindu in Persian about the year 1825, and is valuable as an original history of the disturbed times and circumstances among which the author lived. "Ancient India as described by Ktesias the Knidian" is a translation from the Greek. "Elementary Logic" and "Bacon's Advancement of Learning" are intended for native students. The "Notes on Criminal Tribes in Bombay, Berár and the Central Provinces" is a short account, by a police officer, of the professional predatory classes in this part of India. "Bombay Beggars and Criers" describes the professional beggars and hawkers to be met with in the streets of Bombay City. A Buddhist author in "The Bráhmanical Institution of Caste" endeavours to prove that caste is of recent origin, and not a Vedic institution. The "Comparison of the Laws of Ormusd with the Laws of Jehova" is a translation from a German work, and so also is "The Jewish Angelology and Demonology based upon Pársism." The Christian Tract and Book Society continues to publish its "Papers for thoughtful readers". The "Indian Antiquary" is devoted to archæological research, and the "Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha" discusses political and administrative subjects; it is conducted purely by natives, who write with considerable knowledge and ability. The "Theosophist" is the organ of spiritualism, and has a large circulation among young natives; while the "Orient" is more literary and amusing, and "The Puráns" contain translations of Hindu myths.

Oriental books.

There are 4 principal vernaculars spoken in this Presidency—Maráthi, Gujaráti Kánarese and Sindi. Hindustáni in its two forms Hindi and Urdu is also spoken by a considerable part of the population. Books in all these languages are written, and certain religious books are also written in Sanskrit, Mágadhi, Arabic, Persian, French and Pehlvi. In all, 1,038 oriental works were published—468 original, 74 translations and 496 reprints. A small proportion—17 per cent.—is educational, and the rest general works. About the same proportion was published in 2 languages. Formerly the Maráthi works greatly outnumbered the Gujaráti, but latterly Gujaráti publications have been increasing, until they now equal the number of works published in Maráthi: of the former 326 were published and 327 of the latter, and together they make 63 per cent. of the total publications. In Sindi only 17 books were published and 9 in Kánarese—all school books. Of Hindi books there were 24 and 41 Urdu, besides 2 in Brij and 1 in Márwádi. 82 were in Sanskrit, 10 Persian, 12 Arabic, 3 Zend and 1 Mágadhi, almost all being reprints of old books.

Biography.

10 biographical works were published. In Maráthi the 2 principal works are the life of Parshurampant Bhow Patvardhan, the founder of the Patvardhan family, whose distinguished military services earned for him an important jághír from the Peshwa; and the life of Abraham as given in the Talmud, for the instruction of the Jews in this Presidency. In Gujaráti the life of the poet Bhukkand, who after a vicious career took to study and poetry and married the king's daughter, appears rather mythical, but is intended to illustrate the advantages of learning. Another book is the life of Gavaribái, a girl widow, who became proficient in religion and philosophy and worked miracles.

Drama.

Among the total number of publications are 58 dramatic works. Of the 19 Maráthi dramas 9 are founded upon legendary tales of the Puráns, 6 appear in periodicals and are mostly original, 2 are adapted from "Romeo and Juliet", but with a happy in place of a tragic ending, 1 is founded upon "Guy Mannering", and another upon the story of the "Accommodation Bill" in the "Experiences of a Barrister". 12 of the Gujaráti dramas are founded upon legendary tales, and 10 are original. In Urdu 11 are musical dramas and 5 farces—all intended for production on the stage. The "Princess Subhadra" in Maráthi is original, and founded upon the story of the elopement of the princess with Arjún. It is well written, and with "Shakuntal", produced last year, has had an important influence in elevating the taste of the theatre-going public. In "Bhartrihari" the king mourns the loss

of his wife, but turns an ascetic to save his soul, and in "Kanta" the resolution of a captive lady to preserve her chastity even to death is applauded. To escape dishonour she sacrifices herself on the funeral pyre, her husband arrives too late to save her, and he too dies by her side. The tricks of Bráhman priests to defraud laymen are exposed in "Kripanasha", and "Raja Chandan" illustrates the belief of Hindus that the sins committed in a former birth have to be atoned for in the present life. "The Justice of Mahmud of Ghazni" is shown in his habit of going in disguise through the city, detecting and punishing evil-doers; and another Urdu drama illustrates the bad feeling which is generally known to exist between a step-mother and her step-children.

Fiction. Under fiction there are 19 works, many of them reprints of popular tales dealing largely with the marvellous and miraculous. "Yamunábái" is a story of Hindu-widow life in which the author, a Christian, advocates Christianity and remarriage. The book is a second edition; and as of late years a change is observable in the ideas regarding widow marriages, the story has been altered to suit the present taste of the public. "Kamala" is another domestic story on the same subject: the girl is married to a child husband much younger than herself according to the practice in Gujarát, and is soon left a widow. She finally remarries with the consent of her parents. Another tale "Bhanumati" describes the evils of child marriages performed by parents anxious to secure connections with good or rich families. A second edition in one year of a historical tale of Rajput chivalry is noticed. The success of the "Shirastedár" in Maráthi, a tale of a corrupt head clerk, has secured its translation into Gújaráti. "The frogs asking for a king," is a Gujaráti tale of the Mutiny of 1857 in which the Marátha rule is condemned. Translations and adaptations from several English works are also to be observed, such as Gulliver's Travels, Robinson Crusoe, and Quentin Durward.

History. 29 historical works have been published, chiefly school books. Among them are a biography of Shiváji II, King of Sátára, originally written in 1810; the Bhagawad Gita; the true history of Malharráv, Gáikwár of Baroda; a history of Persia in the reign of Bahaman; and a translation from the Sháh Nameh into Gujaráti of the history of the ancient kings of the Pársis. In Urdu there is a history of the Muhammadan prophets, and in Arabic a history of the Khalifas of Mecca, Medina and Bagdad. The warlike deeds of a Muktiár against the Khalifa of Umeya are chronicled in Sindi.

Language. School works, grammars and glossaries make up almost the whole of the 112 publications under language, amongst which the third volume of the Pehlvi, Gujaráti and English Dictionary and a supplement to Dadoba Pandurang's Maráthi Grammar are most noticeable.

Law. Medicine. 6 works treat of law, and are mostly reprints. In medicine there are 7 works, all being reprints, except 1 on the wild medicinal plants of Ratnágiri.

Miscellaneous. Under miscellaneous 361 volumes have been classed, consisting of translations of Vedic hymns and Puráns, periodicals, essays, mythical stories, &c. The attempts to interpret the Veds are still issued, and the Mahábharat is being brought out in Gujaráti as well as the Rámáyan and the Bhagawata. The chronicles of the Pársis from the time of their landing in India are still being published. The lady scholar Rámábái has brought out a work of religious and moral advice to women, strongly advocating the education of females. A Marátha woman repudiates in strong language the notion that women are more depraved than men, and exhorts Bráhmans to abandon caste and evil customs and to sanction widow marriage. The editor of the *Kesári* newspaper, who was imprisoned for libel, publishes his experiences of his confinement in the jail, with suggestions for amendment of certain practices. Another work treats of the impoverishment of India, and insists upon the necessity of acquiring a practical training in arts and sciences. The objects of the local self-government scheme are explained in a pamphlet, and improved farming is taught in a Gujaráti work. The depressed condition of agriculture and the miserable state of the rayats caused by debt to the money-lender and the heavy assessments are dwelt upon in another work. There appear to be 11 Maráthi and 11 Gujaráti periodicals, besides 1 Portuguese quarterly journal.

Poetry The poetical works amount to 224, and include new editions of popular Puráns and vernacular and Sanskrit songs and hymns, besides some original works not calling for remarks.

Politics. 2 works were registered under politics—one an account of English institutions and the other the advice of Widur on polity and morality which is taken from the Mahábharat.

Philosophy. Under philosophy there were 42 publications. There are several editions of the Bhagawad Gita and some of the Puráns which teach Vedantism. The Jain philosophy is taught in Lawni songs, and a Maráthi catechism describes the social and moral virtues, and dwells on

Religion. the advantages of their observance. There are 88 religious books on some of the sacred ceremonies and doctrines of Bráhmanism, the Korán, the Gospels and the Zend, besides works on the tenets of the modern sect of Swámi Náráyan, Jain hymns and tracts, and a catechism of the Jewish religion.

Science. 53 works of science were registered, chiefly school manuals, of which only 2—the Elements of Astronomy, and Elements of Botany, a science unknown to the Hindus—need

Travels. any notice. The only work of travel is one of a poor Pársi who visited Persia.

Printing Presses. There were 85 printing presses at work, of which 42 are in Bombay, 22 in the Deccan and 18 in Gujarát. Sind has 5 presses. A large proportion of the books published, 328 out of 853, was lithographed; the rest were printed.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Vernacular newspapers are published in Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese. There is no Sindi paper, but a Persian newspaper is published at Karáchi, and the Urdu population support 3 newspapers in their vernacular. Newspapers.

6 newspapers stopped publication in the year, and 22 others were brought into existence, so that at the close of the year there were 112 newspapers on the register, of which 4 are published in the Berárs and the rest in this Presidency. The papers which died out were—1 English, 1 Maráthi, 2 Gujaráti, 1 Urdu and 1 Urdu and Persian; those which commenced publication were 13 Maráthi, 4 Gujaráti, 3 Anglo-Gujaráti and 2 Urdu. The papers are generally printed, except in the smaller towns, where they are lithographed. They are, with few exceptions, published weekly or fortnightly. 45 are issued in Bombay, 11 in Poona, 6 in Surat, 5 in Ahmadabad, 5 in Ratnágiri and 4 in Thána; 3 papers are published in each of the districts of Kaira, Kolába, Khándesh, Sátára, Belgaum, Ahmadnagar and Dhárwár; there are 2 each in Násik, Sholápur and Broach, and 1 each in Kaládgi, Kolháp ur, Limbdi, Rájkot and Karáchi. Taken by divisions Bombay has 45 papers, the Deccan 44, Gujarát 18, and Sind only 1. The subscription is very small, and generally ranges from 8 annas to 3 rupees a year. Some of the papers are used for sectarian purposes, or for the advancement of particular castes. The *Nagar Udaya* supports the interests of the Nagar Bráhmans; the Jews, or Israels as they are called here, have 3 papers in their interest; the goldsmiths have 2, and the Maráthás have 1. The *Subodh Patrika* is an organ of the Theistic Association, and the Christian missionaries control 2 papers. The *Marátha* and the *Kesari* are twin papers under the same editor, the one written in English and the other in Maráthi. The *Kesari* has the largest circulation of any paper, and the prevailing tone is unfriendly to Government, which may also be said of the *Poona Vaibhav*, the *Arunodaya*, the *Gujaráthi* and the *Hitechchhu*. The *Indu Prakásh* and *Native Opinion* occupy the leading position among Maráthi papers; and the *Bombay Samáchár*, the *Jáme Jamshed*, the *Guzerát Mitra* and the *Rast Goftár* among the Gujaráti papers. The *Quarterly Journal of the Sarvajánik Sabha* written in English is conducted with care and ability. The *Din Bandhu* is written in the interests of the Sudras, and is antagonistic to Bráhmans, to whose ascendancy it attributes the fallen condition of India. A purely sectarian paper among the Pársis has died out for want of support, and the space devoted to sectarian instruction in another paper has been applied to secular matters which would seem to imply that the Pársis are not so attentive to the teachings of their religion as formerly.

A few of the topics discussed by the native press may be noticed. Russian progress in Central Asia and the treaty with Persia excited uneasiness, and the adoption of strong measures to resist this progress was advised. The employment of native troops in the expedition to Egypt was applauded, and great satisfaction was expressed at the success of the campaign in which the native troops bore a distinguished part. It was, however, urged that India should not be made to pay for the cost of the expedition, which should be recovered from Egypt, and opportunity was taken to recommend a reduction of British troops and an increase of the native army on improved pay. The proceedings regarding the Kolháp ur State were anxiously discussed, and Government was considered to have sided too much with the Diván in the criminal action for libel against the editors of certain papers. The rumour that the Rája would be set aside in favour of a new adoption was disliked, but great satisfaction was expressed when the constitution of the Regency was announced. The festivities at Baroda at the installation of the Gáikwár attracted great notice, and the speech of the Governor was much praised; but the gift of 3 lákhs of rupees to the chief minister was strongly condemned, and his resignation of office was not considered a matter for regret. The administration of several Native Chiefs in Káthiáwár was said to be objectionable, and a warning was conveyed that the people of Cambay were much dissatisfied with the state authorities. Topics discussed.

The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act appears to have excited a warm enthusiasm in favour of the Government, and rocommendations were made that the Arms Act should also be repealed or greatly modified. The severity of the Forest Act was condemned, and its repeal was also urged. Complaints were made of the taking up of arable land for the purposes of forest, of the increase of wild beasts, and the scarcity of firewood, and meetings were held in Thána and Kolába to represent the grievances of the people to Government. The unsatisfactory working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was frequently noticed, and recommendations were made for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the effects of the Act. The proposal to revive the Cotton Frauds Act was condemned, and the Gujaráti press drew attention to defects in the Pársi matrimonial and divorce law, and made suggestions for its amendment. The attitude of the Bombay Government in the matter of the local self-government scheme was strongly condemned, and it was maintained that so long as District Collectors are allowed to remain presidents of municipal or local fund boards, no practical benefit would result even if the right of electing members were conceded to the rate-payers. In the matter of the Legislative Council suggestions were made that the non-official element should be greatly strengthened in order to prevent hasty and ill-considered legislation.

In matters of finance the native papers vehemently protested against the sacrifice of Indian interests in the abolition of the cotton duties for the benefit of Manchester, which was all the more pointed when contrasted with the action of the Government in England in refus-

ing to remove a comparatively unimportant duty on the imports of Indian silver manufactures into England. The attempt made by agitation in England to deprive India of her opium revenue was denounced, and it was urged on the contrary that the trade should be stimulated by the reduction of its export duty. The equalization of salt duties did not meet with much approval, and it was thought that the selling price would hardly be affected. Complaint was made that the salt policy had benefited the English trade in that article, and that it was necessary to increase the duty on imports of foreign salt, or that further reduction of the excise duty should be made until the whole duty could be abolished. The A'bkári Bill introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council was strongly opposed principally on the ground that mowra berries were habitually used as food by poor people and for cattle who would suffer extreme hardships if they were deprived of this article of diet. It was also urged that the present duties on country spirits and toddy were excessive, and that the importation of cheap brandy should be checked, while facilities should be secured for developing trade relations with Central Asia.

The proceedings of the Educational Commission excited much attention, and any withdrawal of assistance to higher education was earnestly deprecated, as well as any attempt to hand over such institutions to the care of missionary societies. The religious neutrality of Government was strongly upheld against the evidence to the contrary of certain witnesses who maintained that all religious books were taught in Government schools except the Bible, and the teaching of the schools was pronounced to be good against objections by some persons that secular education had not succeeded, and could not succeed, unless combined with religious teaching. No objections were made to the extension of primary and middle-class education, but it was urged that higher education also needed more encouragement, and that the establishment of technical schools and colleges should be undertaken by the state. The exclusion of natives from all higher appointments in the police department was condemned, the claim of a native to be appointed a judge in the High Court was upheld, and the usual agitation was continued that competition for appointments to the Indian Civil Service should be held in India and not in England. It was further urged that the Cooper's Hill Engineering College in England should be abolished, and that native engineers should be trained and appointed in India, or sent to England to complete their education.

Satisfaction was also expressed at the policy for the encouragement of local manufactures by the purchase of stores produced locally in preference to imported articles, at the encouragement attempted to be given to the local iron industry and paper manufacture, and at the prohibition of jail manufactures where they enter into competition with the products of free labour. The working of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay was condemned, but the Government of Bombay was thanked for its action in regard to leper hospitals. And with regard to the revenue, while attention was drawn with approval to the remarks of certain officials regarding the pressure of the assessment, the papers strongly urged that the principle of relief to be given in seasons of drought and scarcity by the suspension and remission of the Government revenue should be extended to this Presidency to the same extent as they had already been applied to Northern India.

Literary Societies

The chief institution under this head is the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, established in 1804 for the investigation and encouragement of Oriental arts, sciences and literature. Another important society is the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, so called in memory of the late Sir David Sassoon, the chief benefactor of the society, which is intended for the promotion of scientific and mechanical knowledge. Government assists the institute by the gratuitous presentation of books and pamphlets and by an annual grant of Rs. 300 for lectures. A third society is the Medical and Physical Society, largely supported by the professors and graduates of the Grant Medical College.

Native Libraries.

For the encouragement of libraries and reading-rooms established by independent agency, Government yearly sanctions the gratuitous presentation of books purchased from the grant for the encouragement of literature. The number of libraries registered as worthy of this assistance was last year 95 for the whole Presidency, or 4 more than the number of the previous year.

Museums.

There are 2 museums in this Presidency which deserve notice—the Victoria and Albert Museum in the city of Bombay, and the museum attached to the General Library in Karáchi.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Members.

During the year 20 resident and 5 non-resident members were elected, and the total number on the roll is now 140 resident and 68 non-resident members. There are also 4 resident and 13 non-resident members in the Geographical and Natural Science section of the society.

The following papers were read during the year :—

Notes on Coins of Cutch. By Surgeon-Major O. Codrington.
Bi-metallism. By W. C. Holmes, Esquire.
Conclusion of the first part of Dharmasindhu. By Rev. A. Bourquin.

On the Buddhist Relics found at Sopára. By Pandit Bhagwánlál Indráji.

Mánusáradhammasaṭṭham, the only existing Buddhist Law Book, compared with the Bráhminical Mánavadharmaśástram. By Rev. Dr. Fuhrer.

Herbs and Tubers used as Food in India during Famine Times. By Dr. J. C. Lisboa.

On a Hoard of Gold and Silver Coins found at Broach. By Surgeon-Major O. Codrington.

Mánusáradhammasaṭṭham, the only existing Buddhist Law Book, compared with the Bráhminical Mánavadharmaśástram (conclusion). By Rev. Dr. Fuhrer.

On a Copper-plate Grant of Singhana II. By J. F. Fleet, Esquire.

Contributions to Indo-Portuguese Numismatics (conclusion). By Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha.

Library. 10,979 new works in 13,548 volumes, including periodicals and newspapers, were circulated among members and subscribers during the year. Of the old books 5,079 in 8,063 volumes were issued during the same period,—the number circulated and issued in 1881 being, respectively, 11,945 new works in 14,888 volumes and 5,353 old works in 8,756 volumes. The daily average issue in the year was 30 new works in 37 volumes, and 14 old books in 22 volumes.

The number of works presented to the society was 157 in 198 volumes and 30 pamphlets, besides maps of the Great Trigonometrical Survey and charts of the Marine Survey. The number presented in 1881 was 167. The presents were made by the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, the Governments of Bombay, Madras, North-Western Provinces and the Punjáb, the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, and the Resident at Maisur, the learned societies of Europe, Asia, and America and the authors.

Periodicals. The papers and periodicals taken by and presented to the society were:—Literary monthlies, 8; illustrated, 9; scientific, 31; general, 4; reviews, 8; English newspapers, 20; English and French registers, army lists, &c., 14; foreign literary and scientific periodicals, 29; American literary and scientific, 11; Indian newspapers, 20; Indian journals, reviews, &c., 26; Australian newspapers, 2.

The Bhau Daji MSS. The Sanskrit MSS. belonging to the late Dr. Bhau Daji, which it was resolved to deposit in the library, have been made over to the society. These are now kept in a press specially fitted for them. The collection will be known as the "Bhau Daji Memorial". A catalogue of the collection prepared by the Secretaries of the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund was also presented with these MSS.

Accounts. The subscriptions received from members amounted to Rs. 9,468. The society's Government paper, which is duly funded, consists of Rs. 6,000 in 4 per cent. paper.

Journal. No. 40 of the Journal, completing the 15th volume, is now complete, and will shortly be published.

Museum. The following additions were made to the museum during the year:—Several additions of ancient and other coins were made to the museum, besides the Buddhist relics found at Sopára near Bassein, presented by the Bombay Government, and 20 pieces of sculpture from Ellora Caves, deposited by Government.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The number of volumes of specifications of patents in the library is now 3,051, and the number of books, periodicals and newspapers issued during the year was as follows:—Books 16,677, periodicals 4,226, newspapers 3,450.

Lectures. Mr. A. N. Pearson, F.C.S., A.I.C., delivered a series of 4 lectures on the Development of the Mineral Resources of India; and the Rev. Dr. A. Fuhrer, Ph.D., gave a lecture on the Origin, &c., Relative Age of Hindu Medical Science with special reference to Sushruta, the Indian Hippocrates. Mr. Pearson's lectures are being published by the institute in a pamphlet form, as the subject is very important, and is attracting much attention at present.

The number of members has fallen from 354 to 317, and with a view to increase the usefulness of the institute the Directors have issued a printed prospectus giving information of the rate of subscription and the list of newspapers and periodicals available for subscribers.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The Medical and Physical Society was re-organized at the end of 1881, and the first meeting held on December 9. 87 members were at that time on the rolls. Dr. Moore was elected president, with Drs. Cody and Maconachie secretaries. 28 papers and 11 cases were read at the meetings, from which selections were published. During 1883, Dr. Carter being president, monthly meetings have been held regularly; and a further selection from the proceedings is now in the press. These Transactions of the Society are published at the end of every six months.

The attendance averages about 20 members at each meeting. The funds are flourishing; and at the end of 1882 there was a sum of Rs. 1,129 in the bank, from which expenses of publishing have been paid.

Arts and Sciences.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The contributions to the museum received during the year under report were the Sopára frog; a skeleton of a blackbird found in a sitting posture in the nest in a field in the west of England during the severe winter of 1880; the skin and the skull of the Káthiáwár lion located in the Victoria Gardens; a brass cannon found while ploughing a field in the Bhimthadi Táluka of the Poona District; the skeleton of a large fish stranded on the sea-beach of Kavlar Budruk near Bassein; and, lastly, a stone inscription in Arabic received from the Political Resident at Aden. The lion's skin is a rare specimen, and will be mounted in England by a professional stuffer.

The grant of Rs. 1,200 for the purchase of specimens was expended in buying specimens of brass work, imitation native jewellery, a collection of sea-weeds, plaster of Paris casts of archæological remains, birds and fishes, models, Cambay stone-work, and specimens of ancient wood-carving.

The Curator was busily engaged in connection with the despatch of exhibits to the London, Amsterdam and Madras Exhibitions. The collection of specimens and models, which were to be sent from this Presidency to the London International Fisheries Exhibition, was also entrusted to the Curator.

A collection of a few specimens of the rocks found in Cutch, Káthiáwár and Sind is being made in the Imperial Museum at Calcutta for presentation to this museum.

Owing to heavy press of business the publication of the museum catalogue could not be carried out this year. The chapters on drugs, cereals, pulse, fruit and vegetable seeds, narcotics, condiments and spices, starches, gums and gum resins, and oils and oil-seeds, giving the scientific and vernacular names, have been printed; other parts enumerating the dyes and dye-stuffs and woods are in the hands of the printer, and the remainder will be published as soon as possible.

The museum was open to the public for 289 days, and the total number of visitors was 640,625, showing a daily average attendance of 2,217 persons. These are noteworthy numbers, and show a large increase on former years.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE Archæological Survey originated from certain despatches from the Secretary of State calling for returns of the architectural and other antiquarian remains, and also for certain plans, photographs, &c. To obtain the information and materials required, an establishment was sanctioned for this Presidency in 1868. In the same year a staff of students was organized under the Superintendent of the Bombay School of Art, and this party spent the following working season on the temple of Ambarnáth near Kalyán.

In 1868 a further despatch from Sir Stafford Northcote directed attention to the desirability of obtaining details regarding the style, date, ornamentation, present condition, &c., of each ancient building. The returns received from district officers were made over to Mr. Burgess, who revised and arranged them with considerable additions from his own personal knowledge and compiled a memorandum pointing out what was required to carry out the Secretary of State's wishes with respect to the Archæological Survey of the Bombay Presidency.

Towards the close of 1871 a despatch was received from the Secretary of State suggesting that advantage might be taken of the services of Mr. J. Burgess "for the production of a complete work on the Rock-cut Temples of Western India", and in consequence Government proposed that an archæological survey of Western India should be organized, including, besides the Bombay Presidency, the Haidarabad Territory, the Berárs and Central Provinces. This survey was to be placed under the supervision of Mr. Burgess, a part of whose duty it was made "to inform Government of those buildings of historical interest which by a moderate expenditure could be saved from destruction", and to cause the necessary repairs to be executed under his orders.

Previous to this, Government had made arrangements for the recopying of the Ajanta frescoes, as Major Gill's copies had been nearly all destroyed by the fire at the Crystal Palace in November, 1866. Mr. Griffiths, of the Bombay School of Art, with a party of his students accordingly proceeded to Ajanta, and commenced work there during the season of 1872-73. This work has been carried on since, and it is expected that copies will have been taken of all the frescoes worthy of being copied by the close of the season 1884-85.

The objects of the Archæological Survey are to obtain complete descriptive lists of all architectural and other antiquarian remains in the various districts; to secure correct architectural drawings, plans, sections, &c., with photographs of all the more important architectural structures, whether caves, temples, mosques, palaces, forts, or other buildings either historically or artistically of note; to secure correct fac-similes of all inscriptions on stone, copper-plates or other materials, and to have them correctly deciphered and translated; to collect all information procurable, from inscriptions and other sources, concerning the date and history of each structure, and also of the country generally; and, lastly, to direct the attention of the Government to the condition of such structures or other remains as specially deserve preservation or protection.

Outlines of the work done during each season have appeared in the annual administration reports of the last nine years. Fuller details, so far as published, have appeared in the reports prepared by Dr. Burgess and issued by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and in memoranda or occasional papers printed by the Bombay Government. The first report containing the results of the survey of the remains in the Kaládgi and Belgaum districts was published in 1874. The second volume relating to the western part of Káthiáwár and the eastern part of Cutch appeared in 1876, and contained the first reliable fac-similes of the inscriptions of Ashok at Girnár, which have since formed the basis of the elaborate work on the subject by M. Senar of Paris, and also of another translation into German by Professor Bühler, C.I.E. To this volume was also added a number of Kánarese and old Sanskrit inscriptions from Belgaum and Kaládgi. The third volume relates almost exclusively to the provinces of Bídar and Aurangábád—the western districts of the dominions of His Highness the Nizám. To it was added a large number of inscriptions obtained from the Kánarese districts by Mr. Fleet, and translated by him, together with other inscriptions from Káthiáwár and the Haidarabad territories translated by Professor Bühler. The next publication of the Survey was "The Cave Temples of India" containing a popular account, illustrated by 99 plates and numerous woodcuts, of all the cave temples in Western India, to which is prefixed an account by Dr. Fergusson of those also in Northern and Eastern India. This is the first general work on this whole class of architectural works, and in it and the 4th and 5th volumes of the Reports the relative ages of the different groups of caves are fixed, probably within very narrow limits of error. This volume was supplemented by a full memorandum on the Bauddha cave temples of Ajanta and Bagh, containing a minute description of the frescoes at both places. The account of those at Ajanta has since been reproduced in full in Mr. Campbell's volume of the Gazetteer on Khándesh. Another

memorandum illustrated by numerous plates was issued in 1881, containing additional notes and drawings from the cave temples with fac-similes of the inscriptions (except those of Násik and Kanheri) translated by Mr. Bhagvanlál Indráji. The fourth and fifth volumes of the Reports have appeared in 1882-83, and contain a mass of additional matter relating to the cave temples, with about 110 plates which could not be introduced into a separate volume on these remains without swelling it to an undue size. To these volumes are also added revised translations by Professor Bühler of the cave-temple inscriptions, including those of Násik and part of those from Kanheri not previously published.

Besides the numerous inscriptions included in these volumes, Mr. Burgess and Mr. Fleet in 1878 compiled a very large collection of photographs and lithographs of "Páli, Sanskrit and old Kánarese Inscriptions", of which a few copies were printed by order of the Secretary of State. Large numbers, also, of inscriptions from various districts in the Presidency have been prepared by Mr. Fleet, Professor Bühler and others, and published in the "Indian Antiquary". The historical results derivable from the inscriptions thus published, so far as they relate to the southern districts of the Presidency, have been carefully analyzed and published by Mr. Fleet in his "Dynasties of the Kánarese Districts" issued by Government. Other results appear in the Reports of the Survey and in the "Indian Antiquary".

In 1882 the Secretary of State recommended that Mr. Fleet's services should be made available exclusively for collecting, editing, translating and publishing the numerous inscriptions collected by the two archæological surveys under General Cunningham and Dr. Burgess. This has accordingly been arranged, and Mr. Fleet took up his duties early in 1883.

In November, 1881, the Government of India assigned to Dr. Burgess, in addition to the districts previously under his charge, the superintendence of the survey of the Madras Presidency. The two surveys, though both under the direction of the one Superintendent, have each its separate staff of assistants and draftsmen.

The area still to be surveyed by the Western Indian Survey consists of the following districts:—Khándesh, Násik (except the caves of Pandu and Lena), Ahmadnagar, the southern half of the Poona District, Sátára, Sholápur, the northern half of Kaládgi, parts of Belgaum and Dhárwár, North Kánara, Ratnágiri, Surat, Broach, Panch Maháls, the Gáikwár's territory, the eastern parts of Káthiáwár, the western part of Cutch, Sind, Thar and Párkar, Berár and part of the Central Provinces; also the Native States of Rájputána, Málwa and the eastern and southern provinces of Haidarabad. The Muhammadan architecture of Ahmadabad and Kaira occupied the staff during the whole of the season 1882-83, and it is hoped that it will be finished during the season of 1883-84. The Dhárwár districts were taken up during the latter half of the season 1881-82, and will be resumed as soon as the Gujarát districts are finished. The materials being amassed from the latter districts are very extensive and of the highest interest, and it may be expected that when published they will throw a new and interesting light on Indian art in these provinces.

During the year Dr. Burgess was occupied with Volume V of the Reports, which relates to the Ellora Caves and other Bráhmanical caves in Western India, and which was completed and published in May, 1883. It contains 51 quarto plates and 18 wood-cuts. Work was continued at Elephanta in hopes of finding some remains of a Bauddha stupa; but although much brick was found, which showed that the mound was artificial, it could not be proved that it was originally a stupa. Photographs, plans and copies of inscriptions were made of the Muhammadan and other architectural remains in the vicinity of Ahmadabad, and excavations were carried out at Digám in the Kaira districts which is supposed to be the site of an ancient city where remains of sculpture and earthenware were dug up, and old foundations brought to light. The tomb of Sozali near Mehmadabad, the finest in Gujarát, was photographed and surveyed, and a mound at Traj was inspected, which was reported to be probably Buddhist, but which did not appear to be of much promise. The party then worked upon the Muhammadan remains at Cambay, and proceeded to Chámpáner, where several photographs were taken and inscriptions copied. Another volume of the Reports will soon be published, and a List of the Architectural Remains in the Presidency. In the "Indian Antiquary" numerous inscriptions have been published with their translations which illustrate the early history of the country.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

THERE are three branches of the Christian Church in this Presidency receiving State assistance—the Established Church of England, the Established Church of Scotland and the Roman Catholic Church.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

By Letters Patent dated at Westminster, 1st October 1837, 7th William IV, it was ordained that the territories within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay should cease to be part of the Diocese of Calcutta, and should be under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bombay, who was, at the same time, declared to be Suffragan to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being. Creation of Diocese.

The Bishops who have held office under this Act have been as follows :— Bishop.

The Right Reverend Thomas Carr.
The Right Reverend John Harding.
The Right Reverend Henry Alexander Douglas.
The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, the present incumbent.

The Bishop of Bombay appoints an Archdeacon under the same Act, whose duty it is to be the medium of correspondence between Government and the chaplains, and, generally, to relieve the Bishop of the purely secular parts of the administrative work of the Diocese. He also acts as Commissary during the avoidance of the See or the absence of the Bishop. Archdeacon and his functions.

In 1877 the Province of Sind was transferred from the Diocese of Bombay to that of Láhor. It is difficult to define with exactness the limits of the Diocese of Bombay. Diocese.

As the Bishop visits Aden, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Deesa and Abu, which do not lie within the Presidency, it would not be true to say that the Diocese was co-extensive with the Presidency, exclusive of Sind. And as he does not visit Mhow, it would be equally inaccurate to say that it includes all stations garrisoned by Bombay troops.

The number of chaplains retained for the Diocese, as diminished in 1877, is 27. In addition to these the Diocese is served by 27 other priests and 10 deacons, of whom 2 priests and 4 deacons are natives of this country. Chaplains.

The following table indicates the disposition and charges of the chaplains. 5 chaplains are on furlough or special leave, and 1 is just about to revert to this Diocese from that of Láhor :—

District.	Stations.	Churches or other places where Service is held.	Remarks.	Chaplains.	Troops.	Civil Population
Northern Gujarát.	Ahmadabad ...	Camp ...	.....	1	123	171
	Kaira. ...	City.				
		Railway Station.				
		Sábarmati.				
		Kaira.				
Southern Gujarát.	Baroda ...	Baroda ...	.....	1	...	.....
	Broach ...	Broach.				
	Surat ...	Surat.				
Násik and Khándesh.	Devláli ...	Devláli. ...	Number of troops at Devláli varies indefinitely with the season of the year.	1	...	.....
	Asirgarh ...	Asirgarh.				
	Dhulia ...	Dhulia.				
Ahmadnagar ...	Ahmadnagar ...	Ahmadnagar ...	.....	1	615	130
	Sirúr ...	Sirúr.				
	Dhond ...	Dhond.				
Poona ...	Poona ...	St. Mary's, Poona ...	When Ghorpuri barracks are fully occupied, a third chaplain resides at Poona.	3	1,416	1,844
	Kirkee ...	St. Paul's, Poona.				
	Khandála ...	Ghorpuri Chapel.				
	Lonávli ...	Kirkee.				
	Purandhar ...	Yerowda Jail.				
	Sholápur ...	Military Prison.				
		Purandhar.				
		Sholápur Camp.				
		Do. Railway Station.				
		Khandála.				
		Lonávli.				

District.	Stations.	Churches or other places where Service is held.	Remarks.	Chaplains.	Troops.	Civil Population.
Sátára ...	Sátára	Sátára. ...	.....	1	92	224
	Mahábaleshvar...	Mahábaleshvar.				
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Camp, Fort. ...	The Konkan is, for ecclesiastical purposes included in Belgaum District.	2	532	415
	Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár.				
	Kaládgi ...	Kaládgi.				
	Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri.				
	Kárwár ...	Kárwár.				
	Ambuly ...	Ambuly.				
Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Cathedral ...	No statistics to show what proportion of civil population of Bombay is served by clergy other than chaplains.	5	488	5,228
	Thána ...	Colába.				
	Bándra ...	Byculla.				
	Mátherán ...	Malabár Hill.				
		Thána.				
		Bándra.				
		Mátherán.				
Aden ...	Aden ...	Camp ...	Civil and military not distinguished with accuracy.	2	About 1,000	About 104
		Steamer Point.				
		Isthmus.				
Deesa ...	Deesa ...	Deesa ...	.....	1	345	207
	Abu ...	Abu.				
	Pálanpur ...	Pálanpur.				
	Erinpura ...	Erinpura.				
Neemuch ...	Neemuch ...	Neemuch. ...	.....	1	355	30
	Oodeypur ...	Oodeypur.				
Nusseerabad ...	Nusseerabad ...	Nusseerabad. ...	.....	1	542	43
	Deoli ...	Deoli.				
Quetta ...	Quetta ...	Quetta ...	.....	1	773	125
				21		
			One chaplain in Diocese of Láhor ...	1		
			Five on furlough ...	5		
				27		

Other Clergy.

The classification of the clergy not on the Establishment is as follows.—

Classification.	No.	Remarks.
Society for the Propagation of Gospel	12	10 European. 2 Native.
Church Missionary Society	13	9 European. 2 Native. 2 do. honorary or pensioned.
Society of St. John the Evangelist...	8	5 members, 3 working in connection with the Society.
Railway Chaplain	1	
Masters of High Schools	2	
Harbour Chaplain	1	

With two exceptions the clergy supported by the two missionary societies are engaged exclusively or primarily in mission work.

Church of England numbers.

The total number of persons belonging to the Church of England, who are under the spiritual charge of the Bishop and Clergy of this Diocese, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows:—

Presidency of Bombay without Sind	13,938
Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Deesa, Abu, Baroda and Kolhápur...	1,446
Feudatory States	295
Quetta	898
Aden	1,104

Of these, 7,244 are British troops and their families, distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Ahmadabad	99	7	17
Ahmadnagar	500	40	75
Abu	115	6	15
Asirghar	75	2	4
Baroda	...	...	...

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Bombay	420	25	43
Belgaum	422	34	76
Devláli	700	20	60
Deesa	189	15	12
Kirkee...	424	51	96
Kolhápur	39	1	...
Khandála	53	1	1
Neemuch	332	11	12
Nusseerabad	489	19	34
Poona	78	3	4
Do	575	22	33
Purandhar	101	9	20
Quetta...	746	11	16
Sátára	84	1	7
Aden about 1,000	...	...	...

It has not been found possible to distinguish the Church of England population of Aden into civil and military, but out of a total of 1,104 it is estimated that about 1,000 are military.

The total members of the Church of England in this Diocese may be approximately classified as follows :—

European troops and their families in the Presidency and Quetta	6,204
European and Eurasian civil population	5,730
Native Christian	2,563
Unclassified in Feudatory States	295
Do. in Aden	1,104
Do. in Baroda and Kolhápur	400
Total ...	16,296

Places of worship.

The places of worship in the Diocese may be tabulated thus :—

Consecrated churches	33
Churches ready for consecration	2
Buildings not consecrated, but set apart for public worship ...	8
	43

Service is held at regular intervals in about 20 places besides these, and there are 3 churches in course of construction, and plans completed for 3 more.

Education.

The educational work of the Diocese may be divided under the following heads :—

Charity Schools for European and Eurasian children.

Middle Class Schools for European and Eurasian children whose parents are able to defray the expenses of their education.

Mission Schools.

Under the first head are comprised the boys and girls' schools of the Bombay Education Society at Byculla, and those of the Indo-British Association at Sonápur, and the Lawrence Asylum at Mount Abu.

Charity Schools.

The Bombay Education Society's schools contained, in the year 1882, 306 children, of whom 203 are on the free list, 6 are paid for by Government, 2 are paid for in full, and for the remainder either a nominal or a substantial contribution is made by parents or guardians.

The Indo-British schools in the same year included 100 boarders, of whom 38 are on the free list, and 54 pay less than the cost of their board and education.

The Abu Lawrence Asylum is at present in a transition state. Having been founded originally as a purely military school, it has since 1st April, 1882, been thrown open to the children of the employés of the Rájputána-Málva State Railway. The total number of children up to March 31st, 1883, was 100, of whom 77 were soldiers' children, and 23 railway children. This arrangement is, however, to be brought to an end by the erection of a separate railway school in another part of the station.

Middle Class Schools.

Under the second head come schools in Bombay, Poona, Belgaum and Panchgani, statistics of which will be found in the following table :—

Name of School	Teachers.	No. on Books.	Average attendance.	Government Grant.	Matriculations in 1882.
				Rs. a. p.	
Cathedral High School...	15	203—12	171—15	3,014 0 0	5
St. Peter's Boys' School	4	32	31—87	397 0 0	...
Do. Girls' do.	6	112	96	479 0 0	1
Poona Bishop's High School, Boys'	6	120	97	2,707 0 0	5
Do. St. Mary's do. Girls'	9	121	105—4	1,961 0 0	...
Belgaum St. Mary's School	3	35	33	723 0 0	...
Panchgani High School	3	28—1	24—5	2,000 0 0	1

Each of these schools has been largely assisted by Government with free sites, or building grants, or both.

To the 2 Poona schools and the Cathedral High School for boys, liberal grants have been made by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, through the Diocesan Board of Education, for the construction or enlargement of their buildings.

The 2 Poona schools have for many years supported themselves entirely by fees and Government grants, as far as working expenses are concerned. All the other schools in this class receive some assistance from subscriptions or offertories.

The St. Mary's Girls' School at Poona and the 2 Mázgaon schools have the advantage of being served by members of religious communities, the remuneration in each case being paid to the Society, and the services of the individual members, which could not be purchased by the salaries offered, being freely rendered to the body to which they belong.

In addition to the above schools, which belong distinctively to the Church of England, the clergy visit all military and railway schools in their respective stations, to give instruction to the children under their charge. The Victoria Girls' School at Poona, which receives both European and native children, and the Pensioners' School at Poona, though not strictly Church of England schools, are also visited by the Civil Chaplain.

Mission Schools.

Under the third head will be found the tabular statements given by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society in their reports of the native schools under the charge of their missionaries, and of the schools at Poona under C. S. J. E. and the St. Mary's Sisters of Wantage :—

Statement of S. P. G. Schools.

Missions.	Schools.		Teachers.				Pupils.			Government Educational Grants in 1882.
			Christian.		Non-Christian.					
	Boarding.	Day.	Masters.	Mistresses.	Masters.	Mistresses.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Total.	
Sonápur—Maráthi	...	1	1	..	...	...	1	19	20	...
Kámáthipura—Hindustáni	...	1	...	...	4	...	5	65	70	...
Do. Maráthi	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	125	125	...
Do. Tamil	...	1	...	1	...	...	25	5	30	...
Máhim—Tamil	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	14	21	...
Poona—Tamil	...	1	1	...	...	...	18	13	31	...
*Kolhápur	2	2	5	...	...	...	29	100	129	...
Ahmadnagar—Head-quarters	2	...	‡14	2	3	...	118	1	119	324
Do. Vámbori and Shevgaon Districts	1	19	20	...	...	...	†	†	237	110
Do. Ráhuri and Sangamner Districts	1	16	16	...	...	...	144	69	213	111
Dápoli	2	2	...	2	5	...	34	119	153	464
	8	45	58	7	14	...	381	530	1,148	1,009

* Including Pandharpur and Mangalveda. † Report incomplete.
‡ This includes 4 masters who are being trained as sub-catechists and 6 probationers.

Tabular View of the State of the Church Mission Schools.

Name of Station, &c.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bombay—The Robert Money School	272	...	272
Do. Miss Morris' Vernacular Girls' Day-school	22	107	129
Do. do. do. Anglo-Vernacular School ...	...	9	9
Vernacular Boys' School, Mátunga	75	...	75
Násik School	135	69	204
Málegaon School	245	38	283
Aurangabad Schools	150	30	180
Grand Total ...	899	253	1,152

As compared with 1873 the number of troops belonging to the Church of England is less by 1,351 (8,595 in 1873, 7,244 in 1883), but the change is due—(1) to the detachment of Sind, and (2) to the diminution of the number of women and children, consequent on shortened service. The number of *men* being only 394 less now than in 1873, when Sind was included in the Diocese; having been 6,692 in 1873 and 6,298 in 1883, counting the troops at Aden as 1,000, and allowing the same average of women and children there as in the Presidency.

The European and Eurasian civil population returned as belonging to the Church of England has increased by 3,421 (2,772 in 1873, 6,193 in 1883). It must be observed that this increase has taken place in spite of Sind being severed.

The comparative numbers are as follows :—

	1873 (with Sind.)		1883.
Military—			
Men ...	6,692		6,284
Women ...	686	Women and Children.	960
Children ...	1,217		
	8,595		7,244
	1873		1883.
Civil ...	2,772		6,193

The following table will show the progress made in European and Eurasian educational work in the ten years under review :—

	1873.	1883.
Bombay Charity Schools	370	406
Mount Abu	51	77
Bombay Paying Schools	104	347
Poona ,, do. (say)*	140	241
Belgaum	35	35
Panchgani	23	28
Igatpuri	18	...
	741	1,134

It will thus be seen that the Church schools in the present Diocese of Bombay have increased by 393 in the ten years under review. If the Victoria and Pensioners' schools at Poona be counted, the number would be materially increased. Without counting these, the Diocese, as reduced in 1877, contains schools with 393 more pupils now than there were in 1873 when Sind was included.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Two Jurisdictions.

The administration of the Roman Catholic Church in Western India is divided between two distinct ecclesiastical chiefs, His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, called the Primate of the East, and the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Bombay. The former prelate is nominated by the King of Portugal subject to the approbation and confirmation of His Holiness the Pope, and in all matters affecting the spiritual government of the churches under his jurisdiction corresponds with, and receives his orders through, His Majesty the King. The Vicar Apostolic, however, is nominated direct by the Roman Pontiff, and acts in direct communication with the See of Rome independent of any temporal power.

The present Archbishop and his Co-adjutor.

The present incumbent of the Archiepiscopal See of Goa is His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Antonio Sebastião Valente, a Portuguese by birth, who is assisted in the discharge of the duties of his office by a Co-adjutor Bishop, the Right Reverend Dr. J. A. Medeiros, also a Portuguese.

Portuguese Missions.

The ecclesiastical charge of the Archbishop in this Presidency is divided into three missions, styled the Mission of the North, the Mission of the Ghâts, and the Mission of the South. The first mission comprises the islands of Bombay, Thána and Bassein and the low country from Mátherán to Daman; the second includes the Provinces of Poona, Haidarabad (Deccan) and Sávantvádi; and the third extends throughout Kánara. These three missions are respectively governed by a Vicar-General appointed by the Archbishop, and, according to the territories over which they extend, are again sub-divided into centres called, in Portuguese, *Varados*, over each of which a *Vara*, who is a priest (also appointed by the Archbishop), presides. The subjoined statement shows the number of churches, souls, &c., pertaining to the Archbishop of Goa in this Presidency :—

Vicars-General.

Varados.

Number of Churches, &c.

Missions.	Number of Clergy.					Churches.	Chapels.	Number of Souls.	Schools.		Charitable Institutions for relief of poor.	Remarks.
	Vicars-General	Varados	Vicars.	Assistant Priests.	Unattached Priests.				Anglo-Portuguese.	Maráthi		
I.—Mission of the North comprising—												
Island of Bombay.	1	1	4	9	4	3	4	17,002	5	...	2	
Do. Thána ...		1	19	5	1	27	4	22,553	7	3†	...	
Do. Bassein .		1	9	1	...	10	...	16,281	2	2†	...	†Supported by Government.

* In 1873 the Pensioners' School and Bishop School were given together at 178. The Pensioners' School is not now counted, as it is undenominational.

Missions.	Number of Clergy.					Churches.	Chapels.	Number of Souls.	Schools.		Charitable Institutions for relief of poor.	Remarks.
	Vicars-General.	Varas.	Vicars.	Assistant Priests.	Unattached Priests.				Anglo-Portuguese.	Maráthi		
II.—Mission of the Ghâts comprising—												
Province of Poona	1	1	2	1	...	3	2	1,625	1	...	...	
Do. Haidarabad (Deccan)		1	2	...	...	3	4	2,110	...	...	...	
Province of Sávantvádi ..		1	6	...	...	7	12	9,887	...	...	...	
III.—Mission of the South extending throughout Kánara, 4 districts ...	1	4	14	A few*	...	18	3	27,650	...	...	...	*Number unknown.
Total ...	3	10	56	16	5	†71	29	97,108	15	5	2	†There are a few churches besides, which are in very dilapidated condition and used for divine service only once a year.

Present Roman Catholic Bishop, Vicar Apostolic.

The prelate who at present fills the office of Vicar Apostolic of Bombay is the Right Reverend Dr. Leo Meurin, Titular Bishop of Ascalon in Palestina Prima. He is a native of Berlin and a member of the Society of Jesus, and is the nineteenth Vicar Apostolic, in unbroken succession, from the Right Reverend F. Mathews de Castro who was consecrated in Rome in 1637 as the first Vicar Apostolic of the Great Moghal. From the year 1720 the Vicars Apostolic had their residence in Bombay.

Boundaries of Vicariate Apostolic.

The Vicariate Apostolic of Bombay was formed in A. D. 1660, and is bounded on the north by the Vicariate of Agra; on the south by the Archdiocese of Goa; on the east by the Vicariates Apostolic of Haidarabad (Deccan) and Vizagapatam; and on the west by the sea.

Priests, Churches, &c

Dr. Meurin is assisted in the labours of the Vicariate by 83 priests—62* of the Religious and the remainder of the Secular Order. There are 31 churches and 29 affiliated, and a few private chapels spread over the mission. The first church was built at Candolim in the Thána District in 1680; in the last century 5 others were erected, and in the present century 54 more churches and chapels.

These churches, &c., are to be found in the following districts :—

	Churches.	Chapels affiliated.	Private Chapels in Colleges and Convents.
Bombay Proper	5	7	4
Thána District	5	1	1
Deccan do.	11	8	1
Southern Maratha Districts	2	4	.....
Gujarát District	5	5	.....
Sind do.	3	4	1
	31	29	7

and are attended, approximately, by

Europeans (civil and military)	3,266
Eurasians	1,221
Natives	16,502

or a total of 20,989 souls.

Educational Institutions.

As regards educational institutions for youth, there are in the Vicariate 2 colleges and 3 public schools open alike to boarders and day-scholars. For girls there are 6 convents† and 2 schools where boarders and day-scholars are also received.

The following statement furnishes information as to the several Roman Catholic institutions in this Presidency and the attendance thereat :—

* There are, besides, 20 co-adjutors in the Society, *i.e.* lay-brothers.
† There are 2 Orders of Nuns, *i.e.* the Order of Jesus and Mary and the Daughters of the Cross.

District.	Where.	Institutions.	Teachers.	Day-Scholars.	Boarders.	Remarks.
		For Boys.				
Bombay ...	Kalbádevi ...	St. Xavier's College ...	31	790	16	
	Byculla ...	St. Mary's do. ...	15	209	189	
Thána ...	Bándra ...	Stanislaus' Institution ...	8	173	141	
Deccan ...	Poona ...	St. Vincent's School ...	7	174	...	
Sind... ...	Karáchi ...	St. Patrick's do. ...	8	189	2	
		Total ...	69	1,535	348	
		For Girls.				
Bombay ...	Mázgaon ...	Convent of Nuns of Order of Jesus-Mary	12	75	19	Under European superintendence and management.
	Cavel ...	Convent School of same Order	3	142	...	
	Fort ...	Do. do. ...	4	60	...	
	Parel ...	Convent of same Order ...	10	23	65	
	Dádar ...	Convent of Daughters of the Cross...	4	30	24	
Thána ...	Bándra ...	Convent of ditto. ...	15	35	165	
Deccan ...	Poona ...	Convent of Jesus and Mary	11	49	118	
Sind... ...	Karáchi ...	Convent of Daughters of the Cross...	9	96	36	
		Total ...	68	510	427	

Charitable Institutions and works of piety.

Besides the foregoing, there are parish schools for the secular and religious training of Native Christian children of both sexes. The number of such schools throughout the Vicariate is 14, attended by 668 boys and 235 girls.

Under the heading of charitable institutions may be classified the following:—

	Name of Institution.	Inmates.	Place.
I.	St. Elizabeth's Home for poor widows	14	Mázgaon, Bombay.
II.	St. Joseph's Foundling Home	103	Mount Road, do.
III.	St. Vincent's Poor Home for destitute women and children, cripples, &c.	37	Do.
IV.	Leper Homes for male and female lepers	31	Belgaum.
V.	St. Vincent's Poor Home	24	Do.

Foremost among works of charity there is the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the relief of the poor, which has 29 branches or Conferences scattered over the Presidency of Bombay, and 4 in the sister Presidency of Madras. This Society, according to the last published report, reckons 247 active and 621 honorary members, and since its foundation in Bombay, in 1862, has succoured in money and kind no less than 12,770 poor, giving a yearly average of 277 families and 609 individuals. Then there is a Catholic Temperance Society which has borne very good fruit, especially in the army. There are several other religious societies, confraternities and congregations, each of which has a specific object in view connected with the social, moral and religious advancement of the Roman Catholic population.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Early position of the Church.

The Church of Scotland in this Presidency after a period of 22 years of existence, during which she occupied a very undefined and anomalous position, was placed upon her present basis in 1837 by Acts 3 and 4, William IV, Chapter 85. Before the passing of this Act, however, this Church had received official sanction from the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company who, in conjunction with the General Assembly of the Church in Scotland, constituted in the Presidency town one ecclesiastical charge under a chaplain. The chaplain arrived from Europe and entered on his duties in this city in 1815. In 1823 a second chaplaincy was constituted, and in 1859 the establishment was increased to 4 chaplains, —2 belonging to the senior and 2 to the junior grades. Besides these, in the year 1878, the Church at Home sent out the Reverend J. D. Morrison to minister to the Presbyterians at Mhow in connection with the Church of Scotland Additional Clergy Society, which receives a subsidy from Government in consideration of the ministrations of its chaplain to their servants at that station.

Chaplains.

Distribution of Chaplains.

The different chaplains officiate at present at the following stations. The Senior Chaplain with an Assistant Chaplain at Bombay, a Senior Chaplain at Karáchi, and a Junior Chaplain at Poona and Kirkee. The Additional Clergy Society's chaplain is at Mhow, and at Belgaum an agent of the London Mission acts as chaplain to the Presbyterian troops there, in considera-

tion of which he draws an allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem from Government. Though stationed at the principal centres, these chaplains visit, as occasion requires, and minister to the spiritual wants of Presbyterians in all parts of the Presidency

Churches. There are at present 6 Presbyterian churches under the control of the chaplains and acting chaplains; and 11 other buildings used for Divine Service, scattered throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

Number of Members. The Church of Scotland reckons, approximately, 2,183 European and 41 native members in this Presidency, of whom about one-third are servants of Government, the rest belonging almost entirely to the civil population at the different stations. These members are distributed as follows, and are exclusive of the mercantile and naval harbour populations of Bombay and Karáchi, which are very variable :—

	Europeans.			Native Christians.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Bombay and Districts	243	183	360	8	8	21
Karáchi and out-stations	184	111	126	...	...	...
Poona and Kirkee	120	60	70	...	...	...
Aden	450	20	35	...	...	...
Mhow and Indor	115	25	32	...	...	...
Belgaum	35	8	6	4	...	...
Total ...	1,147	407	629	12	8	21
	2,183			41		

Schools. Excepting the Sabbath schools there are no schools or orphanages for Europeans in exclusive connection with the Church of Scotland in this Presidency; but in connection with her and the Free Church of Scotland conjointly there are the following schools in Bombay and Poona which are supported almost entirely by voluntary subscription and the children's fees :—

In Bombay there are 3 day-schools, *i. e.* the High School at Byculla* and the John Connon High School in the Fort,* with an average monthly attendance of 165 and 84 children respectively, and the General Assembly's Institution† with 283 pupils, 19 of whom are foreigners,—that is to say, Jews, Portuguese, &c. These 3 schools are under European superintendence.

* For European boys and girls.
† For native boys.

At Poona there is a day-school (under an Eurasian head mistress) for European girls, and is attended by 29 girls and 15 boys, the latter under the age of ten years.

There are also 2 Scottish orphanages—one at Poona for native girls (containing 28 inmates), which is supported by the Scottish Ladies' Association for the Promotion of Female Education in India, and is under a lady superintendent; and the other at Máhím in Bombay, under a European superintendent, with 95 boarders (European) of both sexes, and 20‡ day-scholars.

‡ Europeans 13
Others 7
20

Besides the schools above mentioned, there are 4 Sabbath schools and 1 civil and 3 military schools at certain stations in the Presidency where religious instruction is imparted by the chaplains to 102 boys and 104 girls, Europeans and others.

Stationery.

The value of the stationery stores received during the year was Rs. 2,91,631, which together with the stock in hand raised the total value of the stores at the credit of the department to Rs. 6,34,005. The value of stationery issued during the year was Rs. 3,12,855. There was an increase of Rs. 89,699 in the value of English stores issued, and of Rs. 7,232 in that of Indian stores issued, or a total increase of Rs. 96,931 in 1882-83 as compared with 1881-82. The increase, however, does not entirely represent larger issues of stationery, about one-half of it being nominal, and due to the orders of the Government of India that stationery stores obtained from England should be rated at Rs. 12 per each pound sterling of the invoice price instead of at Rs. 10, as was before the practice.

The value of "Indian Stores" issued during the year includes that of articles of European manufacture locally purchased as well as of articles of *bonâ fide* Indian manufacture. European stores can now be purchased in the local market in exceptional circumstances only. Every endeavour was made to give effect to the policy of the Government of India, though it is clear from the comparatively small value, Rs. 25,300, of all Indian stores issued that the success attained was very limited. Brown paper manufactured at the Girgaon Paper Mills at Bombay and cartridge paper made at the Bally Mills are now used in

Government offices. It has also been ascertained that iron safes can be made in Bombay suitable for official purposes, and arrangements are being made to obtain woollen cloth for the clothing of peons from the local mills.

It is also believed that pewter ink-stands with spare glases, red-ink glasses and black-ink powder made locally can be substituted for similar imported articles now in use.

General Miscellaneous.

PRINTING PRESSES.

The Government Central Press was established in 1872, and has proved to be of great service and economy. It now employs 684 people, and the cost in the year was Rs. 2,26,732, but the earnings are estimated at Rs. 3,52,490, including nearly Rs. 26,000 for subscriptions to the *Gazette* and other sales made to the public. The profit may, therefore, be put down at 86 per cent. on the cost of the plant, Rs. 1,45,000. The rates charged by the press are not arbitrary, but were originally fixed by an independent committee considerably lower than the rates charged at private presses. They have since been still further reduced by the Superintendent. There is a type foundry in connection with the press, the cost and the earnings of which are included in the above figures. The Government Central Press, Bombay.

The receipts at the Sind press were Rs. 25,000, and more work was done; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,500. The profit is said to be equal to 13 per cent. on the value of the presses. Commissioner's Press in Sind.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The receipts of this institution during the year amounted to Rs. 35,682 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,600, being less than those of the year before by Rs. 3,524 and Rs.3,805 respectively. The reason of the falling off in the receipts is to be found in the absence of printing for city surveys, which in the previous year was executed to the value of Rs. 3,671. The falling off in the cost of the office is due to savings under every head of expenditure.

Considering the results on the whole the institution has paid its way better during this season than the year before, the balance to its credit being Rs. 1,082, against Rs. 800. This is attributed to the fact that, although less maps were printed, a larger number of copies were required. The total number of maps printed during the year was 1,341, against 1,374 in the preceding year, and the number of copies struck off was 133,793 against 92,237.

The work done in this office is divided into two heads "Paid" and "Unpaid". The first is work done for private persons and departments not entitled to have work done for them officially, and the second is on account of Government officers and departments. For the first description of work cash is paid, but for the second an adjustment is made in the accounts according to a fixed scale of charges printed fortnightly in the *Government Gazette*. The receipts under these heads for the year are Rs. 5,503 and Rs. 23,321 respectively, the diminution of Rs. 3,088 and Rs. 1,322 under each head as compared with last year being chiefly attributable to the stoppage of city survey work, for a moiety of which cash payments are made by the municipalities concerned, while an adjustment is made in the "Unpaid" account for the moiety chargeable to Government.

The lithographing establishments entertained at the head-quarters of each branch of the survey have been discharged, and the presses transferred to the Photozincographic Office at Poona. Sufficient progress was not made to judge satisfactorily of the results, but a very appreciable saving is anticipated.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Government of Bombay in 1883.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.
British Possessions directly administered.	
Northern Division	15,895
Central do.	37,404
Southern do.	22,779
Sind do.	48,012
Aden do.	70
Bombay City do.	22
Total, directly administered ...	124,182
Tributary States.	
Gujarát	37,927
Konkan	.....
Deccan	7,128
Western Karnátak	2,746
Sind	.....
Total ...	47,801
Non-Tributary States.	
Gujarát	8,754
Konkan	1,758
Deccan	2,991
Western Karnátak	210
Sind	6,109
Total ...	19,822
Total of Tributary and Non-Tributary ...	67,623
Grand Total ...	191,805

CHAPTER I.—

B.—Political Relations—

(1.)—*Statement showing Political Relations*

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population, 1881.		Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.			
		Rs.				
Cutch	Subsidiary alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca rupees for the expenses of a British force.	British Government.	512,084		Ague, diseases of the eyes and ears, rheumatism, syphilis, bronchitis, ascaris lumbricoides, and ulcers.
Pálanpur—Pálanpur	.....	50,000	Gáikwár ...	17,547	576,478	Fever and small-pox ...
Do. Rádhanpur	.....	.....	None	14,722		Do. ...
Do. 9 other states ...	.....	5,127	Gáikwár ...	.....		Do. ...
Mahi Kántha—I'dar	Tributary ...	30,340	Do.	6,263	517,485	Fever, itches, liver complaints, diarrhœa.
Do. 62 smaller states ...	Do. ..	1,09,721	Gáikwár, I'dar and British subject.	.....		Brain fever, cough, fever, small-pox and dysentery.
Káthiáwár—Junágad	Tributary ...	65,604	British and Gáikwár.	24,679	2,343,899	Cough and fever ... ...
Do. Navánagar	Do. ...	1,20,093	British, Gáikwár and Junágad.	39,668		Do. ... ..
Do. Bhávnagar	Do. ...	1,54,499	Do. ...	47,792		Fever ... ...
Do. Dhrángadra	Do. ...	44,677	British and Junágad.	12,304		Do ... ...
Do. 9 second class states ...	Do. ...	3,07,299	British, Gáikwár and Junágad.	.....		Fever and cough ... ...
Do. 7 third class states ...	Do. ...	1,13,192	British, Gáikwár and Junágad.	.....		Do. ... ...
Do. 9 fourth class states ...	.....	95,717	Do. ...	.....		Fever, cough, and skin disease.
Cambay	Feudatory ...	25,951 (exclusive of collections on account of customs and excise)	British Government.	86,074		Fever ... ...
Baroda	Subsidiary alliance.	.....	.....	2,180,311		Fever and dysentery
Rewa Kántha—Rájpipla	Do. ...	65,000	Gáikwár ...	10,777	543,452	Fever ... .
Do. Chhota Udepur ...	Do. ...	10,500	Do. ...	.....		Do. ... .
Do. Báriya	Do ...	12,000	British Government.	.....		Do. ... .
Do. Lúnáváda	Do. ...	12,000	Do. ...	9,059		Do. ... ...
Do. Bálásinor	Do. ...	6,000	Gáikwár ...			Do. ... ...
Do. Sunth	Do. ...	18,680	British Government and Gáikwár.	.....		Do. ... ...
Nárukot	.....	7,000	Do. ...	.....		Do. ... ...
Surat Agency—		.....	.....	6,440		.....
Sachín	.....	.....	.....	.....		Fever, cough, dysentery, rheumatism, and gripe
Bánsda	.....	154	British Government.	1,51,132		Fever ... ...

POLITICAL.

—NATIVE STATES.

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.		Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.					
18,04,000		Mounted ... 202 Foot 401	Transit duties have been abolished since 1874.	Wheat, bájri, jowári and other grains of inferior quality; cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuff, alum and saltpetre.	
12,70,000		294 horse ... 697 foot ... 248 horse ... 362 foot ... 80 horse ... 50 foot ...	Levied ... Do. ... Do. ...	Wheat, rice and sugar-cane. Cotton and wheat. Wheat, bájri and múg	
7,50,000		197	Do. ... Do.	Tilly and sugar-cane, and all kinds of grain; manufactures of soap; stone quarries at Ahmednagar. Maize, wheat, gram, bájri, mutt, jowári, talc, urid, tuver, kodra, cotton, chilly, bunti, maize, rice, sugar-cane, sandstone quarries, quarries of red and white ochre; no mines; clothes dyed and exported to Siam.	
20,00,000		2,472	Not ...	Grain, cotton, salt, stone, wool.	
19,96,742		2,402	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, silken cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, &c.; stone quarries, marble, coral and pearls.	
25,00,000		3,102	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, oil, cloth, cotton-thread, copper and brass vessels.	
4,00,000	1,22,57,401	664	Do. ...	Grain and cotton; salt, copper and brass vessels, stone, and stoneware.	
34,88,897		2,064	Do. ...	Marble, salt, grain, cotton, wheat, cloth, silver and gold cords and country soap, cornelian, black stone, dungri cloth, stone quarries, stone.	
11,23,972		2,099	Do. ...	Cotton, grain and pottery, salt, silk cloth, dungri stone.	
7,47,790		1,229	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, and white stone.	
46,000		133 savárs ... 1,009 foot (a) ...	Levied ...	Indigo, wheat, cotton, cornelian, cloth and carpet manufacture; one ginning factory; no mines.	(a) This includes police armed watchmen and revenue peons.
.....		Artillery... 433 Cavalry ... 6,272 Infantry... 10,702 17,407 including armed police.	Levies transit dues.	Timber, cereals, cotton, opium, sugar-cane and tobacco.	
6,00,000		Savárs and sibandi ... 566	Levied ...	Cornelian mines, cereals, timber, and cotton.	
1,60,000		Do. do. ... 325	Do. ...	Cereals, timber. No manufactures or mines.	
1,75,000		Do. do. ... 259	Do. ...	Do. do. do.	
1,50,000	*16,00,000	Do. do. ... 204	Do. ...	Do. do. do.	* Includes the revenue of other petty States Rs. 3,15,000.
1,10,000		Do. do. ... 203	Do. ...	Cereals and cotton.	
90,000		Do. do. ... 203	Do. ...	Cereals and timber.	
7,000		.....	.....	... ...	
1,62,000		25 Arabs ... ... 23 native sepoys. 14 mounted police. 4 cannons. 66	.....	Rice, millet, wheat, sugar-cane, molasses, coarse cloth, yarn and cotton.	
2,34,083		29 Arabs. 90 native sepoys. 1 cannon. 19 mounted police. 6 elephant drivers. 154	Not ...	Rice, nágli, kodra and pulses and black gram; woollen carpets, cotton tape, baskets, mats and winnowing fans. Stone is the mineral of the state.	

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(1.)—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population.		Prevalling Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.			
Surat Agency—*continued.*		Rs.				
Dharampur	.....	... ..	.....	5,176	151,132	Fever, cough, itch, and diarrhœa.
Khándesh—22 petty states ...	.....	133	British Government. (*a*)	60,270		Cold, fever, ague, belly-ache, and enlargement of spleen and liver.
Peint	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Jawhár	.....	.....	.....	48,556		.....
Janjira—Habsán or Janjira ...	Independent.	.....	None	76,361		Malarious fever, diseases of cutaneous system, and of stomach and bowels.
Sávantvádi	Subsidiary alliance with the British Government.	.....	.....	174,433		Fever, dysentery and small-pox.
Sátará Jághírs—						
Bhor	Subsidiary. Pays commutation in lieu of supplying elephants.	Rs. 5,500, being commuted value of elephant subsidy paid to the Rája.	British Government.	145,872		Fever, ague and other malarious diseases.
Phaltan	Subsidiary. In lieu of furnishing a quota of 75 horse pays subsidy in money.	9,600	Do. ...	58,382	* 318,687	Ague, dyspepsia, worms, rheumatism, enlargement of spleen, and venereal affections.
Pant Pratinidhi	.....	.....	.....	58,941		Cattle disease ... ...
Daphlápur	.....	.....	.....	6,006		.....
Akalkot	Feudatory ...	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	British Government.	58,040		Malarious fever, rheumatism, diseases of the stomach and bowels, diseases of the skin and of the eyes. Slight cholera.
Kolhápur	Subsidiary alliance with the British Government.	.....	.....	38,599	681,008	Fever, diarrhœa, small-pox, hooping cough, measles and bowel complaints.
Do. Vishálgad, Bávda, Inchalkaranji, Kágal, and other petty Jághirdárs and Inámdárs. ...	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	19,489	Kolhápur States.	.....		.....
Southern Marátha States—Sángli.	Feudatory ...	*1,35,000	British Government.	196,832		Fevers, rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye, ear and lungs, skin diseases, syphilitic affections.
Miraj (Senior Branch)	Do. ...	12,558	Do. ...	69,732		Fever ... ...
Do. (Junior Branch)	Do. ...	6,413	Do. ...	30,541		Do. ... ...
Kurundvád (Senior Branch) ...	Do. ...	9,613	Do. ...	33,988		Do. ... ...
Do. (Junior Branch) ...	Do. ...	The tribute levied on account of the shares in the estate of these chiefs included in the amount paid by the elder chief.	Do. ...	26,207	523,753	Do. ... ...
Jamkhandi	Do. ...	20,841	Do. ...	86,008		Fever ... ...
Mudhol	Do. ...	2,672	Do. ...	50,059		Do. ... ...
Rámdurg	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	30,262		Do. ... ...
Dhárwár Agency (Sávanúr) ...	In subsidiary alliance.	.....	.....	14,763		Fever, ague, and cholera ...
Sind—Khairpur	.....	.....	.....	129,153		.....

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufactures.	Remarks.
Rs.				
2,50,000	39 Arabs. 21 do. (India). 20 Makránis. 90 Rajputs, &c. 40 cavalry. 4 cannons. 207	.....	Rice, pulse, sugar-cane, mangoes, mowra, teak, blackwood and bamboos, molasses, mats, baskets, winnowing fans, catechu and clay vessels, black stone and kankar.	
76,330	.....	.....	Timber	Transit dues are levied in Surgána only. (*a*) For Sawasthána Káth only.
.....	.....	.....	.....	
105,007	.....	.....	.....	
376,000	None	Levied, except on the Mandad Creek.	Salt, rice, nágli; a few sáris are made; no mines.	
325,000	Corps, 436...	Not	Rice, inferior grain, cocoanut, and harda (a nut used for dyeing and tanning).	
4,95,000	Keeps armed followers; No. 535.	Transit duties are not levied; Sthalmoda and sthulbharit levied.	Rice, nágli, and sava, &c. No manufactories nor mines which are being worked.	
2,09,000	None	Transit duties levied on imports and exports.	Jowári, bájri, kurda, wheat and gram. No mines of any sort.	* Includes 49,478, the population of Jath.
3,50,000	299 armed followers ...	Levied	Wheat, gram, jowári, bájri, jágri, ghee, oil, &c. No mines.	
9,012	.....	Do.	Wheat, gram, shálu, cotton. No manufacture nor mines.	
2,35,000	None	Do.	Jowári, rice, sugar-cane, gram, wheat, linseed, kardi are the chief products. Sáris, shelas, dopettas, cholis, turbans, and tháns of khádi are produced by weavers, but there are not many weavers now. No mines.	
22,19,760	Infantry ... ... 533 European officer ... 1 Resala ... ... 156 Police and Laskar foot peons ... ... 969 1,659 Police and sibandi peons 282	Not	All the common grains, rice and jowári, being the most extensively grown, and vegetables, sugar-cane and tobacco in considerable quantities, and cotton and chillies, kusumba, &c., in small quantities; coarse cotton and woollen clothes, articles of pottery and hardware; also coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. No mines; iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.	
10,22,117	Police—Foot 110, savárs 43.	Not	Jowári, gram, wheat, cotton and rice, coarse country cloth.	
3,12,000	52 savárs and 502 sepoys.	Do.	Jowári, wheat, gram, cotton and sugarcane, country cloth and native musical instruments.	
1,63,000	26 savárs and 244 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
1,18,000	11 savárs and 247 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
1,13,659	18 savárs and 309 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
3,96,000	52 savárs and 862 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
2,23,000	20 savárs and 422 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
1,23,000	8 savár sand 539 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
60,400	.....	.....	Cotton, millet, rice, pulse, cocoanut, castor oil, seeds, sugar cane.	
5,72,500	.....	.....	Cotton, wool, millet, ghee, tobacco, mung, wine, wheat, indigo, coarse cloth, cotton seed, and skins, quarries.	

POLITICAL

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahárája Dhiraj Mirza Maha Ráo Shri Khengarji Bahádur.	Bhúj	Reigning Sovereign (minor).	Rajput, Jádeja Rajput.	16	Privately, at Bhúj ... ..
PA'LANPUR.					
Sher Muhammed Khán Lohani	Pálanpur ...	Diván or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathán, Muhámmadan.	31	Can read and write Gujarát and Urdu ; educated in Pálanpur.
Bismilla Khán, Bábi	Rádhanpur ...	Nawáb or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do. ...	41	Can read and write Gujaráti ...
MAHI KA'NTHA.					
His Highness Mahárája Kesrisingji Jowansingji, Jodhpur Family.	I'dar	1st Class Chief...	A Ráthod Rajput of the Solar race, Hindu.	21	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ...
KA'THIA'WA'R.					
His Highness Nawáb Bahádur Khánji Mohabat Khánji, Bábi family.	Junágad ...	Do. ...	Bábi, Muhámmadan.	28	Rájkumár College ... ..
His Highness Jám Sir Vibháji, K.C.S.I., Jádeja Rajput.	Navánagar ...	Do. ...	Rajput, Hindu...	57	Private education ... ..
His Highness Ráwal Sir Takhatsingji, K.C.S.I., Gohel Rajput.	Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	Rájkumár College ... ..
His Highness the Ráj Sáheb Sir Mánsingji, K.C.S.I., Jhála Rajput.	Dhrángadra ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	46	Privately ... .
Rána Shri Vikmatji, Jethwa family.	Porbandar ...	3rd Class Chief .	Do. ...	64	Do. ... ...
CAMBAY.					
His Highness Jáfar Ali Khán Sáheb, Nawáb of Cambay, belonging to Momin khán family.	Cambay ...	Feudatory ...	Persian origin, Muhámmadan, Siáh.	35	Knows Persian and Urdu ; educated at Cambay.
BARODA	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
REWA KA'NTHA.					
Mahárána Gambhirsingh, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	Ruler of State ...	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	36	Privately... ... ...
Motisingji, Mahárawal of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Do. ...	Chowan Rajput, Hindu.	24	Do. ... ...
Mánsingji, Mahárawal of Devgad Báriya.	Báriya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	27	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ...
Wakhatsingji, Mahárána of Lúnávada ...	Lúnávada ...	Do. ...	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	23	Do. ...
Manwarkhánji, Nawáb, Bábi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ...	Do. ...	Musalmán ...	39	Privately ... ...
Pratábsing, Mahárána of Sunth ...	Sunth... ...	Do. ...	Powar Rajput, Hindu.	22	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ...
SURAT.					
Naváb Sidi Abdul Kádar Mahomed Yákub Khán.	Sachín ...	Nawáb	Musalmán, Suni.	18	Do. ...
Mahárawal Shri Pratábsingji Gulábsingji, of Vansadia dynasty.	Bánsda ...	Rája	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	18	Do. ...
Mahárána Shri Náraudeoji Rámdeoji of Solar dynasty.	Dharampor ...	Do.	Sisodia, do. ...	42	Gujarati at Dharampor under a tutor.
KHA'NDESH.					
DA'NG PIMPRI.					
Nilubába valad Trimbak...	Pimpri ...	Rája	Bhil, Hindu ...	36	.....

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Patent authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
In study and associated in the administration of the state.	Yes	Yes	No.	
Ruling his state	Do.	Do.	.....	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	No	Principal male members: his cousin Mahárája Jugatsingji and three others.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Not	The late Nawáb Sir Mohobat Khánji, K.C.S.I., died on 29th September 1882, and his son and heir, Bahádur Khánji, succeeded him, ascending the gádi on 1st October.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Not	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Yes	It does not appear settled what is the peculiar custom of succession in his family.	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This state is under the Government of India.
Ruling his state	Yes	Yes	Five sons.	
Do.	Not	Do.	Six brothers.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	
Do.	Do.	Do.	One son (infant).	
Do.	Do.	Do.	One brother.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	
Receiving education	Yes	Do.	No, being a minor.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	No, being a minor.	
Administering his own territory.	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
.....	No	Do.	Do.	

POLITIC

B.—Political Relation

(2.)—*Statement showing Ruling C*

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
JANJIRA.					
Nawáb Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán Yákut Khán.	Fort Janjira ...	Chief of Janjira .	Sidi Snrul Khán, Suni Musalmán .	20	Reading Arabic, Persian, G Maráthi and English.
JAWHA'R.					
Rája Sáheb of Jawhár	Jawhár ...	Rája	Hindu	...	Educated at Rájkumár C
SA'VANTVA'DI.					
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle	Sávantvádi ...	(Minor) Subsidiary alliance with British Government.	Marátha, Hindu religion.	21	Is being educated under a
SA'TA'RA.					
Rajeshri Shriniwasráo Pandit Pratinidhi.	Aundh ...	Pandit Pratinidhi, Jághírdár of Aundh.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	50	Private tuition ... ...
Madhojiráo Náik Nimbalkar	Phaltan ...	Náik Nimbalkar Deshmukh, Jághírdár of Phaltan.	Kshetri caste and Hindu religion.	45	Do.
Shankar Ráo Chimnáji Gandekar Pant Sachiv, Jághírdár of Bhor.	Bhor	Pant Sachiv, Jághírdár of Bhor.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	30	Private tuition; speaks E lish.
DAPHLA'PUR.					
Lakshmibái Sábeb Dafle, Deshmukh of Pargam Chyar, Daphlápur State, *alias* Cháwan.	Thána Daphlápur.	Jághírdár of Daphlápur.	Marátha, Hindu religion.	54	By private tuition.
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Máloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonsle.	Akalkot ...	Minor	Marátha, Hindu .	15	At Kolhápur ... ...
KOLHA'PUR.					
His Highness Shiváji Mahárája Chhatrapati IV., Mahárája of Kolhápur, Bhonsle family.	Kolhápur ...	Do.	Do. ...	20	Does not study on accoun ill health.
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.					
SA'NGLI.					
Dhondiráo Chintáman *alias* Tátya Sáheb of Sángli.	Sángli ...	First Class Sardár.	Bráhman, Hindu.	45	Educated by a private tutor Sángli; knows his langua (Maráthi) and has a sl slight knowledge of Engli
MIRAJ.					
Gangádharráo Ganpat *alias* Bála Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	Is being educated and tra in the Rájárám College at K háhpur under the supervis of Mr. C. H. Candy.
Lakshmanráo Harihar *alias* Anna Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	6½	.....
KURUNDVA'D.					
Chintámanráo Raghunáth *alias* Bálá Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	33	Has passed matriculation ex mination of the Bombay U versity.

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has Patent authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Joint Administrator .	No	Not necessarily the eldest son, but the one who, on the death of the Chief, may be considered by the principal persons of the state to be fit as regards learning and noble descent.	No.	
Ruling his state ...	.....	Yes	Yes.	
Is under tuition ...	Yes	Follows primogeniture ...	No.	
Administerning the affairs of his jághír.	Do.	During the last six successions, either an adopted son or a sole son and heir has succeeded.	Has 4 male heirs.	
Do. ...	Do.	Follows primogeniture ...	One son.	
Do. ...	Do.	Primogeniture. The succession has been maintained by several adoptions.	Do.	
Administering the affairs of her jághír.	No	Yes	No.	
.....	Yes	Follows primogeniture ...	None	Has one sister, aged 17, married.
.....	Do.	Yes	No.	
Is the head of the Sángli State.	Has sanad authorizing adoption.	Is a Patvardhan chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	None.	
Being educated ...	Do. ...	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	
.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	None.	
Ruling his state ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a male heir.	

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling Chiefs

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES—*continued.*					
KURUNNVA'D—*continued.*					
Ganpatráo Harihar *alias* Bápu Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	1st Class Sardár.	Bráhman, Hindu.	45	Educated by a private tutor at Kurundvád; has some knowledge of English; knows Sánskrit fairly.
Nilkatráo Konher Patvardhan of Vádi.	Khatáva ...	2nd Class Sardár.	Do. ...	29	Educated in the Anglo-vernacular School at Miraj.
Hariharráo Vináyak *alias* Dáji Sáheb Patvardhan, younger Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	1st Class Sardár.	Do. ...	32	Educated by a private tutor and at the Kolhápur and Poona High Schools.
JAMKHANDI.					
Ramchandráráo Gopal *alias* Appa Sáheb Patvardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	50	Educated in the Belgaum Sardárs' High School both in Maráthi and English.
RA'MDURG.					
Venkatráo Yogiráo *alias* Ráo Sáheb Bháve, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	.....
MUDHOL.					
Venkatráo Balwantráo Raje Ghorpáde *alias* Bála Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Marátha. ...	22	Has been educated in the Rájáram College at Kolhápur, understands Maráthi well and has a fair knowledge of English.
SAVANU'R.					
Abdul Dale Khán Dalerjang Bahádur ...	Savanúr ...	Nawáb	Patháu, Muhámmadan.	21	Rájkumár College, Rájkot; and Rájárám College, Kolhápur.
KHAIRPU'R.					
Mir Ali Murád Khán	Khairpur ...	Mir	Talpur, Muhámmadan.	60	At home ... ...

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*

in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How employed.	Has Patent authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Administers the affairs of Junior Branches estate.	Has no sanad authorizing adoption.	Family does not follow primogeniture.	Has a male heir.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None.	
Assists his cousin in the management of the estate.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a male heir.	
Administers the affairs of his estate.	Has sanad authorizing adoption.	Family follows primogeniture	None.	
.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Ruling his state ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
At college for part of the year.	Yes	Yes	Do.	
Ruling his state ...	.....	.....	Yes.	

C.—(1.)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Ahmadabad	8	3,821	856,324	Ahmadabad ...	124,767	862	8	25	52	10	1,187	12,57,226	14,71,881	43,74,971	
	Kaira	7	1,608	804,800	Kaira	12,640	589	5	19	20	8	695	6,33,479	19,83,763	23,10,452	
	Panch Mahâls ...	5	1,613	255,479	Godhra	13,342	691	5	11	35	10	794	3,17,998	2,97,343	3,87,483	
	Broach	6	1,453	326,930	Broach	37,281	408	5	16	40	14	407	4,00,155	24,00,171	26,13,787	
	Surat	8	1,662	614,198	Surat	107,154	853	6	19	48	5	638	7,61,171	23,13,112	26,67,418	
	Thâna	11	4,242	908,548	Thâna	14,456	2,262	10	34	*30	†20	822	9,27,248	15,27,026	20,33,065	*From Civil Court 7.
	Kolâba	5	1,496	381,649	Alibâg	6,376	1,064	5	14	24	11	347	3,38,469	7,98,960	10,76,114	†From Civil Court 13.
	Khândesh	22	9,943	1,237,231	Dhulia	18,449	3,337	9	46	50	10	933	14,39,206	35,02,079	46,83,004	
	Nâsik	12	5,940	781,206	Nâsik	24,101	1,696	7	29	62	14	729	7,95,850	10,97,990	18,77,231	
	Ahmadnagar ...	11	6,666	751,228	Ahmadnagar ...	32,903	1,362	10	30	44	14	625	7,93,766	10,09,483	15,45,570	
	Poona	12	5,347	900,621	Poona	99,622	1,201	11	28	99	53	1,026	18,61,306	13,66,690	18,07,357	
	Sholâpur	7	4,521	582,487	Sholâpur ...	59,890	726	6	19	32	13	528	6,13,214	11,37,281	14,36,930	
	Sâtâra	11	4,987	1,062,350	Sâtâra	28,601	1,356	10	34	30	15	1,004	9,20,525	15,47,900	18,36,089	
	Belgaum	7	4,656	864,014	Belgaum ...	23,115	1,133	6	25	32	2	666	8,17,780	12,69,396	18,76,781	
	Dhârwâr	14	4,534	882,907	Dhârwâr ...	26,520	1,436	5	30	20	8	753	9,85,557	21,86,668	24,61,583	
	Kaládgi	8	5,757	638,493	Kaládgi	7,024	1,204	4	22	50	25	3,294	6,35,491	15,79,560	18,27,166	
	Kânara	11	3,910	421,840	Kârwâr	13,761	1,259	5	26	50	10	66	8,11,534	8,83,163	14,77,801	
	Ratnâgiri	9	3,922	997,090	Ratnâgiri ...	12,616	1,337	8	21	40	14	615	9,36,704	9,39,092	12,66,322	
	Karâchi	3	14,115	478,688	Karâchi	68,332	736	5	38	60	6	1,499	6,65,783	7,75,039	15,63,277	
	Thar and Pârkar ...	7	12,729	203,344	Umarkot ...	2,828	‡70	15	17	60	21	547	2,44,618	2,88,858	3,76,076	‡These are the number of dehs.
	Haidarabad	4	9,029	754,624	Haidarabad ...	45,195	1,096	5	...	40	6	740	7,79,229	13,72,430	14,14,752	
	Shikârpur	4	10,000	852,986	Shikârpur ...	42,496	1,367	6	39	40	6	1,143	12,874	18,98,678	23,47,923	
	Upper Sind Frontier.	3	2,139	124,181	Jacobabad ...	7,365	144	1	8	28	16	241	92,411	3,91,098	4,16,398	
	Aden	...	70	34,860	Aden	34,860	7	5	5	15	5	185	3,13,846	.....	97,000	
	Bombay City ...	...	22	773,196	Bombay	773,196	..	11	3	...	...	§1,495	.....	2,68,348	9,03,557	§Out of these 302 are Government police and 1,193 Municipal.
	Total ...	195	124,182	16,489,274		1,636,890	26,196	173	558	99	13	20,979	1,73,60,440	3,23,06,009	4,46,78,107	
	Add—Cantonment Population	Included	in each District above.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
	Native States as per Table (2)	102	67,623	6,941,249		395,499	7,558	191	241	45	9	12,797	28,03,593	78,76,383	2,66,20,073	
	Grand Total ...	297	191,805	23,430,523		2,032,389	33,754	364	799			33,776	2,01,64,033	4,01,82,392	7,12,98,180	

C.—(2.)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.	Cutch	11	6,500	512,084	Bhuj	20,661	1,078	13	13	25	8	603	9,71,290	66,807	18,04,000	
	Pálanpur	10	7,775	576,478	Pálanpur	17,547	1,106	27	36	33	10	5,659	3,86,905	6,76,733	12,70,000	
					Rádhanpur	14,722										
	Mahi Kántha	34	5,000	517,485	I'dar	6,263	1,769	37	31	33	4	1,109	1,96,298	5,16,442	7,50,000	
					Sádra...	...										
					Rájkot	15,139										
	Káthiáwár	10	20,879	2,343,899	Bhávnagar	47,792	459	35	44	45	10	1,651	3,85,871	15,80,386	1,23,00,000	
					Junágad	24,679										
					Navánagar	39,668										
	Cambay	2	350	86,074	Cambay	36,007	84	2	2	22	11	899	65,053	3,11,523	4,60,000	
					Nándod	10,777										
	Rewa Kántha	...	4,814	543,452	Lunáváda	9,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	16,00,000	
					Báriya	...										
	Nárukot	1	143	6,440	Jambughoda... ...	...	52	...	1	9	5	41	6,623	5,448	7,000	
	Bánsda	...	384		Bánsda	...	87	...	3	16	7	41	28,274	89,456	2,34,083	
	Sachin	...	42	151,132	Sachin	...	19	2	3	19	7	91	26,651	1,18,246	1,62,000	
	Dharampor	...	794		Dharampor ...	5,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,50,000	
	Jawhár	3	534	48,556	Jawhár	...	115	2	4	20	10	24	15,143	27,676	1,05,000	
	Janjira	...	324	76,361	Fort Janjira	...	234	3	9	8	6	86	1,19,402	1,94,431	3,76,000	
					Murud	...										
Central Division.	Khándesh Agency (including the Dáng Country, the State of Surgana and the Mehwási Tracts) ...	...	3,840	60,270	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	76,330	
					Bhor	4,572										
	Sátára Feudatories ...	...	3,003	318,687	Aundh	2,595	750	15	22	36	16	358	90,298	8,85,965	13,43,000	
					Phaltan	10,842										
					Jath	5,036										
	Akalkot	...	498	58,040	Akalkot	5,836	105	3	5	23	10	59	57,360	1,59,369	2,35,000	
Southern Division.	Kolháp ur	10	2,778	800,189	Kolháp ur	38,599	1,079	23	27	38	14	646	66,172	11,76,557	22,19,760	
	Sávantvádi	3	900	174,433	Vádi...	8,584	223	5	8	25	8	155	1,40,000	2,32,317	3,25,000	
					Sángli	13,272										
					Miraj	20,616										
	Southern Marátha Jághírs	18	2,886	523,753	Kurundvád	7,138	373	23	32	40	12	1,337	2,33,986	17,91,227	24,70,000	
					Jamkhandi	10,409										
					Mudhol	6,060										
					Rámdurg	6,810										
	Savanúr	...	70	14,763	Savanúr	7,640	25	1	1	15	10	38	14,267	43,800	60,400	
Sind.	Khairpur	...	6,109	129,153	Khánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5,72,500	
	Total ...	102	67,623	6,941,249		395,499	7,558	191	241	45	9	12,797	28,03,593	78,76,383	2,66,20,073	

The figures in Columns 8 to 14 regarding Southern Marátha Jághírs are exclusive of Sángli.

D.—(1.)—POPULATION OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Commissionerships.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (1881).						Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Muhámmadans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Ahmadabad ...	199,996	439,394	416,930	137,957	128,797	856,324	224·10	559	53	916	729,493	83,942	652	38,472	1,996	241	153,897	285,497	Gujarâti	
	Kaira	191,282	426,781	378,019	139,313	119,107	804,800	500·00	21	13	1,007	720,866	72,954	131	9,603	194	11	188,400	238,381	Do.	
	Panch Mahâls ...	50,970	131,162	124,317	48,478	46,192	255,479	158·38	18	...	26	159,624	16,060	30	1,869	77,840	12	59,831	71,331	Do.	
	Broach	72,235	168,482	158,448	47,961	47,214	326,930	225·00	42	17	56	222,838	67,248	3,042	3,770	29,896	21	70,587	97,895	Do.	
	Surat	119,892	306,015	308,183	105,176	101,066	614,198	369·55	196	30	395	415,031	55,547	12,593	11,674	118,664	68	110,990	195,025	Do.	
	Thâna	154,403	468,236	440,312	167,017	159,765	908,548	214·12	182	28	39,335	806,805	42,391	3,815	2,521	13,078	893	204,428	263,808	Marâthi	
	Kolâba	71,930	191,952	189,697	70,666	66,369	381,649	255·11	14	4	287	360,117	17,891	33	1,164	...	2,139	82,916	109,036	Do.	
Central Division.	Khándesh ...	208,995	632,463	604,763	220,961	219,017	1,237,231	124·41	288	87	771	958,128	92,297	158	10,021	175,349	132	272,487	359,981	Do.	
	Násik	122,816	397,404	383,802	145,600	142,684	781,206	131·51	1,240	78	1,326	683,579	35,294	288	7,611	51,687	103	165,698	231,706	Do.	
	Ahmadnagar ...	105 386	381,602	369,626	124,830	125,894	751,228	112·69	1,138	18	3,665	684,184	39,592	179	15,503	6,876	73	164,865	216,737	Do.	
	Poona	153,401	455,101	445,520	152,562	148,665	900,621	168·40	4,335	811	4,354	834,843	42,036	1,574	10,958	1,058	652	173,201	281,900	Do.	
	Sholápur	81,203	294,814	287,673	86,626	86,411	582,487	128·84	158	68	399	530,121	43,967	157	7,515	...	102	134,722	160,092	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
	Sátára	151,173	532,525	529,825	184,095	173,180	1,062,350	212·98	407	19	460	1,008,918	36,712	99	15,685	...	50	241,163	291,362	Do.	
Southern Division.	Belgaum	154,806	434,485	429,529	134,644	132,830	864,014	185·53	1,178	81	5,063	746,286	66,262	64	44,991	...	89	205,400	229,085	Do.	
	Dhárwár	161,150	442,035	440,872	129,008	131,129	882,907	194·68	79	73	2,204	769,319	100,622	31	10,531	...	18	206,513	235,522	Do.	
	Kaládgi	114,533	317,611	320,882	86,299	87,788	638,493	110·90	29	17	570	568,096	67,066	26	2,680	...	...	165,345	152,266	Kánarese, Maráthi, Mussalmáni and Telagu.	
	Kánara	68,832	223,005	198,835	65,613	63,421	421,840	107·85	45	22	14,442	381,328	24,282	17	1,679	...	25	97,381	125,624	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
	Ratnágiri	177,844	473,053	524,037	178,746	173,723	997,090	254·22	94	27	3,154	921,046	71,051	16	1,701	...	1	203,289	269,764	Maráthi.	
Sind.	Karáchi	87,059	265,988	212,700	92,233	75,151	478,688	33·9	2,437	131	2,106	68,975	390,067	969	12	3,050	10,941	82,468	183,520	Sindhi.	
	Thar and Párkar.	36 412	112,400	90,944	40,313	32,011	203,344	15·9	7	...	7	43,755	109,194	...	1,038	48,440	903	44,676	67,724	Sindhi, Gujarâti, Dhoti, Márwari, and Beluchi.	
	Haidarabad ...	150,488	407,243	347,881	133,808	114,742	754,624	83·3	200	3	225	89,114	594,485	21	144	27,460	42,972	158,635	248,608	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.	
	Shikárpur ...	137,702	461,033	391,953	161,259	138,161	852,986	85·2	362	111	263	93,341	684,275	64	6	5,892	68,672	164,408	296,625	Sindhi.	
	Upper Sind Frontier	21,923	70,166	54,015	25,011	19,408	124,181	58·6	121	34	75	9,894	109,183	9	...	1,198	3,667	23,407	46,759	Sindhi and Beluchi.	
	Total ...	2,794,431	8,032,955	7,648,263	2,678,176	2,532,725	15,681,218	132·	13,150	1,725	81,115	11,805,781	2,862,418	23,468	199,148	562,678	131,785	3,374,707	4,658,248		
	Town and Island of Bombay ...	28,310	464,763	308,433	102,974	91,413	773,196	33662·	10,451	1,168	30,708	502,851	158,718	48,597	17,387	...	3,321	2,351	462,412		
	Total ...	2,822,741	8,497,718	7,956,696	2,781,150	2,624,138	16,454,414	133·6	23,601	2,893	111,823	12,308,582	3,021,131	72,065	216,535	562,678	135,106	3,377,058	5,120,660		
	Native States ...	1,351,367	2,148,242	2,057,281	1,429,143	1,311,613	6,941,249	94·115	...	6,837	..	5,526,403	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782		
	Grand Total ...	4,174,108	10,640,960	10,013,977	4,210,293	3,935,751	23,395,663	124·2	23,601	9,730	111,823	17,834,985	3,774,360	73,973	498,766	931,894	136,531	4,872,631	7,197,442		

D.—(2)—POPULATION OF NATIVE STATES.

Commissionerships.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (1881).						Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Cutch	102,007	159,318	156,914	100,933	94,919	512,084	78·782	...	96	...	325,478	118,797	42	66,663	959	49	85,232	175,019	Cutchi and Gujaráti.	
	Káthiáwár	479,435	724,901	676,022	493,902	449,074	2,343,899	114·008	...	605	...	1,942,658	303,537	489	96,141	...	469	397,481	821,322	Do.	
	Pálanpur	125,237	169,529	156,889	132,021	118,039	576,478	72·059	...	225	...	494,737	53,197	207	28,111	...	1	117,788	183,762	Do.	1,487 emigration, 2,553 immigration.
	Mahi Kántha ...	117,112	158,344	151,381	108,222	99,538	517,485	46·835	...	4	...	461,974	22,408	5	13,905	19,184	5	109,909	156,657	Do.	
	Rewa Kántha ...	109,730	152,898	148,776	127,310	114,468	543,452	113·408	...	2	...	368,069	21,401	220	1,040	52,720	...	135,252	144,956	Do.	
	Nárukot	1,313	1,810	1,777	1,427	1,426	6,440	45·035	...	...	...	4,216	57	10	...	2,157	...	1,707	1,530	Do.	
	Cambay	21,702	28,100	27,558	15,918	14,498	86,074	245·926	...	8	...	70,708	12,417	119	2,809	13	...	14,479	29,539	Persian and Gujaráti.	
	Bánsda ... (Surat Agency.)																			Mixed Gujaráti and Maráthi.	
	Sachin ... (Surat Agency.)	27,894	44,590	42,336	33,043	31,163	151,132	123·878	...	2	...	31,645	4,727	740	95	113,916	7	41,573	36,060	Gujaráti ...	11 emigration. 6 immigration.
	Dharampur.. (Surat Agency.)																			Gujaráti and Konkani.	
	Jawhár	8,307	13,899	12,855	11,275	10,527	48,556	90·928	...	62	...	6,869	501	29	...	41,095	...	11,232	13,942	Maráthi.	
	Janjira	14,421	21,512	23,118	16,270	15,461	76,361	234·956	...	47	...	60,811	13,912	2	27	972	590	25,049	12,733	Maráthi and Urdu.	24 emigration. 59 immigration.
Central Division.	Dáng States ...	11,313	17,347	15,957	14,352	12,614	60,270	15·695	...	...	...	24,081	831	30	1	35,327	...	17,173	14,526	.....	
	Sátára Feudatories.	45,646	95,237	96,002	65,790	61,658	318,687	96·163	...	14	...	304,271	9,157	5	2,068	2,873	299	72,335	88,692	Maráthi, Hindustáni and Kánarese.	
	Akalkot	8,493	18,812	18,499	10,658	10,071	58,040	116·546	...	2	...	49,971	7,590	...	477	...	...	13,458	16,012	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
Southern Division.	Kolháput	129,148	253,312	243,232	157,335	146,310	800,189	284·122	...	1,253	...	719,164	33,022	1	46,744	...	5	262,503	148,144	Márathi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	
	Sávantvádi	30,444	49,731	55,239	36,330	33,133	174,433	193·814	...	4,213	...	166,080	3,970	1	169	...	...	38,532	47,529	Maráthi.	
	Southern Maratha Jághirdárs ...	90,799	158,712	167,735	101,424	95,882	523,753	191·570	...	304	...	458,078	41,420	8	23,943	...	...	126,716	133,420	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
	Sávanúr	2,646	4,444	4,584	2,903	2,832	14,763	210·900	...	...	...	10,866	3,859	...	38	...	...	2,838	4,509	Kánarese and Musalmáni.	
Sind...	Khairpur	25,720	70,746	58,407	...	...	129,153	21·141	...	...	...	26,727	102,426	...	...	...	...	22,316	48,430	Sindhi, Persian and Beluchi.	
	Total ..	1,351,367	2,143,222	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,613	6,941,249	94·115	...	6,837	...	5,526,403	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782		

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—SETTLEMENTS.

(1.)—Statement showing the Date on which the current Settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires, i. e. *the Date on which each District becomes open to re-settlement.*

No.	District.	Year in which first Settlement took place.	Year in which District becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmadabad	1856-57	1886-87.
2	Kaira	1862-63	1892-93.
3	Panch Mahâls	1870-71	1884-85.
4	Broach	1870-71	1895-96.
5	Surat	1864-65	1895-96.
6	Khándesh...	1854-55	1884-85.
7	Násik	1840-41	Re-settlement operations in progress.
8	Thána	1854-55	1884-85.
9	Kolába	1856-57	1887-88.
10	Ahmadnagar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations in progress.
11	Poona	1838-39	Re-settlement operations in progress.
12	Sholápur	1839-40	Re-settlement operations in progress.
13	Sátára	1855-56	1886-87.
14	Ratnágiri	1865-66	Revised settlement in progress by consent in supersession of original settlement.
15	Kánara	1863-64	Original settlement in progress.
16	Belgaum	1848-49	Re-settlement operations in progress.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44	Re-settlement operations completed.
18	Kaládgi	1843-44	Re-settlement operations in progress.
	Karáchi Tálukas.		
19	Dádù	1880-81	1890-91.
20	Sehwan	1877-78	1887-88.
21	Mánjhand...	1880-81	1882-83. Temporary settlement.
22	Kotri	1876-77	1886-87.
23	Tatta	1882-83	1883-84. Do. do.
	Haidarabad Tálukas.		
24	Haidarabad	1872-73	1882-83. Original settlement continued until a revised settlement is introduced.
25	Mohbat Dero	1874-75	1884-85.
26	Mirpur Khás	1870-71	1880-81. Do. do.
27	Tando Alahyar	1872-73	1882-83. Do. do.
28	Hála	1871-72	1881-82.
29	Sháhdádpur	1880-81	1881-82. Temporary settlement.
30	Sakrand	1878-79	1888-89.
31	Moro	1881-82	1891-92.
32	Naushahro	1881-82	1891-92.
33	Khandiaro	1881-82	1891-92.
	Shikárpur Tálukas.		
34	Shikárpur...	1873-74	1883-84. Only a part of the táluka is under settlement.
35	Sukkur	1876-77	1886-87.
36	Naushahro Abro... ...	1874-75	1884-85.
37	Rohri	1881-82	1891-92.
38	Saidpur	1868-69	1878-79. Original settlement continued till a revised settlement is introduced.
39	Ghotki	1868-69	1878-79. Do. do.
40	Mirpur	1870-71	1880-81. Do. do.
41	Ubauro	1871-72	1881-82. Do. do.
42	Lárkhána	1882-83	1892-93.
43	Labdarya	1881-82	1882-83.
44	Kambar	1882-83	1883-84. Or till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
45	Rato-dero	1882-83	1883-84. Do. do.
46	Sijáwal	1871-72	1881-82. *Vide* remarks opposite 6, 7 and 8.
47	Mehar	1881-82	1882-83.
48	Tigar	1881-82	1882-83.
49	Nasirabad...	1870-71	1880-81. Revised rates sanctioned to come into force from 1883-84.
50	Kaka	1881-82	1882-83.

(2.)—Statement showing the total Cost of Re-settlement Operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and the total Revenue Demand consequent on Re-settlement as ascertained in 1882-83.

Name of Collectorate.	Total Number of Villages revised.	Total Revenue of the villages realized in the year before the introduction of Revision Settlement.	Revised demand consequent on re-settlement	Total Cost of Revision.	Difference between old and revised Revenue.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Poona	375	4,75,550	6,41,943	3,82,477	1,66,393	
Sholápur	453	5,43,983	7,60,573	4,35,332	2,16,590	
Násik	587	5,10,628	7,37,504	4,19,163	2,26,876	
Nagar	272	3,16,211	4,14,622	4,33,408	98,411	
Dhárwár	1,254	12,43,729	17,99,949	4,40,300	5,56,220	
Kaládgi	472	5,45,749	6,90,211	2,73,342	1,44,462	
Belgaum	109	1,18,130	1,65,298	1,18,888	47,168	
Total ...	3,522	37,53,980	52,10,100	25,02,910	14,56,120	

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1882-83 and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of sanction.
Act No. IV of 1882. An Act to amend Act XLVIII of 1860 (Weights and Measures).	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page 36 of the appendices to the General Administration Report for 1881-82.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 22nd February 1882. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 25th April 1882.
Act No. V of 1882. An Act to amend the Bombay Salt Act of 1873.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	According to Bombay Act VII of 1873 (The Bombay Salt Act) the Collector of Salt Revenue was the officer authorized for the time being to exercise under Government the chief control in the Department of Salt Revenue. Practically, however, the department had hitherto been under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkári, in accordance with the orders of Government; and it was now considered desirable to legalize this arrangement, and to vest the Commissioner with legal powers of control over the Salt Department, as experience showed that his more distinct and direct superintendence was called for. The Act has been passed in order to amend the Bombay Salt Act by adding certain provisions to sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Act, empowering the Governor in Council to appoint a Commissioner of Salt Revenue who will be intermediate between the Collector of Salt Revenue and the Government, and vesting such Commissioner with certain powers under the Act. Opportunity has also been taken to repeal section 61 of the Act in compliance with the wishes expressed by the Government of India that the sale proceeds of confiscations in salt cases should be credited to the general revenues.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 4th July 1882. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 8th August 1882.
Act No. VI of 1882. An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	This Act has been passed in order to amend the present Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 in certain respects which were considered to be of pressing importance. In the first place, the accounts of the Bombay Municipality were made up, under the old law, for the calendar year, that is to say, from the first day of January, while those of the District Municipalities were made up for the official year, that is to say, from the first day of April. It was deemed desirable that the practice of the Bombay Municipality should be brought into harmony with that of other municipalities, and that the necessary changes for this purpose should be made in the law. The carrying out of this measure involved verbal amendments in certain sections of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878; in particular, Section 7, to enable a convenient day in the last four months preceding the 1st April, 1883, to be fixed for the rate-payers' general election; and also the continuance of the Municipal Corporation until the 1st April, 1883, as well as provision for the levy of rates, taxes and other matters during the quarter ending the 31st March 1883. Again, as the list of persons qualified to be elected and appointed members of the Corporation and of persons qualified to vote at rate-payers' elections, had already been published by the Municipal Commissioner, it was necessary to provide that this list shall be sufficient for the purposes of the next general elections and appointment. It had also been considered desirable to extend the period for which the Corporation was appointed from two years to three years, and this was provided in the Act. There were two other matters which it had been decided, by the desire of the Corporation, should be provided for in this Act, namely, that the Corporation should have power to make the Secretary of the Town Council the grant of a personal allowance in addition to his monthly salary for long and approved service; and also to give gratuities to the widows and orphans of municipal employés who had died before the expiration of their service. Sections 10 and 11 of the Act have been added with this object. Owing to the want of such provision in the old Acts, the Corporation had hitherto been prevented from making the suitable increase in the salary of the Secretary they would have wished to make; while, in consequence of Rule 22 of the Pension Rules, which formed part of the bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioner with the concurrence of the Town Council, confirmed by the Corporation and sanctioned by Government in 1878, having been found *ultra vires*, having regard to the wording of section 137 of Municipal Acts, much delay in granting the compassionate allowances had been occasioned, involving considerable hardship to the persons concerned. Although there are many other important alterations and amendments to be made in the existing Municipal Acts, which are at present under consideration, it was not thought desirable to postpone in the meantime the carrying out of the change of the municipal year from the calendar to the official year, while it was essential that the grant of compassionate allowances should be legalized at the earliest possible opportunity.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 11th September 1882. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 10th October 1882.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of sanction.
Act No, VII of 1882. An Act to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Public Landing-places.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I.	As it had been found necessary to provide for the levy of fees for the use of public landing-places at the port of Aden and for this purpose to pass an Act similar to that which was passed in 1879 for the port of Karáchi, it had been thought advisable to pass a comprehensive Act which might be made applicable from time to time to any port in this Presidency by a notification published in the *Government Gazette* instead of having a separate Act on the Statute Book for each port. Accordingly, it was proposed to repeal Bombay Act III of 1879 and re-enact it in this general form. The Act provides for the Act coming into force at once at Karáchi and Aden, power being given the Governor in Council to extend it at any future time to other ports. Opportunity has also been taken to give the Governor in Council power to determine what landing-places shall be brought under the Act; and the expression "public landing-places" has been substituted for the expression "Government landing-places," as it had been found that certain landing-places were private property subject to a right of the public to use them. It was also considered desirable expressly to exclude Government vessels and ships of war as well as naval or military stores from the operation of the Act. Other minor alterations have been introduced in order to make the law as uniform and complete as possible..	His Excellency the G vernor of Bombay's asse 11th September, 1882. His Excellency the Vice and Governor Genera assent, 4th November, 18
Act No. I. of 1883. An Act to provide Funds for maintaining Provincial Roads used for local purposes.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I.	It had been found that the roads in the vicinity of Civil and Military stations which were paid for out of Provincial Funds were constructed and maintained in a better condition and a higher state of efficiency than was justifiable for the ordinary traffic of the country, because the residents of such stations would not be satisfied with roads suitable to the ordinary Provincial cart traffic. As additional money was spent within the limits of these stations upon these roads from Provincial Funds, it was proposed to recover this amount by the levy of a special rate or tax on those persons for whose benefit such roads were chiefly kept up. Where such roads were included within, or were adjacent to, or communicated with cantonment or municipal limits, it was desirable that taxation on account of these roads should be included in such taxation as the cantonment and municipality could impose under any law for the time being in force, and that a fair proportion of such taxation should be contributed by such cantonment or municipality to the Local or Provincial Funds. Power is therefore given to the Governor in Council in section 6 of the Act instead of assessing and levying rates under the Act in any cantonment or municipality included in any notified local area, to sanction such a contribution. This is the more necessary, as Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873 authorized only a contribution from Municipal Funds to the Local Funds or any other municipality. For instance, in the Poona Municipality there is a wheel-tax, but no horse, &c., tax and in the Poona Cantonment there is no such taxation at all. It was advisable that both the municipality and the cantonment should take steps to impose the necessary taxation, and pay their contribution to meet the expense of maintaining those Provincial roads in their vicinity which were calculated to benefit their residents. Such a course would tend to a uniform system of taxation for the purposes of this Act, without resorting to the necessity of superadding a new system to one already in force. But, inasmuch as there were many persons resident beyond cantonment or municipal limits who used such roads and yet paid no tax, the object of this Act is to enable the Governor in Council to impose taxation on such persons, and to put them on the same footing in this respect as other residents within cantonment or municipal limits who are already liable to similar taxation. The object of the Act, therefore, is to include under one system of road taxation persons who enjoyed the immense advantage of excellent roads without in any way sharing the burden of the expense these same roads involved. The Act gives the Governor in Council general powers to impose the necessary taxation subject to the maximum specified in the Schedule of Rates and to make rules for particular localities for the assessment and recovery of the same; while the last section of the Act is intended to exempt vehicles and animals which are the property of Government, or which are used for military duty, from road taxation, and also agriculturists, or cultivators, or petty traders for whose purposes far less expensive and less efficient roads would under ordinary circumstances suffice, and who are, therefore, fairly entitled to be excepted from this scheme of taxation.	His Excellency the G vernor of Bombay's asse 8th February 1883. His Excellency the Vice and Governor Gener assent, 26th March 188
Act No. II. of 1883. An Act to authorize the making and to regulate the working of Street Tramways in Karáchi.	The Honourable J. B. Peile, C.S.I.	This Act, which is framed on the model of similar enactments at present in force in England and in India, has been passed with a view to giving express legislative authorization to the construction and working of tramways in the City of Karáchi. The circumstances under which the necessity for this measure has arisen are set forth in the preamble of the Act.	His Excellency the G vernor of Bombay's asse 8th February, 1883. His Excellency the Vice and Governor Genera assent, 26th March, 18

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1882-83.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 9 of 1878. A Bill to amend the Law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	The object and character of this Bill have been fully described at pages xxiv and xxv of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1878-79.	28th November 1878.	.....	The Bill has been introduced by publication in the *Government Gazette.* It has been decided not to proceed with the Bill for the present.
Bill No. 3 of 1882. A Bill to amend Bombay Act V of 1878.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I.	When Act V of 1878 was under consideration some of the most experienced officers of Government represented the necessity of exercising some control over the possession of mhowra flowers. It was reported that illicit distillation was extremely prevalent in Gujarát and the Konkan and in some of the districts above the ghâts, and was not only very demoralizing to the people, but was also injurious to the revenue, but it was hoped that the Act might be worked without interfering with the traffic and possession of mhowra. This hope had not been realized, illicit distillation still continued, and it had been found impossible to check it without some more stringent rules than the Act contained. Power had therefore been taken to enable Government to frame rules to regulate the traffic and possession of mhowra flowers in certain local areas in which smuggling was very prevalent. This opportunity had been taken to make certain minor amendments of the Act which had been found inconvenient and harassing to the people: for instance, the Act did not give jurisdiction to Magistrates of the third class, and witnesses had to be sent long distances to Magistrates of the second class, though there might have been Magistrates of the third class on the spot quite competent to dispose of the case. The possession of smuggled liquor or drugs and the connivance of officers of Government in smuggling or any breach of the provisions of the Act was made penal.	30th May 1882.	This Bill was read a third time and passed on the 28th June 1882, and it received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 4th July 1882, but His Excellency the Governor General has with-held assent to the Bill, stating his reasons for doing so.	.....
Bill No. 8 of 1882. A Bill to regulate the sale of Poisons and Drugs.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	In consequence of mistakes being made in the compounding of medicines by persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of poisons or medicinal drugs in the Town of Bombay, whereby loss of life has ensued and other serious consequences, and as enquiry has shown that the greater number of shops called dispensaries in Bombay are kept by persons who, owing to their ignorance and want of proper education and training, are quite unfit to be entrusted with the sale of poisons and medicinal drugs, this Bill has been prepared in order to place restrictions on a trade at present so full of risk to the public by rendering it unlawful for any one to engage in it who is not duly qualified. Endeavour has been made to apply suitable provisions for this purpose without introducing the stringent measures which are applied to the trade in Europe. Provision is made in the Bill for extending the law to other places (as, for instance, Karáchi, Poona, or Ahmedabad) where similar measures may, from time to time, prove desirable. The Bill provides for a simple mode of registering all qualified persons who have passed the examination for, or who are in possession of, a diploma from a recognized licensing body, and also all qualified persons who are carrying on business as chemists and druggists at the time of the passing of the Act, and persons who hereafter may desire to commence such business after qualifying for the purpose.	14th November 1882.	.....	The Bill has been read a first time and referred to a Select Committee. The Bill is still under the consideration of the Select Committee.
Bill No. 9 of 1882. A Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	Under the present Port Trust Act no power is given to the Trustees to establish a Provident Fund for the benefit of the officers and servants of the Trust, neither are there any provisions in the Act under which the Trustees could hold, manage, and invest the moneys belonging to such a fund. The Act simply contemplates a Provident Fund established by the officers and servants of the Port Trust (section 22, clause 6). The object of the Bill is to empower the Trustees to institute and establish a Provident Fund for the benefit of all or such of their officers and servants as they may think proper. The present Act expressly exempts artisans, porters and labourers, and mukádams of porters and labourers, from receiving pensions, &c., and from sharing in the benefits of a Provident Fund. It is difficult to say what servants of a Trust are included in the word artisans. With the	18th November 1882.	.....	The Bill has since received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and has been published as Bombay Act No. III. of 1883.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*concluded.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
		object of empowering the Trustees to grant at their discretion pensions and gratuities, &c., to any servant or servants who may come within the words artisans, porters and labourers, and mukádams of porters and labourers, section 1 of the Bill has been framed. It is considered that the words "or any of them" in clause 5 of section 22 of the Act are not sufficient to empower the Trustees to determine whether all their officers and servants, or any, and, if so, which of them, are to be entitled on retirement to pensions, &c. Section 2 of the Bill has been framed to make this point clear.			
Bill No. 1 of 1883. A Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	Under the combined provisions of sections 43 and 61 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have a lien *on* goods stored on any wharf, dock or pier in the possession of the Board for the rent of the area on which goods are stored. But a considerable portion of the estate of the Port Trust, and upon which goods are daily stored by many different owners and agents, is without the limits of any wharf, dock or pier, and for the rent of goods so stored the Trustees have no lien. Consequently the Trustees cannot legally refuse to permit such goods to be removed unless storage-rent be first paid, and if the goods were so removed rent could only be recovered afterwards with much difficulty and would in many instances be lost. The circumstances under which goods are stored preclude the Trustees from protecting themselves in each case by express contract, and the only course seems to be to accede to the request which has been made to Government by the Trustees themselves that their lien on goods should be extended to such as are stored on any land or building in their possession. This Bill has been drawn for this purpose.	13th March 1883.	.....	This Bill will be read a first time at the next Meeting of the Legislative Council.

B.—POLICE.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(1.)—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

Division.	Serial Number.	District.	CASES.												PERSONS.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts but including cases struck off as no crime.	Number of cases reported but not inquired into under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			Number of cases referred under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases struck off as no offence by order of Magistrate.	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 6 TO 8 IN WHICH CONVICTION WAS OBTAINED.				NUMBER ARRESTED.					Died, escaped or tranferred before trial.
						By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of the Civil Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.			From Column 6.	From Column 7.	From Column 8.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		
																		By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*See* Columns 7 and 8.)	
1	2	3	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	8*a*	8*b*	9			9*a*	10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	13
Northern Division.	1	Ahmadabad	2,514	574	22	2,370	47	119	350	948	1,114	18	118	28	51	37	88	3,266	410	7
	2	Kaira	2,214	307	44	2,140	32	86	65	986	868	5	60	31	23	..	23	2,016	174	3
	3	Panch Mahâls	653	42	28	666	8	7	18	115	355	3	2	13	33	15	48	755	10	1
	4	Broach	959	549	21	959	7	14	135	549	372	3	1	20	53	..	53	1,481	32	..
	5	Surat	1,915	453	31	1,827	24	95	301	740	942	15	13	25	45	..	45	2,540	281	..
	6	Thâna	2 352	1,035	86	2,386	11	41	109	1,153	1,408	4	3	35	128	..	128	3,122	87	6
	7	Kolâba	968	79	48	955	47	14	15	501	240	6	5	9	33	1	34	569	134	1
		Total ..	11,575	3,039	280	11,303	176	376	993	4,992	5,299	54	202	161	366	53	419	13,749	1,128	18
Central Division.	8	Khándesh	3,974	122	1,371	3,073	295	1	147	1,134	1,147	121	..	59	110	..	110	3,462	550	..
	9	Násik	3,708	....	27	2,091	1,644	..	60	738	1,007	574	..	16	14	..	14	1,686	3,705	2
	10	Ahmadnagar	2,956	43	37	1,914	1,040	39	38	994	549	252	4	204	29	3	32	1,313	2,381	2
	11	Poona	5,095	1,209	22	3,970	1,143	4	49	1,535	1,515	465	..	22	*36*	..	*36*	*3,051*	2,391	1
	12	Sholâpur	1,717	....	13	1,323	123	279	16	612	538	17	15	18	18	..	18	1,202	117	1
	13	Sátára	4,278	2	345	4,608	17	..	37	2,584	912	1	..	16	27	..	27	930	2,033	..
		Total ..	21,728	1,376	1,815	16,979	4,267	323	347	7,597	5,668	1,430	19	335	234	3	237	11,644	11,177	6
Southern Division.	14	Belgaum	1,966	539	32	1,145	36	24	44	587	887	13	5	15	23	..	23	1,565	119	..
	15	Dhárwár	2,663	538	50	1,895	803	10	58	516	443	203	2	13	40	..	40	1,268	1,685	2
	16	Kaládgi	1,803	495	394	1,247	451	2	100	598	355	130	..	23	91	..	91	1,432	1,064	3
	17	Kánara	1,628	370	49	958	349	..	19	316	413	183	..	30	53	..	53	1,163	601	3
	18	Ratnágiri	2,542	1,375	196	1,908	696	52	23	1,230	397	290	15	27	96	..	96	815	908	..
		Total ..	10,602	3,317	721	7,153	2,340	88	244	3,247	2,495	819	22	108	303	..	303	6,243	4,377	8
Sind.	19	Karáchi	3,383	116	105	3,158	202	12	594	450	1,618	31	7	55	109	..	109	3,672	236	13
	20	Thar and Párkar	425	9	18	406	23	4	128	129	178	14	3	16	12	..	12	436	60	4
	21	Haidarabad	2,749	33	98	2,794	2	18	690	497	1,081	..	1	59	186	26	212	2,940	47	35
	22	Shikárpur	5,985	69	148	5,846	223	1	1,501	1,215	1,692	33	..	179	237	..	237	5,119	239	10
	23	Upper Sind Frontier	663	11	23	595	74	6	145	110	238	50	4	17	36	3	39	770	154	69
		Total ..	13,205	238	392	12,793	524	41	3,058	2,401	4,807	128	15	326	580	29	609	12,937	736	131
Railway.	24	G. I. P. Railway	452	....	11	421	2	..	52	52	255	1	..	5	5	..	5	502	2	1
	25	B. B. & C. I. Railway	251	....	20	271	....	..	35	35	162	..	..	2	27	..	27	262	1	..
	26	W. R. S. Railway	119	.....	9	123	....	..	....	16	83	..	..	5	11	..	11	118	....	..
		Total ..	822	....	40	820	2	..	87	103	500	1	..	12	43	..	43	882	3	1
		Grand Total ..	5,7932	7,970	3,248	49,048	7,309	823	4,729	18,340	18,769	2,432	258	942	1,526	85	1,611	45,455	17,421	164
		Grand Total for 1881 ..	7,498	8,448	2,125	48,242	6,965	764	3,825	15,737	19,490	2,592	233	855	1,145	262	1,407	43,669	15,380	125

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

COGNIZABLE CRIME—*continued.*

(1.)—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen—continued.

Division.	Serial Number.	District.	PERSONS—*continued.*													PROPERTY.			
			Released by Magistrate without trial.			Number actually put on trial.		Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				
								By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.					Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
			Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrates.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.		In custody of Police.	On Bail.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1	2	3	14			15		16		17		18		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																					Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.	1	Ahmadabad	887	136	674	1,734	275	129	30	15	..	1,588	245	2	..	..	51	..	848	646	41,073	22,316
	2	Kaira	158	30	477	1,332	144	91	18	36	..	1,205	126	..	4	..	58	7	774	488	36,925	14,267
	3	Panch Mahals	31	3	160	580	7	44	..	8	..	525	7	3	..	10	13	8	293	177	16,190	7,625
	4	Broach	274	19	573	640	13	92	3	31	..	517	10	..	9	19	18	1	396	265	20,744	5,812
	5	Surat	524	28	...	2,021	248	787	201	11	..	1,223	47	..	..	6	39	..	514	372	30,519	6,330
	6	Thána	205	39	817	2,142	28	240	15	62	6	1,840	7	..	..	16	68	16	824	534	34,807	9,739
	7	Kolába	25	64	158	406	68	54	24	..	..	352	44	..	..	..	13	2	235	161	19,938	9,699
		Total	2,104	319	2,859	8,855	783	1,437	291	163	6	7,250	486	5	13	51	260	34	3,884	2,643	2,00,296	75,788
Central Division.	8	Khándesh	393	330	1,067	1,969	223	223	43	42	1	1,704	179	..	1	57	82	..	1,442	952	86,365	25,640
	9	Násik	89	2,300	225	1,368	1,402	105	270	19	..	1,244	1,132	..	..	8	11	..	874	687	29,664	12,295
	10	Ahmadnagar	64	..	12	1,246	2,381	426	1,977	25	..	795	404	..	1	2	17	1	482	379	19,292	6,129
	11	Poona	74	1,336	670	2,292	1,048	331	303	56	..	1,905	745	..	1	32	22	2	1,265	934	80,083	32,812
	12	Sholápur	63	2	9	1,113	117	381	88	21	..	709	29	2	9	3	16	4	326	247	55,859	42,636
	13	Sátára	51	129	9	874	1,903	244	1,072	13	2	617	829	..	1	6	17	..	550	442	40,116	23,055
		Total	734	4,097	1,992	8,862	7,074	1,710	3,753	176	3	6,974	3,318	2	13	108	165	7	4,939	3,641	3,11,379	1,42,567
Southern Division.	14	Belgaum	77	87	243	1,239	30	130	7	10	..	1,095	22	5	..	1	23	7	360	253	29,022	12,405
	15	Dhárwár	124	1,197	354	727	508	82	126	23	2	622	389	..	..	5	76	..	703	419	49,579	17,127
	16	Kaládgi	218	...	3	1,215	1,058	543	811	42	2	606	227	37	2	22	61	5	366	244	45,267	21,368
	17	Kánara	59	264	377	740	322	124	82	15	1	601	239	..	1	7	35	9	524	344	34,043	12,009
	18	Ratnágiri	32	83	43	768	845	202	417	5	1	561	427	..	1	6	38	3	373	262	19,239	14,341
		Total	510	1,631	1,020	4,689	2,763	1,086	1,443	95	6	3,485	1,295	42	4	41	233	24	2,326	1,522	1,77,150	77,190
Sind.	19	Karáchi	968	57	685	2,179	41	216	5	16	1	1,943	35	4	..	28	45	1	1,367	1,021	54,107	36,469
	20	Thar and Párkar	118	19	41	265	33	28	..	2	3	235	30	2	..	2	21	..	228	185	68,050	6,541
	21	Haidarábad	624	29	587	1,782	18	216	6	13	3	1,551	9	2	..	31	81	11	1,395	898	63,863	38,875
	22	Shikárpur	1,172	138	1,245	2,683	97	458	35	11	..	2,213	62	1	14	..	223	13	313	1,298	86,685	37,156
	23	Upper Sind Frontier	229	61	137	348	91	28	7	9	..	311	84	..	..	1	20	7	260	184	11,872	5,231
		Total	3,111	304	2,695	7,257	280	946	53	51	7	6,253	220	9	14	62	393	32	3,563	3,586	2,84,577	1,24,272
Railway.	24	G. I. P. Railway	30	...	...	470	2	123	1	..	..	347	1	..	..	..	6	..	247	170	6,705	3,441
	25	B. B. & C. I. Railway	14	8	...	256	2	48	1	1	..	206	1	1	..	..	9	1	158	134	17,030	12,952
	26	W. R. S. Railway	3	...	...	110	..	13	..	..	..	97	..	..	15	1	..	..	64	60	4,666	4,172
		Total	47	8	..	836	4	184	2	1	..	650	2	1	15	1	15	1	469	364	28,401	20,565
		Grand Total	6,506	6,359	8,566	30,499	10,904	5,363	5,542	486	22	24,612	5,321	59	59	263	1,066	98	15,181	11,756	10,01,803	4,40,382
		Grand Total for 1881	5,081	6,006	8,606	32,410	8,920	5,552	4,102	411	20	20,399	4,026	41	52	266	1,321	75	17,089	13,041	9,72,268	4,67,324

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—*continued.*

(2.)—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

District.	Police.								Magisterial.								Remarks.
	Number of Cases in which Police were employed.	Number of Persons pending at the end of 1881.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of Persons pending at end of the year.	Number of Cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of Persons arrested pending at end of 1881.	Number of Persons convicted or summoned.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of Persons pending at end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Division.																	
Ahmadabad	27	..	79	24	51	..	..	4	2,369	3	3,532	1,341	2,177	112	112	17	
Kaira	96	..	108	10	98	34	32	..	697	13	1,106	434	679	152	132	6	
Panch Mahâls	19	2	25	5	20	187	82	2	325	7	564	283	286	487	225	2	
Broach	14	..	30	17	13	11	11	..	383	2	743	556	169	69	54	20	
Surat	26	..	42	6	36	346	314	..	877	9	1,536	1,088	453	946	333	4	
Thâna	39	..	56	31	22	122	122	3	1,137	3	1,969	1,044	894	495	40	34	
Kolâba	20	1	25	5	20	59	57	1	684	4	1,141	865	272	....	....	8	
Total	241	3	365	98	260	759	648	10	6,472	41	10,591	5,611	4,930	2,261	896	91	
Central Division.																	
Násik	30	..	39	10	29	..	..	..	890	2	1 192	573	621	....	....	..	
Khándesh	59	3	90	41	46	37	2	6	1,721	7	2,459	1,420	1,042	28	12	4	
Ahmadnagar	17	..	20	11	9	..	..	..	744	2	977	388	589	1,623	50	2	
Poona	74	..	74	54	20	..	..	..	1,932	21	2,832	1,580	1,259	....	....	14	
Sholápur	56	4	34	27	10	..	..	1	646	...	727	217	510	446	316	..	
Satára	117	..	154	85	66	..	..	3	529	7	956	635	324	....	....	4	
Total	353	7	411	228	180	37	2	10	6,462	39	9,143	4,813	4,345	2,067	378	24	
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	18	4	27	9	22	429	429	..	681	7	953	515	421	....	....	24	
Dhárwár	124	..	143	43	99	101	84	1	586	1	772	342	429	....	....	2	
Kaládgi	91	19	137	91	65	105	105	..	553	4	854	508	348	12	12	..	
Kánara	36	1	53	28	26	87	87	..	564	6	718	305	412	169	169	7	
Ratnágiri	112	1	197	104	92	..	..	2	107	....	181	118	63	....	....	..	
Total	381	25	557	275	304	722	705	3	2,491	18	3,478	1,788	1,673	181	181	33	
Sind.																	
Karáchi	167	..	189	99	90	221	167	..	2,449	32	3,114	1,496	1,586	742	166	14	
Haidarabad	56	..	82	48	32	749	695	2	1,277	51	2,828	2,098	597	157	52	133	
Shikárpur	48	6	96	65	30	130	130	7	1,268	15	2,270	1,460	805	1,748	877	20	
Thar and Párkar	37	1	74	33	39	768	441	3	242	1	437	259	179	220	220	..	
Upper Sind Frontier	7	..	7	1	6	32	25	..	131	1	161	50	106	121	1	5	
Total	315	7	448	246	197	1,900	1,458	12	5,367	100	8,810	5,363	3,273	2,988	1,316	172	
Railway.																	
G. I. P. Railway	122	..	137	10	127	6	6	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	
B. B. & C. I. Railway	123	..	170	18	150	196	32	2	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	
W. R. S. Railway	12	..	15	3	12	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	
Total	257	..	322	31	289	202	38	2	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	
Grand Total	1,547	42	2,103	878	1,230	3,620	2,851	37	20,792	198	32,022	17,575	14,221	7,497	2,771	320	
Grand Total for 1881	1,999	62	2,905	1,349	1,564	5,891	4,606	43	18,422	188	28,663	14,891	13,647	11,649	6,163	249	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(3.)—Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with Result of Police Operations.

District.	Total Number of Cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of Cases in which Conviction was obtained to Cases decided.		Number and Percentage of Persons arrested and brought to Trial.										Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons brought to trial.		Amount of Property stolen.		Amount and Percentage of Property recovered.			
					Number of Persons arrested.		Number of Persons received by transfer in		Total.		Number of Persons brought to trial.		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons arrested.						Amount.		Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmadabad	2,851	2,536	94·43	93·70	3,253	3,676	34	37	3,287	3,713	1,769	2,009	48·22	49·37	89·60	91·24	66,756	41,073	47,503	22,319	71·19	54·33
Kaira	1,969	2,258	93·54	93·76	1,812	2,190	..	..	1,812	2,190	1,283	1,476	63·41	60·77	89·55	90·17	39,093	36,925	9,530	14,267	24·37	38·63
Panch Mahâls	616	681	93·80	94·24	604	765	23	15	627	780	519	587	76·71	68·20	92·67	90·63	12,377	16,199	7,207	7,625	58·22	47·09
Broach	838	980	93·19	89·09	1,488	1,513	..	..	1,488	1,513	666	653	40·59	34·83	90·69	80·70	13,056	20,744	4,871	5,812	37·30	28·01
Surat	2,157	1,946	78·50	67·5	3,132	2,821	1	..	3,133	2,821	2,508	2,269	55·3	45·0	69·90	55·90	14,697	30,519	6,671	6,339	45·30	20·70
Thâna	2,195	2,438	91·21	90·76	2,806	3,209	..	..	2,806	3,209	1,950	2,170	60·37	57·55	86·87	85·11	44,107	34,807	17,726	9,739	48·18	27·97
Kolâba	1,207	1,016	90·98	91·60	1,264	703	1	1	1,265	704	621	474	43·16	56·25	87·92	83·54	16,198	19,938	7,007	9,699	43·25	48·64
Total	11,833	11,855	90·80	88·71	14,359	14,877	59	53	14,418	14,930	9,316	9,638	55·34	53·13	86·74	82·47	2,66,284	2,00,196	1,00,515	75,791	46·97	37·91
Central Division.																						
Khándesh	2,875	3,369	39·0	38·0	3,994	4,012	..	..	3,994	4,012	2,681	2,192	44·0	47·0	66·0	86·0	65,894	86,365	22,112	25,640	34·0	30·0
Násik	3,480	3,735	92·0	89·0	4,809	5,391	..	..	4,809	5,391	2,569	2,770	47·0	44·0	88·0	86·0	27,340	29,664	9,095	12,295	33·0	41·0
Ahmadnagar	2,743	2,993	73·0	45·0	2,984	3,694	8	3	2,992	3,697	2,593	3,627	36·0	32·0	42·0	33·0	32,619	19,292	8,650	6,129	27·0	32·0
Poona	5,025	5,117	79·0	86·0	6,004	5,442	..	..	6,004	5,442	3,183	3,340	37·0	49·0	70·0	79·0	74,455	80,083	37,765	32,812	51·0	41·0
Sholápur	1,763	1,730	73·0	73·0	1,993	1,319	..	..	1,993	1,319	1,897	1,230	54·0	56·0	57·0	60·0	35,838	55,859	18,942	42,636	56·0	76·0
Sátára	4,083	4,625	74·0	66·0	2,693	2,963	..	..	2,693	2,963	2,437	2,777	58·0	49·0	64·0	52·0	23,943	40,116	17,022	23,055	71·0	57·0
Total	19,969	21,569	71·66	66·16	22,477	22,821	8	3	22,485	22,824	15,365	15,936	46.0	46·16	64·33	66·0	2,60,089	3,11,379	1,12,596	1,42,567	45·33	46·16
Southern Division.																						
Belgaum	1,847	1,205	84·8	78·9	2,447	1,684	2	..	2,449	1,684	2,027	1,269	74·0	66·2	89·3	88·0	29,205	29,022	10,151	12,405	34·0	42·7
Dhárwár	2,542	2,713	85·1	87·0	2,628	2,953	12	..	2,640	2,953	1,236	1,235	36·8	33·9	78·8	81·1	56,948	49,579	15,903	17,127	29·4	34·5
Kaládgi	1,453	1,700	57·7	48·0	1,890	2,496	..	..	1,890	2,496	1,697	2,273	44·8	33·9	47·6	36·6	30,942	45,267	13,654	21,308	44·1	47·0
Kánara	1,140	1,307	88·0	83·0	1,561	1,764	..	..	1,561	1,764	914	1,062	49·0	48·0	82·0	79·0	36,687	34,043	18,192	12,009	50·0	35·0
Ratnágiri	2,427	2,656	72·0	69·0	1,842	1,723	..	..	1,842	1,723	1,702	1,613	65·0	55·0	67·0	61·0	43,911	19,239	33,981	14,341	77·0	75·0
Total	9,409	9,581	77·52	73·1	10,368	10,620	14	..	10,382	10,620	7,576	7,452	53·63	47·4	72·94	69·14	1,94,693	1,77,150	91,881	77,190	46·9	46·84
Sind.																						
Karáchi	3,190	3,372	84·07	86·47	3,697	3,908	1	..	3,698	3,908	2,216	2,220	52·49	50·61	87·59	82·09	60,641	54,107	39,310	36,469	64·14	67·40
Thar and Párkar	566	433	71·50	77·38	702	496	4	..	706	496	468	298	56·79	53·42	85·68	88·92	14,040	8,050	9,887	6,541	70·42	81·25
Haidarabad	3,551	2,814	80·91	76·04	3,956	2,987	151	26	4,107	3,013	2,309	1,800	51·67	51·77	91·10	86·66	65,845	63,865	35,736	38,875	54·27	60·87
Shikárpur	6,068	6,064	64·46	66·67	5,352	5,358	..	..	5,352	5,358	3,187	2,780	50·18	42·45	84·27	81·83	1,22,594	86,684	57,487	37,155	46·89	42·86
Upper Sind Frontier	660	675	92·88	92·11	906	924	17	3	923	927	403	439	39·11	42·61	89·57	89·90	13,072	12,006	5,076	5,231	38·83	43·57
Total	14,035	13,358	78·94	79·6	14,613	13,673	173	29	14,786	13,702	8,583	7,537	50·48	48·17	87·80	85·88	2,76,192	2,24,712	1,47,496	1,24,271	54·91	59·19
Railways.																						
G. I. P. Railway	310	423	67·0	73·0	390	509	..	..	391	509	363	472	71·0	68·0	77·0	73·0	7,531	6,705	3,746	3,441	49·0	51·0
B. B. & C. I. Railway	300	271	70·0	82·0	285	263	8	..	293	263	268	218	66·0	71·0	72·0	80·0	22,974	17,030	6,342	12,952	27·0	76·0
W. R. S. Railway	86	128	81·6	92·2	81	118	..	..	81	118	71	110	65·4	82·2	77·9	88·1	5,565	4,666	4,757	4,172	85·4	89·4
Total	726	822	74·86	82·4	756	890	8	..	765	890	702	840	67·46	73·73	75·63	80·36	36,070	28,401	14,845	20,565	53·8	72·13
Grand Total	56,972	57,185	79·75	77·3	62,573	62,884	262	85	62,830	62,963	41,542	41,402	54·56	53·74	77·43	76·07	9,73,322	9,41,332	4,67,293	4,40,324	48·03	46·75

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(4.)—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes and other professional Crimes.

Division.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.													
												Number of Persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Division ...	10	16	8	18	102	41	41	20	21	..	61	...	27	23	...	27	23	...	10	19	50	3,989	2,508	25	73	681	
Sind	151	134	87	205	465	150	147	68	82	6	316	73	75	141	71	75	138	50	48	60	5,238	4,093	5,970	3,987	3,206	4,394	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
R. M. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
G. I. P. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	161	150	95	223	567	191	188	88	103	6	377	73	102	164	71	102	161	50	58	79	5,288	8,082	8,478	4,012	3,279	5,075	

(5.)—Statement of additional Police collected for the protection of Person and Property at Fairs.

Division.	Number of Fairs or Places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or Assembly.	Estimated Number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Person or Property during such assembly.		Property.		Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Division.																
Poona (Alandi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	80	3	2	28	28	
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Division.																
Dhárwár (Yemnur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 80	...	...	3	1	41	16	* Shetsandis from adjoining villages.
Do. Guddaddapur	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	* 13	...	...	5	5	12	8	
Sind.																
Karáchi (Lál Shahabaz)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	...	70	9	6	66	6	
Haidarabad (9 villages)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	123	...	211	11	10	144	144	
Shikárpur (2 villages)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	17	...	138	2	...	22	22	
Upper Sind Frontier (4 villages)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	1,588	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	373	1,588	499	33	24	313	224	

(6.)—Statement of additional Police quartered as a Punitive measure for the protection of Person and Property.

District.	Number of Cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total Cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of Offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
		Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.				Rs.			
Ahmadabad—Vithalpur	...	2	5	770	From 1st January to 31st May 1882	...	
Gunjala							
Simej							
Kaira—Alarsa	*10	2	8	1,236	1 year from 12th November 1882 ...	...	*For misconduct of the villagers.
Bhadalpur	...	2	7	1,127	Do. do. do. ...	...	
Surat	1	27	83	17,750	Indefinite	...	
Thána—(25 villages in Shahpur Táluka).	†2	2	11	882	1 year from 5th July 1881 ...	...	†Harbouring dacoits.
Do. Wahal, Táluka Panvel ...	...	2	10	638	1 year from 10th June 1882 ...	...	
Sind.							
Karáchi—Jhempur	35	1	5	888	1 year	2	
Haidarabad—Laha...	...	1	2	403	1 year	...	
Upper Sind Frontier—Kashmor—Begari Bund.	57	...	3	243	1 year	2	
Total ...	105	39	134	23,937	.....	4	

B.—POLICE.

(7.)—*Statement showing Strength, Cost,*

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.								
	Commissioner of Police, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3).	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 12, and 14.	Average Pay of	
		Number of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of other Establishments.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Northern Division.																		
Ahmadabad	..	2	3	218	101	876	..	..	..	..	11,400	4,200	5,472	58,554	1,24,839	1,986	383·5	161
Kaira	..	1	1	135	35	550	..	..	..	..	10,800	2,521	3,626	32,240	63,640	1,207	343·21	115
Panch Mahâls	..	2	2	108	36	648	.	5	21	..	9,799	2,849	3,882	25,733	65,749	1,392	334·13	210
Broach	..	1	2	73	22	309	..	...	..	..	7,513	2,234	3,217	21,346	38,687	994	356·64	125
Surat	..	1	2	112	23	514	..	..	1	..	7,383	2,050	3,867	32,654	58,444	3,925	353·9	121
Thâna	..	2	2	143	..	673	..	...	..	..	8,957	3,011	4,610	37,049	66,697	2,174	..	104
Kolâba	..	1	1	56	..	288	..	..	..	..	8,900	2,214	2,998	15,172	29,395	808	..	121
Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	10	13	845	217	3,858	..	5	22	5,000	64,752	19,079	27,672	2,22,754	4,47,460	12,480	..	..
Central Division.																		
Ahmadnagar	..	1	2	106	26	487	..	2	13	..	8,583	2,400	4,624	33,164	56,076	1,929	360	134
Khándesh	..	3	3	255	83	1,328	..	..	..	..	17,930	5,087	5,190	65,459	1,51,530	3,534	357·4	129
Násik	..	1	2	116	29	581	..	..	...	..	9,554	2,391	5,016	34,876	65,748	2,933	354·9	134
Poona	..	1	2	177	25	891	..	..	50	..	9,200	2,400	6,958	46,961	1,01,716	2,231	358·25	129
Sátára	...	1	2	175	18	758	..	..	..	..	9,047	2,700	4,430	43,286	74,005	2,177	351·	97
Sholápur	..	1	1	90	15	421	..	..	..	..	6,374	2,178	2,340	23,004	47,376	1,140	360·	107
Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	8	12	919	196	4,466	..	2	63	4,035	60,688	18,056	28,567	2,46,650	4,96,461	13,955	..	..
Southern Division.																		
Belgaum	..	1	1	108	14	539	..	..	..	..	7,673	2,300	3,957	25,910	50,154	1,207	296·84	85
Dhárwár	..	1	2	111	25	594	..	..	..	..	9,600	2,400	4,630	29,763	61,507	2,470	331·1	89
Kaládgi	..	2	1	99	25	486	..	..	..	..	5,472	1,749	4,494	23,793	48,608	1,389	366·4	92
Kánara	..	1	2	104	..	555	..	..	..	..	7,771	2,140	4,002	27,672	57,112	2,491	..	129
Ratnágiri	..	1	2	112	..	622	..	..	..	..	6,364	2,286	1,422	30,244	58,297	1,920	..	84
Total ..	1	6	8	534	64	2,796	..	..	..	3,276	36,880	10,975	18,505	1,37,382	2,75,678	10,198	357·6	91
Sind.																		
Karáchi	..	2	5	185	160	867	..	13	146	..	14,405	2,803	7,461	61,360	1,47,237	3,632	257·03	104
Karáchi Frontier Police ..	...	..	..	10	40	50	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	3,852	13,934	285	210·073	119
Haidarabad	..	1	4	112	137	465	..	..	22	..	9,193	2,400	3,477	32,074	86,900	3,000	276·81	87
Thar and Párkar	..	..	1	85	310	168	..	1	3	..	..	..	6,924	30,204	1,03,512	300	275·26	98
Shikárpur	..	1	5	154	165	766	..	9	63	..	4,200	1,694	6,599	50,440	1,11,698	3,316	242·97	89
Upper Sind Frontier	..	1	1	17	65	95	..	14	51	..	3,600	1,040	1,558	5,702	19,226	600	177·21	85
Total ..	1	5	16	563	877	2,411	...	37	285	..	32,607	7,937	26,319	1,83,722	4,82,597	11,253	143·965	96·05
Railway.																		
G. I. P. Railway	..	1	4	78	..	448	..	83	448	..	13,200	..	..	31,666	88,548	2,450	..	137
B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	1	3	48	..	378	..	52	378	..	9,479	2,400	1,920	15,748	47,413	1,307	..	124
W. R. S. Railway	..	..	1	8	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	2,416	5,088	300	..	90
Total ..	..	2	8	134	..	879	..	135	826	..	22,679	2,400	2,280	49,830	1,03,049	4,057	..	..
Grand Total ..	4	31	57	2,995	1,354	14,410	.	179	1,196	12,311	2,17,606	58,447	103,343	8,40,338	18,05,235	51,922	..	..
Total for 1881 ..	3	28	57	2,997	1,354	14,460	..	181	1,225	12,340	2,13,936	55,366	92,238	8,57,328	17,96,905	47,329	..	..

—continued.

Distribution, and Employment of Police.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In Districts. Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries. Officers.	Men.	On other Duties. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men). To Area. Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	To Population. Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																
2,440	2,08,885	2,08,885	..	4	18	14	73	123	580	382	4	3,821	856,324	3·18	3·17	200 to 1 square mile.	714	535	178
7,065	1,21,714	1,21,714	..	2	8	19	87	105	415	85	..	1,609	804,800	2·23	2·53	50 to 1 square mile.	1,116	1,082	1,364
6,975	1,16,379	1,13,508	2,871	21	138	14	126	71	394	30	..	1,613	255,479	2·09	2·17	24 to 1 square mile.	331	310	858
1,730	75,721	75,721	..	1	8	7	37	48	205	100	..	1,453	326,930	3·57	4·17	45 to 1 square mile.	803	859	641
4,064	1,12,987	1,12,867	120	..	..	8	50	106	350	137	..	1,662	614,198	2·5	3·0	19·2	940	912	1,000
6,649	1,29,147	1,29,147	..	1	3	13	94	131	576	..	..	4,242	908,548	5·18	8·96	8 to 1 square mile	1,110	1,160	777
3,080	62,567	60,851	1,716	1	6	9	53	47	229	..	..	1,496	381,646	4·32	4·74	0·35	1,103	1,096	1,164
..	5,000	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	....	....	..	..
43,303	8,32,490	8,27,693	4,797	30	181	84	520	631	2,749	734	4	15,896	4,147,928	3·22	..	....	839	..	..
2,338	1,16,665	1,14,637	2,028	3	17	13	78	79	337	79	15	6,666	751,228	1 to 10·72	11·61	9·61	1 to 1207·76	129·90	739
12,753	2,69,392	2,69,392	..	12	76	43	326	203	1,009	..	..	9,944	1,237,231	1 to 5·94	..	....	1 to 739·97	..	..
14,086	1,36,604	1,36,604	..	1	3	11	68	95	477	51	22	5,940	781,206	1 to 8·15	..	....	1 to 1071·61	1042·49 P. Pop.	1458·73 P. Pop.
27,256	1,89,022	1,84,822	4,800	..	..	12	79	103	509	239	153	5,348	900,621	1 to 4·88	1 to 6	P. s. m. 60 to 1	1 to 821·73	1 to 948	1 to 375
15,563	1,51,208	1,50,848	360	3	26	12	64	143	609	96	..	4,988	1,062,350	1 to 5·23	1 to 5·3	P. s. m. 8 to 1	1 to 1113·57	1·1022	1 to 1390
8,943	91,355	91,355	..	4	22	10	75	66	276	55	19	4,521	582 487	1 to 8·56	..	. ..	1 to 1103·19	....	..
..	4,035	4,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..
90,499	9,58,831	9,51,693	7,138	23	144	101	690	689	3,217	520	209	37,407	5,315,123	1 to 6·68	..	...	1 to 948·96	....	..
6,684	98,615	98,615	..	1	10	6	40	92	440	53	20	4,656·8	864,014	1 to 7·03	1 to 7·6	4 to 1	1 to 1,303	1 to 1,517	1 to 352
11,252	1,21,622	1,21,622	..	1	3	11	66	93	482	76	..	4,534·7	882,907	1 to 6·2	1 to 6·7	8 to 1	1 to 1,205	1 to 1,297	1 to 731
5,600	91,096	91,096	..	3	13	10	58	87	440	..	..	5,757·3	638,493	1 to 9·3	1 to 9·0	....	1 to 1,037	1 to 1,330	1 to 1294
10,938	1,11,926	1,11,926	..	1	8	3	90	88	402	69	..	3,910·7	421,840	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·36	2 to 1	1 to 636	1 to 561	1 to 955
7,096	1,07,629	1,07,629	..	2	7	10	76	94	489	58	..	3,922·1	997,090	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·0	9 to 1	1 to 1,353	1 to 1,373	1 to 148
41,370	5,30,888	5,30,888	..	8	41	40	330	454	2,253	256	20	22,781·6	3,804,344	1 to 7·0	1 to 6·9	6 to 1	1 to 1,116	1 to 1,215	1 to 69
12,308	2,50,291	2,32,272	18,019	3	32	14	118	145	773	218	78	14,115	478,688	1 to 9·56	10·13	33	1 to 324·31	281·52	66·36
97	19,468	19,468	..	..	..	..	..	10	90	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..
12,490	1,49,674	1,47,702	1,972	4	39	14	93	88	362	122	18	9,029	754,624	1 to 12·20	15·17	10	1 to 1,019·76	1,181·84	348·95
4,100	1,45,040	1,45,024	460	18	130	8	151	60	197	4	..	12,729	203,344	1 to 22·41	22·41	....	1 to 357·99	357·99	..
23,125	2,00,972	1,92,852	8,120	4	41	13	108	126	685	185	..	10,000	852,986	1 to 8·59	1 to 7·54	7·58	1 to 732·82	681·06	547·65
9,247	33,109	33,109	..	...	3	1	19	14	109	32	65	2,139	124,181	1 to 8·95	14·97	19·6	1 to 511·04	780·22	112·74
62,442	7,98,554	7,70,427	28,571	29	245	50	489	443	2,216	561	156	48,012	2,413,823	1 to 11.45	..	....	1 to 575·95	....	..
13,173	1,16,042	34,814	81,228	..	..	..	..	83	448	..	..	.. ..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..
8,169	86,436	..	86,436	..	..	..	67	51	311	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..
660	8,824	8,824	..	..	..	..	7	9	46	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..
27,097	2,11,302	43,638	1,67,664	..	..	..	74	143	805	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..
2,54,421	33,32,025	31,24,339	2,08,130	90	611	275	2,103	2,360	11,240	2,071	389	1,24,096	15,681,218	..	..	....	....	....	..
2,15,029	32,90,751	30,25,552	2,65,581	93	659	311	2,218	2,283	11,112	2,152	361	1,24,489	15,579,373	..	..	....	....	....	..

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(8.)—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force.

District.	Total Sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Remarks.
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.																											
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Northern Division.																																				
Ahmadabad	221	977	433	765	..	..	27	35	338	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	103	..	214	462	..	165	143	642	405	19	2	45	27	27	4	11	36·0	0·9	
Kaira	136	585	293	428	..	2	23	53	88	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	7	45	24	64	128	54	388	46	344	264	11	1	39	25	..	1	15	21·8	2·07	
Panch Mahâls	110	684	550	244	..	..	29	54	136	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	13	177	19	54	96	19	227	80	365	318	11	8	15	29	..	3	5	100·0	0·65	
Broach	75	331	176	230	..	..	10	17	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	28	14	43	129	12	91	28	190	183	5	1	6	10	2	..	2	24·63	0·49	
Surat	114	537	245	406	..	..	8	18	117	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	4	38	82	220	19	207	47	268	336	8	3	14	8	4	..	6	69·2	0·9	
Thâna	143	673	393	425	..	2	11	23	77	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	5	..	72	109	..	60	90	455	256	3	2	13	13	31	..	12	30·9	1·5	
Kolâba	57	288	130	215	..	1	6	15	32	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	2	16	12	36	80	..	20	35	201	108	11	5	3	7	2	..	2	1·17	0·5	
Total ..	858	4,075	2,220	2,713	..	5	114	215	843	..	12	1	1	..	6	3	30	378	107	565	1,224	104	1,158	469	2,465	1,870	68	22	135	119	66	8	53	40·1	1·07	
Central Division.																																				
Ahmadnagar	108	513	235	62	324	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	100	12	63	205	..	..	19	247	355	43	2	3	4	..	..	6	24·6	1·01	
Khândesh	258	1,411	787	882	..	..	15	43	103	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	5	70	..	147	327	..	128	67	623	967	14	..	13	15	..	1	25	3·1	1·49	
Nâsik	118	610	262	466	..	1	11	13	113	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	..	88	194	..	126	53	296	379	10	5	8	12	..	..	12	26·75	1·648	
Poona	179	916	509	..	586	1	9	15	97	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	89	19	87	132	..	..	49	521	521	8	4	7	10	12	..	12	27·	·1	
Sâtâra	177	776	597	332	24	1	4	11	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	2	107	201	30	97	17	318	618	5	2	1	5	..	..	5	9·02	·5	
Sholâpur	91	436	244	42	241	.	10	9	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	6	30	87	..	87	52	280	195	6	6	4	10	..	..	9	26·	·2	
Total ..	931	4,662	2,634	1,784	1,175	3	53	91	422	..	9	..	2	..	.	5	25	265	39	522	1,146	30	438	257	2,285	3,035	86	19	36	56	12	1	69	19·1	1·05	
Southern Division.																																				
Belgaum	109	553	334	42	286	1	29	29	56	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	6	65	109	..	51	42	283	207	1	10	17	30	..	2	10	10·8	1·5	
Dhârwâr	113	619	367	42	323	..	18	23	160	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	10	5	3	78	168	20	201	30	319	368	1	7	27	18	1	..	3	22·6	0·4	
Kaládgi	100	511	394	51	166	..	25	33	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	..	36	65	14	104	55	373	181	1	12	5	25	..	..	8	28·6	1·3	
Kânara	106	555	380	22	99	3	7	15	38	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	59	190	2	77	28	288	340	..	4	3	10	10	..	14	10·0	1·11	
Ratnâgiri	114	622	358	27	351	..	..	6	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	38	..	90	276	24	346	43	243	450	19	5	7	..	2	..	8	15·9	1·6	
Total ..	542	2,860	1,833	184	1,385	4	79	106	453	..	10	..	..	..	2	4	27	63	9	328	808	60	839	198	1,506	1,636	22	38	59	83	13	2	43	17·6	1·26	
Sind.																																				
Karâchi	202	1,172	526	787	63	8	99	16	188	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	20	82	..	59	131	..	..	222	552	589	..	28	60	107	50	9	14	17·12	1·02	
Karâchi Frontier Police	18	90	100	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	3	5	..	..	10	80	10	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	1·	
Haidarâbad	116	624	410	221	169	..	16	26	120	..	5	..	..	..	1	2	13	22	11	18	52	..	..	51	310	191	1	11	23	15	..	2	15	57·57	2·64	
Thar and Pârkar ..	36	487	478	4	..	5	10	9	60	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	18	137	2	82	193	..	..	171	701	281	3	17	46	84	4	3	16	58·67	·85	
Shikârpur	136	994	525	641	..	4	80	59	103	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	7	10	2	..	30	163	43	..	2	10	13	5	..	5	..	2·06	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	33	211	77	160	6	..	13	10	38	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	615	3,574	2,114	1,813	178	17	221	120	511	..	27	..	2	..	3	2	67	364	16	220	483	2	..	590	2,166	1,369	8	78	195	238	69	17	65	28·8	1·5	
Railway.																																				
G. I. P. Railway ..	92	448	..	12	356	..	13	10	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	154	37	73	216	..	..	90	330	126	23	6	25	13	10	4	9	58·	2·	
B. B. & C. I. Railway	51	379	21	58	350	..	33	7	113	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	80	..	29	127	..	..	90	237	102	6	1	29	38	4	..	8	..	1·8	
Western Rajputâna State Railway	9	68	33	30	4	..	4	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	13	9	11	..	..	18	29	15	..	..	4	4	6	..	1	27·4	1·6	
Total ..	152	895	54	100	360	..	50	18	195	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	243	50	111	354	..	..	198	596	253	29	7	58	55	20	4	18	28·2	1·7	
Grand Total ..	3,098	16,066	11,225	7,294	3,097	29	517	550	2,424	..	62	1	5	..	11	14	192	1,313	320	1,746	4,012	196	2,435	1,772	9,013	7,163	213	164	484	532	180	32	248	29·6	1·2	

B.—POLICE—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Division.	Race.											Religion or Caste.																												Grand Total, Officers and Men.
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.				Officers.											Men																	
												Christians.	Muhámmadans.	Hindus.								Other Religions.	Christians.	Muhámmadans.	Hindus.								Other Religions.		
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.		Superintendents.			Assistant District Superintendents.						Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Marathas.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Parsis.	Jews.			Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Marathas.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Parsis.	Jews.	
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.																											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Northern Division ...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	823	3,970	10	285	56	22	...	...	196	24	78	161	9	2	4	1,295	175	163	...	1	940	468	254	657	...	14	4,814
Central Division ...	4	4	1	...	..	2	10	3	...	9	897	4,655	24	307	76	49	1	...	51	273	10	128	6	2	20	1,564	145	211	1	...	585	1555	84	490	2	1	5,585
Southern Division ...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	530	2,799	12	179	42	28	...	...	179	...	...	104	1	...	57	1,159	55	69	...	...	1,021	...	...	440	...	...	3,346
Sind	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	16	591	3,530	10	425	29	6	...	3	15	5	...	118	2	...	...	2,498	238	40	1	31	159	20	...	532	...	...	4,130
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48	378	1	21	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	1	112	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	3	1	430
Málwa-Rájputána Railway. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	53	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	26	...	8	...	...	3	2	11	3	...	...	62
G. I. P. Railway... ...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	76	448	8	33	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	2	153	44	22	...	...	...	...	...	221	1	6	531
Total ...	11	20	5	8	1	...	3	10	4	...	50	2,973	15,833	66	1,254	200	107	17	3	442	303	88	561	23	4	84	6,807	692	513	2	32	2,708	2045	349	2,569	6	22	18,898

(10.)—Statement showing the total Expenditure on Police Buildings during the year 1882.

Division.	Expenditure from Departmental Public Works Budget.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all kinds.	Division.	Expenditure from Departmental Public Works Budget.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all kinds.
	Rs.	Rs.	R. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division	.....	.....	.....	Brought forward ...	93,086	22,522	8 12 9
Central Divison	18,390	4,433	4 1 3	G. I. P. Railway...	...	.....	.....
Southern Division	43,396	9,336	15 8 0	B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	.....	.....
Sind	31,300	8,753	9 8 10	R. M. State Railway	...	.....	.....
Carried forward ...	93,086	22,522	8 12 9	Total ...	93,086	22,522	8 12 9

(11.)—Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police during the year 1882.

Division.	Total Strength of the Force at the commencement of the year.			Number of Men included in Column 1 discharged on reduction.			Number of Dismissals from all other causes.			Number of Resignations.			Percentge of Dismissals from other causes than reduction and of Resignations together on the whole strength of each Branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Northern Division	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Division	5,532	...	59	...	...	...	56	...	...	36	...	...	1·66	...	...
Southern Division	3,407	...	...	5	...	...	83	...	...	59	...	..	4·16	...	...
Sind	3,639	333	219	...	10	...	231	93	16	151	31	13	10·49	37.23	13·24
G. I. P. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
R. M. S. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,578	333	278	5	10	...	370	93	16	246	31	13	4·89	37·23	10·43

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1.)—(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1882, with the cost of Tribunals.

Judicial Divisions.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Totae Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
								Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
													Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																	Rs.	Rs.	
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil	74,902	13,691,181	..	11	103	7(a)	..	11(b)	8	112(c)	123,934	14,378	3,788	158	19,26,941	36,15,284	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan. (c) Includes 3 Small Cause Court Judges, 2 Registrars and 6 unpaid Officers. Besides these there are also 2 Cantonment Magistrates who exercise civil powers. (d) These are District Magistrates exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Includes one Small Cause Court Judge. Besides these there were also 14 other Officers in Sind who exercised civil powers.
		Criminal			..	17	159	..	..	17(d)	..	459(e)	50,174	..	2,886	..			
		Revenue			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil	50,537	2,669,302	..	5	14	1(f)	..	5	..	15(g)	23,695	957	257	23	3,02,780	5,72,028	
		Criminal			..	6	26	..	..	6(d)	..	138(e)	13,882	..	728	..			
		Revenue			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total ..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	211,685	15,335	7,659	181	22,29,721	41,87,312	

Statement showing the Number of Judicial Officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both European and Native, in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind and Panch Mahâls.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Remarks.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges.. ..	7	....	During a part of the year a Native gentleman acted as Judge of the High Court.
Sadar Court Judge in Sind	1	....	
District Judges .. (..	15	1	
Joint Judges	4	....	
Assistant Judges	3	1	
Small Cause Court Judges	1	3	
Sudordinate Judges, 1st Class	2 (a)	12	(a) 1 is an East Indian.
Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class	....	101 (b)	(b) Includes the Subordinate Judges in Sind.
Magistrate, 1st Class	86 (c)	50	(c) 3 of these are Eurasians.
Magistrate, 2nd Class	6 (d)	238	(d) 1 is an Eurasian.
Magistrae, 3rd.Class	4	235	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—*Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.*

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Cases returned as true.	Number of Cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons				
				Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	....	....	....	....	.....	..	.....	..
Offences relating to the Army and Navy .. .. Chap. VII.	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
Offences against the public tranquillity .. .. ,, VIII.	384	272	254	2,266	1,156	992	2	116
Offences by or relating to public servants .. .. ,, IX.	158	119	119	107	98	68	....	1
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants .. ,, X.	882	840	817	1,249	521	709	....	19
False evidence and offences against public justice .. ,, XI.	776	714	686	937	414	485	1	37
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps .. ,, XII.	137	92	87	121	61	58	....	2
Offences relating to weights and measures .. .. ,, XIII.	131	126	125	131	39	90	....	2
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals .. .. ,, XIV.	1,103	1,013	973	1,279	216	1,057	....	6
Offences relating to religion .. .. ,, XV.	33	28	22	34	8	24	....	2
Offences affecting the human body, Chap. XVI. — Offences affecting life	652	501	477	871	390	387	4	90
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	203	132	112	164	76	77	1	10
Hurt	23,229	15,578	14,683	33,195	23,135	9,646	4	410
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	672	364	283	577	404	158	....	15
Criminal force and assault	5,129	3,670	3,486	7,295	5,899	1,327	....	69
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	187	83	78	156	86	63	....	7
Rape	188	91	80	113	70	38	....	5
Unnatural offence	39	19	18	28	21	6	....	1
Offences against Property, Chap. XVII. — Theft	19,420	11,382	8,973	14,072	5,365	8,432	21	254
Extortion	168	123	109	192	126	61	....	5
Robbery and dacoity	577	290	255	832	475	284	2	71
Criminal misappropriation of property ..	746	604	564	930	535	371	2	22
Criminal breach of trust	1,612	670	607	753	505	219	2	27
Receiving of stolen property	1,251	1,047	985	1,929	949	921	1	58
Cheating	574	346	332	470	341	115	1	13
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	53	25	22	38	20	15	.....	3
Mischief	3,901	2,651	2,504	5,714	4,590	1,068	1	55
Criminal trespass	4,822	3,345	2,442	4,509	2,801	1,637	3	68
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks .. .. Chap. XVIII.	111	76	78	127	91	27	2	7
Criminal breach of contracts of service .. .. ,, XIX.	81	26	25	37	30	5	....	2
Offences relating to marriage .. .. .. ,, XX.	1,066	588	566	1,116	872	137	1	106
Defamation .. .. ,, XXI.	168	113	105	286	198	65	....	23
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance .. .. ,, XXII.	3,458	2,882	2,757	5,590	4,342	1,208	1	44
Offences under Special and Local Laws—								
Abkári Act V of 1878, Bombay	2,226	2,052	2,016	2,548	505	2,007	2	34
Arms Act XI of 1878, India	294	270	263	300	55	241	.....	4
Army Act of 1881	52	45	45	45	3	42	....	..
Attempts to commit offences under Chapter XXIII of the Indian Penal Code	2	2	2	3	1	2	....	..
Breaches of Contract, Act XIII of 1859, India	105	103	103	118	104	14	....	..
Boundary Marks, Act III of 1846, India	23	23	23	24	2	22	....	..
Cantonment Act III of 1867, Bombay	1,694	1,689	1,664	1,813	169	1,643	....	1
Cantonment Act III of 1880, India	17	17	17	17	....	17	....	..
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871, India	1,122	853	825	2,174	1,661	501	....	12
Code of Civil Procedure, Act X of 1877, India	42	41	40	46	16	30	....	..
Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, India	13	13	12	16	2	11	....	3
Coasting Vessels, Bombay, Act XIX of 1838, India	68	68	68	77	22	55	....	..
Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, India ..	19	17	15	19	12	5	....	2
District Police Act VII of 1867, Bombay	3,951	3,887	3,701	4,244	458	3,776	2	8
Forest Act VII of 1878, India	915	882	876	1,765	445	1,317	....	3
Gambling Act III of 1866, Bombay	76	74	71	430	125	278	....	27
Irrigation Act VII of 1879, Bombay	69	68	63	113	51	54	....	8
Jails Act II of 1874, Bombay	6	6	6	6	2	4	....	..
Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879, Bombay	179	172	173	232	71	160	....	1
Municipal Act VI of 1873, Bombay	7,114	6,931	6,893	7,432	761	6,611	2	58
Merchants' Shipping Act VII of 1880, India	6	6	6	10	1	9	....	..
Mails Carts' Act XVI of 1816	2	2	2	2	2	..	....	..
Mutiny Act XXV of 1857	2	2	2	2	....	2	....	..
Native Passengers' Ship Act VIII of 1876, India	12	11	11	12	....	11	....	1
Opium Act I of 1878, India	354	330	328	427	120	300	....	7
Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863, Bombay	213	214	209	283	39	204	....	..
Public Ferries Act II of 1868, Bombay	42	39	38	66	35	31	....	..
Post Office Act XIV of 1866, India	19	16	16	18	6	12	....	..
Ports Act XII of 1875, India	126	126	125	158	3	154	....	1
Pársi Marriage Act XV of 1865, India	1	1	1	2	....	2	....	..
Railway Act IV of 1879, India	182	177	174	249	30	214	....	5
Registration Act III of 1877, India	5	5	5	7	1	6	....	..
Registration of Boats Act I 1863, Bombay	15	15	14	15	3	12	....	..
Sale of Poisons Act VIII of 1866, Bombay	17	17	17	18	5	13	....	..
Stamp Act I of 1879, India	115	115	114	172	32	138	....	2
Salt Act VII of 1878, Bombay	581	562	557	751	131	608	2	10
Transport of Salt by Sea, Act XVI of 1879, India	8	8	8	8	....	8	....	..
Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, India	11	10	11	35	16	19	....	..
Telegraph Act I of 1876, India	1	1	1	3	1	2	....	..
Village Police Act VIII of 1867, Bombay	2,170	2,180	2,173	2,917	962	1,951	....	4
Vaccination (Karáchi) Act IV of 1879, Bombay	18	18	18	18	2	16	....	..
Total ..	93,798	68,873	63,331	111,7 3	59,688	50,237	57	1,741

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during 1882.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total Number of Cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of Persons concerned.	Number of Persons discharged.	Number of Persons convicted or bound by an order to give security.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209	107	154	63	91	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI. ...	33	39	3	36	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	174	227	26	201	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414	16	17	10	7	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	39	41	6	35	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII. to prevent breach of the peace	98	210	23	187	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII.	424	610	190	419	1 pending.
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX.	48	124	34	87	3 do.
9. Possession, Chapter XL.	16	27	13	11	3 do.
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI.	409	447	332	115	
Total ...	1,364	1,896	700	1,189	7 do.

(4.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	3,000	.....	978	1,366	652	.....	4	2,219	1·13	4,194	The figures in column 2 do not include the figures in column 7 to prevent their being shown twice over.
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 42	157	.....	69	38	47	.....	3	82	2·99	319	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,189	.....	592	2,474	31	2	92	2,696	1·31	4,120	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	101,810	45	56,801	36,942	6,541	2,023	1,481	56,975	5·29	217,754	
Benches of Magistrates ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code	1,363	6	346	983	...	7	28	873	33·15	6,059	
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	492	2	192	151	138	51	9	340	9·17	1,202	
Courts of Sessions ...	1,570	4	694	769	...	75	103	784	17·70	6,889	
Superior Courts	142	.....	16	105	...	.....	21	87	16·09	266	
Total ...	111,723	57	59,688	42,828	7,409	2,158	1,741	64,056	5·54	240,803	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Punishment inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment.														Remarks.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of Property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	471	..	1,547	..	..	..	1,547	..	..	..	..	..	1,073	1,066	..	471	..	..	..	..	..	
Subordinate Magistrates—																										
Special Magistrates under Section 42	..	..	..	17	..	..	72	..	1	..	61	11	..	..	..	..	368	341	1	2	15	..	..	..	..	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	55	1	..	2,465	..	..	..	2,432	30	2	1	..	..	4,192	3,721	41	13	38	5	..	..	..	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ..	..	..	..	10,844	821	..	34,339	770	587	197	28,671	5,137	357	169	5	..	3,04,919	2,60,098	18,106	3,281	7,594	921	5	..	6	Columns 5 and 6 do not include 136 persons shown in column 11.
Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	974	8	..	262	64	28	4	12	137	84	29	..	..	20,077	7,001	712	4	150	827	5	..	6	Do. 4 persons shown in column 11.
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	..	..	88	6	..	230	4	7	2	175	24	11	20	..	..	7,977	6,658	300	14	43	22	10	..	1	
Courts of Sessions	..	130	...	566	17	..	104	6	..	..	6	19	51	25	1	2	24,253	8,217	1,400	6	88	153	315	21	4	
Superior Courts	60	17	1	16	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2,000	..	..	..	10	4	11	..	..	
Total ..	60	147	1	12,555	1,333	..	39,021	844	573	203	32,904	5,358	505	244	8	2	3,61,859	2,87,162	20,560	3,791	7,988	1,932	346	21	17	Do. 140 persons shown in column 11.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(6.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	2,324	...	181	1,093	70	364	563	8	9	...	36	5·29
„ Courts of Sessions	936	3	273	371	11	66	172	...	2	...	38	13·72
„ Superior Courts, By persons convicted ...	471	1	143	164	3	72	33	...	...	...	55	25·4
„ Superior Courts, By Government from judgments of acquittal ...	12	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	35·4
Total ...	3,743	4	606	1,629	84	502	768	8	13	...	129	19·95
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	472	...	21	394	1	1	2	...	4	19	30	20·93
„ Courts of Sessions	246	...	60	155	...	1	3	2	3	18	4	19·12
„ Superior Courts	1,284	...	105	503	44	125	253	27	69	...	158	22·55
Total ...	2,002	...	186	1,052	45	127	258	29	76	37	192	20·86
Grand Total ...	5,745	4	792	2,681	129	629	1,026	37	89	37	321	20·40

(7.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of Persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, Criminal Procedure Code. Jurors ..	5	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, punishment awardable is death, transportation for life or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards, and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above said offences, were tried by jury in the Poona District.
Courts of Sessions .. Jurors ..	5	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Courts except in the District of Poona.
Courts of Sessions .. Assessors.	2	..	(a)628	..	..	..	..	..	417(b)	53(b)	140(b)	(a) Excludes the following cases:— 8 cases in which the opinions of the Assessors were not taken. 42 cases in which the accused pleaded guilty. 8 cases withdrawn.
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Jurors ..	9	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Excludes the following cases:— 24 cases in which the opinions of the Assessors were not taken. 45 cases in which the accused pleaded guilty. 8 cases withdrawn.
Total ..	..	73(c)	628	73	..	..	..	..	422	62	146	(c) Does not include 2 Pársi matrimonial cases tried with the aid of Delegates.

D.—PRISONS.

(1.)—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8								9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1881.		Imprisoned during the year 1882.		Total.		Received from other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Received from other Jails. B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.		Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Transferred to other Jails. B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		Released during the year. A. On appeal.		Released during the year. B. On expiry of sentence.		Released during the year. C. Under Remission Rules.		Released during the year. D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness.		Released during the year. D. By order of Government. (b) On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1882.			Daily Average Number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central and District Jails	8,416	412	12,607	1,035	21,023	1,447	3,220	40	123	5	24,366	1,492	25,858	3,266	43	89	3	362	22	12,497	1,012	264	..	3	..	10	1	90	8	3	1	24	..	62	5	276	8	7,420	389	7,809	7,970	408	8,378
Subordinate Jails ..	275	9	3,503	288	3,778	297	16	..	..	..	3,794	297	4,091	..	..	..	..	56	4	3,445	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	280	9	289	291	20	311
Total ..	8,691	421	16,110	1,323	24,801	1,744	3,236	40	123	5	28,160	1,789	29,949	3,266	43	89	3	418	26	15,942	1,296	264	..	3	..	10	1	90	8	3	1	30	..	62	5	283	8	7,700	398	8,098	8,261	428	8,689
Total for 1881 ..	9,942	484	16,663	1,362	26,605	1,846	1,698	60	218	18	28,521	1,924	30,445	1,731	57	189	22	374	13	16,700	1,308	206	6	4	1	24	1	126	9	5	..	35	..	48	4	388	22	8,691	421	9,112	9,291	443	9,734

(2.)—Statement showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on 31st December 1882.

1	2														3								4																5		
Years.	Religion. A. Christians. a. Europeans.		A. Christians. b. Eurasians.		A. Christians. c. Natives.		B. Muhámmadans.		C. Hindus.		D. Buddhists and Jains.		E. All other Classes.		Age. A. Under 16.		B. 16 to 40.		C. 40 to 60.		D. Above 60.		Previous Occupation. Males. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional Persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, & engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															M.	F.	Total
1882	34	..	3	..	70	2	2,804	62	4,416	322	71	3	22	..	117	7	6,226	301	997	79	80	2	438	144	739	4,045	546	1,097	411	228	15	129	17	7,420	389	7,809
1881	21	..	3	..	69	3	3,422	69	4,790	337	77	3	34	..	134	8	7,034	314	1,109	88	139	2	448	89	869	4,654	586	1,105	665	250	11	137	14	8,416	412	8,828

(3.)—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st December 1882 according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.

1	2																				3		
Years.	Classes according to Length of Sentence. A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas. For Life.		I. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas. For a Term.		J. Sentenced to Death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1882	217	17	420	41	857	58	1,108	50	1,540	49	1,647	90	732	32	118	3	326	29	437	17	18*	3	7,420	389	7,809
1881	162	17	444	27	951	69	1,299	51	1,931	71	1,989	92	807	34	117	6	288	28	412	17	16	...	8,416	412	8,828

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D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st day of December 1881 who had been previously convicted.

1	2			3									4			5					
				Number previously convicted.												Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
Years.	Number of Convicts on the last day of previous year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio of Column 3 D to Column 2.			Number in Prison on the 1st day of the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1881	8,416	412	8,828	861	20	350	8	381	3	1,592	31	1,623	18·9	7·5	18·4	134	8	142	40	3	43
1880	9,596	467	10,063	921	20	298	9	342	4	1,561	33	1,594	16·3	7·1	15·8	182	9	191	49	1	50

(4a.)—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails during the year 1882 who had been previously convicted.

1	2			3									4			5					
				Number previously convicted.												Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
Years.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio of Column 3 D to Column 2.			Number imprisoned.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
1882	12,607	1,035	13,642	1,263	48	399	18	308	24	1,970	90	2,060	15·6	8·7	15·1	214	29	17	1		
1881	12,787	1,047	13,834	1,250	49	330	12	264	17	1,844	78	1,922	14·4	7·4	13·9	265	44	40	2		

(5.)—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882, excluding the Cost of Building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs.

1	2			3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
	Average Number of Prisoners.			Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Years.	Convicts	Under Trial.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Cost per Head of Average Number Sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head per Average Strength.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Central and District Jails	8,[illegible]	140	8,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	63,751	7 7 9	11,183	1 10 8	63 9 7	22,230	2 9 9	43,010	5 2 6	5,67,914	65 8 0
Subordinate Jails	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,161	3 11 11	..	..	..	466	1 7 6	1,910	6 4 3	20,001	64 5 0
Total	[illegible]	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,696	2 9 1	45,859	5 3 1	5,87,915	65 7 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,084	2 10 2	41,058	5 4 2	5,11,051	65 1 10

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(6.)—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7		
					Average Number Employed on Working Days.												Ratio per Cent. on Column 4 of those employed on working days as		
					A.	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K.	L.			
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.						
Years.	Average Number not sentenced to Labour.	Average Number under Sentence of Labour on working days.	Average Number Sick.	Average Number Convalescent and Infirm.	On Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for use in Jails, *i. e.*, Wheat-grinding, Manufacture of Prison Clothing, &c.	Jail Repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.
1882	87	8,291	219	311	250	261	706	564	713	218	139	49	..	..	2,695	2,166	3·1	8·5	32·5
1881	89	9,321	308	357	195	306	796	744	910	395	48	27	..	..	3,081	2,154	3·3	8·5	33·0

(7.)—Statement showing the Results of the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2	3								4								5			6		
		Debits.								Credits.								A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Years.	Average Number sentenced to Labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1881.	Manufactured Articles at the end of 1881.	Raw Materials at the end of 1881.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1882.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1881.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1881.	Amount drawn from Treasury during 1882.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1882.	Manufactured Articles at the end of 1882.	Raw Materials at the end of 1882.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1881.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1882.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1882.	Amount paid into the Treasury by Cash and Invoice during 1882.	Total.	Excess of Credits or Profits.	Average Profit per head of Number sentenced to Labour.	Excess of Debits or Loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G, or Cash Profit.	Average Cash Profit per head of Number sentenced to Labour.	Excess of 4 G over 5 G, or Cash Loss.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.						
1882	8,602	1,348	25,576	15,087	8,550	27,745	28,074	1,45,809	2,52,189	855	20,494	15,597	8,009	22,227	27,294	3,73,490	4,67,966	2,15,777	25	..	2,27,681	26	..
1881	9,645	857	31,956	14,732	7,941	35,182	30,134	1,56,993	2,77,795	1,348	25,576	15,087	11,680	27,745	28,074	3,60,714	4,70,224	1,92,429	20	..	2,03,721	21	..

(8.)—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Years.	Cost of Maintenance.	Excess of Payments over Drawings from Treasury, Col. 6 A of Statement No. 7.	Excess of Drawings over Payments, Col. 6 C of Statement No. 7.	Net Cost to Government.	Net Cost per Head of all Convicts.	Net Cost per Head of Convicts sentenced to Labour.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central and District Jails	5,57,914	2,24,388	... ..	3,33,526	39	40	
Subordinate Jails	20,001	3,293	.....	16,708	54	54	
Total ...	5,77,915	2,27,681	.....	3,50,234	40	41	
Total for 1881 ...	6,11,577	2,03,721	.. ...	4,07,856	42	42	

D.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11													
																												Ratio per Cent. of Average Strength.													
																												A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Years.	Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jail devoted to Convicts and under-trials respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average Daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.			Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from Fever.			Deaths from Bowel Complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
882..	9,183	649	9,832	8,102	416	8,518	10,246	486	10,732	6,769	268	7,037	212·8	9·8	222·6	280	8	288	52	..	52	56	1	57	7	..	7	83·5	64·4	82·6	2·6	2·4	2·6	0·09	..	0·08	3·4	1·9	3·3	3·5	1·9	3·4
1881..	9,167	655	9,822	9,091	431	9,522	10,957	515	11,472	7,073	298	7,371	296·4	13·4	309·8	385	21	406	53	..	53	94	9	103	27	4	31	77·8	69·1	77·4	3·3	3·1	3·3	0·3	0·9	0·3	3·9	3·9	3·9	4·2	4·9	4·2

(10.)—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14								15		
																									Hospital.								Cost.		
																									A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.
Years.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.		Average Daily Number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December.		Capacity of Barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average Number of Prisoners above Capacity.		Average Number of Prisoners below Capacity.		Admission.		Daily Average Sick		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Strength.		Total Charges.		Average Cost per Prisoner.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1882...	173	9	2,430	225	2,603	234	168	13	2,397	219	..	...	...	...	1	...	205	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,566 10 4		47 5 3	
1881	130	8	2,240	226	2,370	234	144	13	2,193	225	...	...	...	...	4	...	173	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,423 11 3		53 10 6	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Title and other Suits.																						Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent of houses and property other than land.	Moveable property for value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distr-int.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Pottahs or Kabuláyats.	For recovery of possession or removal of obstruction under Bombay Act III of 1876.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865, (also Hindu Wills' Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Courts in the Interior.																																				
I.—Civil Courts.																																				
Unpaid Tribunals	440	26	107	6	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	633	
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)1,929	(a) No detail given, as these were suits instituted under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the Districts of Poona, Sholápur, Ahmadnagar and Sátára.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	71,272	5,387	16,335	1,190	2,644	269	209	1,227	1,144	466	3,181	13	1	37	761	8,682	9,092	310	144	2,314	131	176	4	18	6	123	325	1	8	4	..	2	..	641	1,26,117	
Small Cause Courts ..	6,797	922	2,451	582	2,896	172	36	527	55	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14,539	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	62	4	7	4	4	2	3	4	6	12	..	2	..	4	..	..	23	11	..	4	10	12	1	3	1	12	3	..	..	33	..	10	..	18	255	
Chief Courts of Districts																																			
Total ..	78,571	6,339	18,900	1,782	5,546	445	248	1,759	1,205	574	3,182	15	1	41	766	8,682	9,156	321	144	2,818	141	188	5	21	7	135	328	1	8	37	..	12	..	666	1,43,473 (b)	(b) The total of columns 2 to 35 does not agree with column 36, the difference being 1,929, details of which have not been given as stated above.
II.—Revenue Courts.																																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted from this year's Report.
Other Subordinate Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																																				
Presidency Small Cause Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Courts	110	9	56	58	30	9	5	3	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	15	10	20	4	30	4	6	2	3	8	3	2	16	1	6	11	19	493	
Total ..	110	9	56	58	30	9	5	3	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	15	10	20	4	30	4	6	2	3	8	3	2	16	1	6	11	19	493	
Grand Total ..	78,681	6,348	18,956	1,840	5,576	454	253	1,762	1,216	587	3,182	15	1	41	766	8,682	9,185	336	154	2,338	145	218	9	27	9	138	336	4	10	53	1	18	11	685	1,43,966	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Civil)—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	67	355	133	76	2	.....	...	...	.....	36,395	
Village Courts	1,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	13,671	56,822	23,930	19,577	1,823	840	63	38	9,353	1,19,85,720	
Small Cause Courts	3,107	6,980	2,298	2,154	.....	.....	...	...	.....	8,31,594	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ... / Chief Courts of Districts	7	35	28	52	28	42	11	9	43	8,91,580	
Total ...	18,781	64,192	26,389	21,859	1,853	882	74	47	9,396	1,37,45,289	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted from this year's Report.
Other Subordinate Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
Collectors' Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	4	13	224	56	68	129	76,64,173	This includes 1 suit of Admiralty, the value of which is Rs. 37,000 not shown in Statement 7.
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	4	13	224	56	68	129	76,64,173	
Grand Total ...	18,781	64,192	26,389	21,863	1,866	1,106	130	115	9,525	2,14,09,462	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of: Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without Trial.	Without Contest: Compromised.	Without Contest: Decreed on confession.	Without Contest: Decreed *ex parte*.	Without Contest: Dismissed *ex parte*.	On Reference to Arbitration: For Plaintiff.	On Reference to Arbitration: For Defendant.	With Contest: Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	With Contest: Judgment for Defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Suits: Contested.	Average Duration of Suits: Uncontested.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	1,027	...	6	130	70	411	16	...	...	100	38	256	102	586·86	119·04	
Village Courts	2,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	No details in columns 3 to 12 given of 1,971 suits disposed of by Village Officers under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	153,071	...	13,435	23,715	11,522	43,444	2,732	1,016	110	26,459	6,246	24,392	9,969	209·51	98·03	
Small Cause Courts	16,826	...	1,626	3,208	2,289	5,229	246	26	6	1,960	380	1,856	418	77·83	43·27	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ... / Chief Courts of Districts	462	...	30	62	17	30	4	17	1	75	42	184	106	383·73	183·18	
Total ...	173,564	...	15,097	27,115	13,898	49,114	2,998	1,059	117	28,594	6,706	26,895	10,595	203·30	91·76	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted from this year's Report.
Other Subordinate Courts... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Includes 1 equity suit and 7 suits restored to the Board of Causes for rehearing.
Superior Courts	(a)2,267	...	188	67	11	406	168	4	1	81	34	(b)1,307	1,126	306·8	24·4	(b) Includes— 18 suits referred to the Commissioner for taking Accounts. 4 suits referred to Arbitration. 1 suit put into stayed list. Besides the suits shown in columns 4 to 12 the following were also disposed of by the High Court:— 67 Pauper petitions for leave to sue and defend as a pauper. 7 petitions under the Indian Trustees' Act. 1 petition under the Indian Company's Act. 2 petitions under Act XXXIV. of 1858. 1 petition under the Special Relief Act of 1877. 7 miscellaneous petitions.
Total ...	2,267	...	188	67	11	406	168	4	1	81	34	1,307	1,126	306·8	24·4	
Grand Total ...	175,831	...	15,285	27,182	13,909	49,520	3,166	1,063	118	28,675	6,740	28,202	11,721	203·33	91·53	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

44 *(4.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.*

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Cases before the Courts.	Number of Cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without Trial.	Without Contest.				On Reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	4	...	175·33	309·00	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	13,393	...	2,075	479	509	1,081	467	3	1	4,313	2,092	2,373	643	128·91	87·00	
Small Cause Courts	2,360	...	153	25	70	1,681	110	4	...	135	80	102	18	62·47	15·58	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,614	...	141	38	4	1,012	143	1	...	403	308	564	233	141·67	78·88	
Chief Courts of Districts																
Total ...	18,378	...	2,369	542	583	3,774	721	8	1	4,853	2,484	3,043	894	128·33	61·51	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted from this year's Report.
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Original Total ...	18,378	...	2,369	542	583	3,774	721	8	1	4,853	2,484	3,043	894	128·33	61·51	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *Ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts... ... Chief Appellate Courts of Districts.	6,672	...	158	222	87	21	30	19	1,707	397	505	147	3,379	2,223	409·75	129	These include 332 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	
Total ...	6,672	...	158	222	87	21	30	19	1,707	397	505	147	3,379	2,223	409·75	129	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted from this year's Report.
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province — Appeals from original decrees	287 (*a*)	...	17	12	...	...	12	...	68	9	8	4	157	128	231·65	3	(*a*) Includes 1 reference from the Bombay Small Cause Court.
Chief Court of Province — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	1,133	...	182	25	12	1	4	3	279	23	61	32	511	350	2,415·35	24	Besides these, 6 petitions for leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* were also disposed of.
Total ...	1,420	...	199	37	12	1	16	3	347	32	69	36	668	478	2,037·62	27	
Grand Total ...	8,092	...	357	259	99	22	46	22	2,054	429	574	183	4,047	2,701	712·66	156	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *Ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average Duration of Appeals.	Objection under Section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	181	...	13	35	7	...	6	4	42	4	18	8	44	31	149·17	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	181	...	13	35	7	...	6	4	42	4	18	8	44	31	149·17	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collector's Appellate Courts ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted from this year's Report. Besides these the following miscellaneous matters were also disposed of :— 309 civil applications under extraordinary jurisdiction. 87 civil references, and also 1,910 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and Deputy Registrar.
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province, Appeals from original decrees ...	77	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	13	1	6	1	38	26	193·87	...	
Chief Court of Province, Appeals from appellate decrees ...	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	67·6	...	
Total ...	83	...	12	9	...	...	...	...	15	1	6	1	39	26	179·68	...	
Grand Total ...	264	...	25	44	7	...	6	4	57	5	24	9	83	57	156·54	...	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(7.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for execution of decrees before the Courts.	Application disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of Applications.											Remarks.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the Judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which Moveable property		On which Immoveable Property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act X. of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of Moveables.	Of Immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	1,518	..	97	101	968	352	162	2,542	150	13	4	12	16	24	1	5	..	9	..	..	102	
Village Courts	1,146	..	..	..	..	79	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No details given for 1,067 applications disposed of by Village Officers under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	235,277	..	27,341	41,164	124,585	42,187	13,025	22,17,301	1,35,479	1,700	3,299	2,474	4,363	6,629	1,015	5,079	88	2,881	43	84	24,611	
Small Cause Courts	29,996	..	2,798	4,584	17,223	5,391	2,246	1,07,360	39,370	255	857	226	768	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts .. .. / Chief Courts of Districts	423	..	107	52	125	139	81	37,494	3,822	18	57	5	13	7	..	12	..	10	1	..	109	
Superior Courts	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	268,360	..	30,343	45,901	142,901	48,148	15,514	23,64,697	1,78,821	1,986	4,217	2,717	5,165	6,660	1,016	5,096	88	2,900	45	84	24,822	
III.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals	....	..	..	..	..	...	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	The figures for Revenue Courts have been omitted from this year's Report.
Other Subordinate Courts ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	
District Courts	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																						
Presidency Small Cause Court ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	There are 2 consent orders to withdraw attachments, but there is nothing to show under what sections nor under what circumstances they were made.
Superior Courts	219	(a) 14	28	11	117	49	33	2,13,289	4,32,044	21	11	2	11	10	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	
Total ..	219	14	28	11	117	49	33	2,13,289	4,32,044	21	11	2	11	10	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	
Grand Total ..	268,579	14	30,371	45,912	143,018	48,197	15,547	25,77,986	6,10,865	2,007	4,228	2,719	5,176	6,670	1,016	5,097	88	2,907	46	84	24,822	(a) These were transferred to other provinces.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(8.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of Insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of Insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.						Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	589	86	55	111	187	6	...	144	77	11	31,641	1,365	5,241	4,059	
Chief Courts of Districts	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,85,000	1,45,000	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	591	87	55	112	187	6	...	144	82	11	2,16,641	1,46,365	5,241	4,059	

(9.)—(Civil)—Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer especially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors .	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	6	
Pársi District Matrimonial Court ... (Under Act XV of 1865.)	Delegates .	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court (Under Act XV of 1865.)	Delegates .	11	(2)	...	(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	20	2	20	2	...	...	...	...	5	9	6	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(10.)—Statement showing the Total Number of Cases received and disposed of by the Subordinate Courts in the Districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur under Chapter II of Act XVII of 1879, during the year 1882.

1882.	For Disposal.						Disposed of.							
		Instituted, re-admitted, or received by transfer during the year.									Contested.			
	Arrears.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Exceeding Rs. 500.	Total.	Plaint returned.	Dismissed.	Decided *ex parte*.	Admitted.	Awarded wholly.	Awarded in part.	Rejected.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	3,637	660	9,887	797	18	14,999	86	1,094	563	2,233	1,885	1,864	536	4,285
			11,362											

1882.	Disposed of—*continued.*								Special Particulars.							Suits on the File at the close of the year.
	Abated or dismissed.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Disposed of by arbitration.	By transfer to the				Total.	Disposed of by Bench.		In how many cases defendants personally examined under Section 7.	In how many cases past history of transactions investigated under Section 12.	In how many cases references to arbitration under Section 15.	In how many cases decree directs payment by instalment.		
				Special Judge.	Assistant or Special Judge.	Other Court.	Dormant File.		With Special Judge.	With Assistant or Special Judge.						
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30
	96	2,437	9	..	..	1	4	10,808* 25	..	1	7,158	1,561	5	2,845		4,166

* Removed from this return.

(11.)—Statement showing the Number of Suits and Darkhásts received and disposed of by Village Munsifs in each Táluka of the Districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur during the year 1882.

Tálukas.	Number of Village Munsifs.	Original Suits.					Darkhásts.				
		For Disposal.			Disposed of.	Balance remaining for disposal.	For Disposal.			Disposed of.	Balance remaining for disposal.
		Arrears.	Presented during the month.	Total.			Arrears.	Admitted on the File during the month	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Poona	23	62	325	387	338	49	25	159	184	166	18
Sátára	22	63	303	396	358	38	15	149	164	155	9
Ahmadnagar	28	110	889	999	917	82	68	577	645	604	41
Sholápur	19	44	352	396	358	38	23	130	153	142	11
Total ..	92	249	1,929	2,178	1,971	207	131	1,015	1,146	1,067	79

(12.)—Statement showing the Number of Applications presented before, and disposed of by Conciliators in each Táluka of the Districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur during the year 1882.

Names of Tálukas.	For Disposal.			Disposed of.								Balance remaining for disposal	Special Particulars.	
								Conciliation failed.						
	Arrears.	Presented during the year.	Total.	Withdrawn by applicant or compromised.	Struck off by Conciliator for default.	Disposed of by agreement forwarded to Court under Section 44.	Referred to arbitration and agreement forwarded to Court under Section 45.	By refusal or neglect of opposite party to attend.	By non-agreement of parties.	Total of two previous columns.	Total disposed of.		How many certificates under Section 40 granted during the year.	Fees realized during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Poona	1,729	15,949	17,678	1,725	3,875	2,576	11	5,977	1,697	7,674	15,861	1,817	6,778	2,820
Sátára	2,228	21,624	23,852	1,274	5,308	3,146	92	8,559	2,139	10 698	20,518	3,334	9,881	4,171
Ahmadnagar	1,677	14,410	16,087	976	3,310	2,329	8	5,796	1,987	7,783	14,406	1,681	7,681	2,919
Sholápur	1,677	9,403	11,080	975	1,967	1,710	2	3,613	1,395	5,008	9,662	1,418	4,878	2,008
Total ..	7,311	61,386	68,697	4,950	14,460	9,761	113	23,945	7,218	31,163	60,447	8,250	29,218	11,918

F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1882-83.

		Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Immoveable Property—Book I.																		Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.
			Compulsory.								Optional.										
			Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17 Clauses *b* & *c*.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All Leases (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* & *b*.	Leases for one year, or less (Section 18, Clause *c*) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17, Clause *d*.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *f*).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
										Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division.		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Ditto	ditto 2nd do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Ditto	ditto 3rd do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Bombay		3	23	1,095	659	650	...	536	2,963	25,039 12	28	4	393	23	13	4	4	469	1,168 0	2,17,25,927 2 8
Gujarát	Ahmadabad	8	63	1,822	2,005	348	5	249	4,492	10,657 4	287	266	113	205	...	...	...	871	362 0	23,99,359 3 1
	Broach	7	23	884	1,078	199	46	100	2,330	5,573 12	491	289	82	58	...	67	...	987	443 8	13,05,589 5 3
	Kaira	9	49	1,768	2,488	252	7	291	4,855	9,759 12	372	320	33	80	...	...	...	805	338 0	19,73,567 9 6
	Panch Mahâls	5	8	174	197	7	22	25	433	825 0	23	38	3	24	...	...	...	88	37 0	1,70,394 6 8
	Surat	9	30	1,447	965	73	92	400	3,007	6,284 8	330	171	7	347	...	...	4	859	395 12	15,31,548 10 4
Konkan	Kolâba	6	9	699	971	28	...	57	1,764	3,288 0	368	324	5	10	...	...	3	710	286 4	8,17,588 13 4
	Ratnágiri	11	14	710	1,643	131	106	225	2,829	5,344 4	528	445	47	37	...	...	...	1,057	390 4	12,20,558 14 10
	Thâna	14	31	1,483	1,360	78	31	327	3,310	5,999 4	887	537	23	122	...	9	5	1,583	668 12	13,71,722 13 5
Deccan	Ahmadnagar	12	24	475	289	23	13	81	905	1,590 4	279	104	11	41	...	...	1	436	164 0	3,73,431 7 9
	Khándesh	17	60	3,604	5,581	79	14	420	9,758	14,656 4	1,139	1,152	21	260	...	6	...	2,578	1,024 12	36,55,280 13 11
	Násik	13	43	1,238	1,704	81	204	408	3,678	5,586 0	483	547	26	100	...	3	2	1,161	471 0	11,27,649 15 4
	Poona	12	33	920	678	148	5	138	1,922	4,587 8	365	190	33	54	...	...	4	646	297 8	12,07,838 1 8
	Sátára	12	29	486	266	29	32	83	925	1,573 8	239	114	9	13	...	...	...	375	128 12	3,56,336 0 6
	Sholápur	8	33	459	303	79	...	108	982	1,857 12	201	72	16	31	...	...	...	320	118 0	4,49,962 3 6
Southern Marátha Country.	Belgaum	10	76	1,018	1,859	128	22	752	3,855	5,944 8	469	388	40	42	...	2	...	941	387 8	16,61,260 0 5
	Dharwár	12	41	1,226	947	218	25	890	3,347	4,657 12	704	224	29	27	...	...	...	984	367 8	10,22,022 0 5
	Kaládgi	9	30	524	465	69	2	154	1,242	1,766 8	402	117	17	25	...	...	...	561	203 8	4,02,632 6 0
North Kánara	Kánara	11	33	757	883	350	1,124	286	3,433	5,008 12	417	242	98	44	...	9	4	814	289 4	12,48,992 10 1
Settlement of Aden	Aden	2	1	40	22	10	...	9	82	415 0	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1 8	1,71,865 0 0
	Total	194	653	20,829	24,361	2,980	1,750	5,539	56,112	120,415 4	8,013	5,545	1,007	1,543	13	100	27	16,248	7,542 12	4,41,93,527 10 8
Sind	Office of Branch Inspector General of Registration	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Karachi	11	9	667	430	14	...	104	1,224	3,201 7	165	50	6	10	...	29	3	263	318 4	10,22,079 10 7
	Haidarabad	13	15	836	792	46	1	64	1,754	3,665 8	359	136	7	2	3	...	10	517	264 4	8,16,320 7 0
	Shikarpur	16	18	1,318	1,867	63	3	49	3,318	7,136 8	292	247	4	7	8	4	7	569	292 12	15,47,962 5 5
	Upper Sind Frontier	4	2	75	94	10	...	...	181	668 12	24	7	2	1	1	...	2	37	24 4	2,51,185 4 11
	Thar and Parkar	8	...	24	7	1	1	...	33	70 12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3 0	11,741 8 0
	Total	53	44	2,920	3,190	134	5	217	6,510	14,742 15	849	440	19	20	12	33	22	1,395	902 8	3,649,289 3 11
	Grand Total	247	697	23,749	27,551	3,114	1,755	5,756	62,622	135,158 3	8,862	5,985	1,026	1,563	25	133	49	17,643	8,445 4	47,842,816 14 7

F.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1882-83—continued.

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Moveable Property—Book IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written Authorities to Adopt, other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches and Applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total Expenditure.
		Instruments of Sale, &c., of Moveable Property (Clause *d*, Section 18.)	Obligations for the payment of Money (Section 18, Clause *f*).	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.									Total Ordinary Fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 27 and 28.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	12 1 8	25,516 3 7
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division.	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,325 2 1
Ditto ditto 2nd do.	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,932 2 0
Ditto ditto 3rd do.	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,637 7 8
Bombay	3	34	18	121	173	985 4	12	28	...	15	22	29	140	366	27,305 0	17,765 13 5	27,623 14 6
Gujarát ... ... Ahmadabad	8	40	26	68	134	302 0	...	130	...	...	1	14	19	179	11,841 4	6,830 9 3	9,447 2 5
Broach	7	38	4	22	64	79 8	1	24	...	4	3	6	14	64	6,192 12	3,776 15 5	7,087 2 8
Kaira	9	50	8	78	136	108 12	...	92	...	2	4	19	6	87	10,574 8	5,866 9 7	10,275 11 5
Panch Mahals	5	8	1	2	11	15 8	...	17	...	1	...	2	4	18	945 8	645 11 1	1,714 0 11
Surat	9	33	4	58	95	175 8	...	75	...	9	4	25	49	134	7,155 12	4,954 12 3	7,536 10 7
Konkan ... ... Kolába...	6	6	1	5	12	23 0	1	8	...	3	1	5	13	51	3,629 4	2,501 15 5	5,984 8 9
Ratnágiri	11	10	5	32	47	75 4	...	18	...	13	1	16	21	168	5,881 12	4,953 2 3	8,618 15 1
Thána...	14	26	11	81	118	276 4	...	15	...	11	5	18	20	125	7,004 4	6,029 13 5	9,755 5 4
Deccan ... ... Ahmadnagar	12	12	31	56	99	150 4	...	24	...	...	...	1	6	85	2,000 8	1,540 1 9	4,723 13 6
Khándesh	17	303	8	206	517	508 8	...	35	...	22	...	35	28	162	16,329 8	9,946 8 5	15,186 14 1
Násik	13	158	46	174	378	368 8	...	16	...	8	4	19	12	125	6,489 8	5,174 11 8	8,161 6 10
Poona	12	18	74	116	208	345 4	...	74	...	17	1	6	50	235	5,526 4	3,609 13 8	7,427 9 0
Sátára...	12	7	84	58	149	200 8	...	37	...	7	5	19	35	150	2,050 12	1,968 11 10	6,345 8 0
Sholápur	8	28	87	75	190	273 0	...	31	...	2	...	8	8	128	2,372 12	1,928 5 11	4,048 2 9
Southern Maratha Country ... Belgaum	10	29	24	79	132	213 0	...	20	...	2	1	12	9	125	6,625 0	3,838 5 4	7,872 2 1
Dhárwár	12	13	15	107	135	279 8	...	39	...	11	2	45	20	169	5,460 12	3,454 0 8	6,986 13 9
Kaládgi	9	3	8	54	65	161 8	...	14	...	2	...	2	2	43	2,187 8	1,275 3 7	4,261 3 4
North Kánara ... Kánara	11	52	197	464	713	1,817 4	...	11	...	6	1	9	41	201	7,159 4	5,461 8 6	9,342 4 7
Settlement of Aden, Aden	2	1	...	18	19	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	464 8	176 13 6	1,264 6 0
Total ...	194	869	652	1,874	3,395	6,406 4	14	708	...	135	55	290	505	2,617	1,37,196 4	91,711 12 7	2,00,074 10 11
Sind ... ... Office of Branch Inspector General of Registration ...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,892 13 8
Karáchi	11	12	30	25	67	163 14	...	4	...	1	...	3	22	63	3,700 3	2,099 14 6	4,528 4 3
Haidarabad	13	26	111	121	258	384 4	...	6	...	2	...	6	24	44	4,338 0	3,441 0 3	5,038 9 4
Shikárpur	16	34	62	45	141	222 8	...	10	...	2	...	9	30	111	7,691 12	4,995 2 0	7,586 0 9
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	3	24	10	37	83 8	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	7	776 8	344 4 6	1,154 15 10
Thar and Párkar	8	...	9	3	12	27 0	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	1	100 12	117 15 0	563 6 3
Total ...	53	75	236	204	515	881 2	...	20	...	6	1	24	85	226	16,607 3	10,998 4 3	22,764 2 1
Grand Total ...	247	944	888	2,078	3,910	7,287 6	14	728	...	141	56	314	590	2,843	1,53,803 7	1,02,710 0 10	2,22,838 13 0

G.—MILITARY.

(1.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1882-83.

	Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of Men.				
				In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	
																Rs.
European.	Cavalry	472	56	..	3	3	20	47	458	1	..	22	..	58	378	53,92,891
	Sappers	45	11	..	1	1	1	11	43	1	..	4	..	39	..	
	Artillery	2,645	531	..	21	21	101	328	2,726	19	84	109	..	358	2,259	
	Infantry	7,386	2,271	..	80	80	282	1,060	7,635	9	..	247	..	697	6,691	
Native.	Cavalry	3,701	611	..	45	45	121	627	3,519	8	..	56	99	433	2,931	71,79,390
	Sappers	501	24	..	5	5	19	1	500	1	..	9	10	58	423	
	Artillery	173	6	..	5	5	9	6	159	2	10	7	4	24	124	
	Infantry	22,068	4,022	..	291	291	701	3,768	21,330	26	..	224	420	2,070	18,616	
																1,25,72,281
Other Grants, effective services, as per detailed statement attached																1,66,54,973
Do. non-effective services (pensions, &c.) as per statement attached																14,32,107
Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1882-83 ..																3,06,59,361

(2.)—Statement showing the Actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1882-83 under the various Budget Grants.

Detail of Grant 3.—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Detail of Grant 3.—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
European Army.	Rs.	*Native Army.*	Rs.
Artillery	17,32,165	Artillery	1,05,176
Cavalry	3,08,833	Cavalry	19,28,513
Engineers (Sappers)	9,912	Sappers and Miners	2,43,947
Infantry	31,73,247	Infantry	46,70,271
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	10,433	Kit money	60,570
Staff Corps	69,611	Annual grant in aid of half mounting ...	72,068
General List, Cavalry	3,838	Hutting money	30,467
Do. Infantry	6,471	Marching batta	21,894
Unattached officers	3,825	Miscellaneous...	37,275
General officers unemployed	14,710		71,79,390
Colonel's allowances	25,390	Other Grants, effective services, as per detailed statement below	1,66,54,973
Bounty money...	2,853	Do. non-effective services (pensions, &c.,) as per detailed statement below ...	14,32,107
Hutting money	1,621		
Marching batta	2,714	Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1882-83	3,06,59,361
Miscellaneous	27,268		
	53,92,891		

Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1882-83.	Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1882-83.
Effective Services.	Rs.	*Non-effective Services.*	Rs.
Army and Garrison Staff	12,27,787	Rewards for military services	7,269
Administrative Staff	4,65,340	Retired officers	35,346
Commissariat establishments, supplies and services.	54,95,614	Military pensions	12,35,974
Remount do. do. do. ...	1,23,165	Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances.	37,750
Clothing do. do. do. ...	3,21,867	Superannuation pensions and gratuities ...	1,15,768
Barrack do. do. do. ...	2,46,591		
Administration of martial law	59,211		
Medical establishments, services and supplies ...	9,85,092		
Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	20,40,060		
Ecclesiastical	66,488		
Education	53,960		
Sea transport charges	2,76,195		
Miscellaneous services*	51,94,383		
Volunteer Corps	99,220		
	1,66,54,973		14,32,107

* Includes on account of Kabul Rs. 1,870-15-6, and on account of expedition to Egypt Rs. 38,12,723-11-10.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1.)—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of Culturable Land bearing Assessment in the Government Villages of the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency exclusive of four Districts in Sind, and contrasting the Area under each description of cultivation during the official years 1882-83 and 1881-82.

No.	Land Measure.	Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total Extent of Culturable Land bearing Assessment (Khálsa.)						Cultivated during 1882-83.						Cultivated during 1881-82.					
				Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Rice Lands.			Total Garden, Dry-crop and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Rice Lands.			Total of Garden, Dry-crop and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Rice Lands.			Total of Garden, Dry-crop and Rice Lands.
						Irrigated from Ponds and Water-courses.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain	Total.				Irrigated from Ponds and Water-courses.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.				Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fail of rain	Total.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Northern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Acres ..	Ahmadabad	Khálsa 447 / Tálukdári 314	9,915	555,993	22,710	17,754	40,464	606,372	9,058	465,594	16,664	19,181	35,785	510,437	9,284	472,114	19,033	16,326	35,359	516,757
2	,, ..	Kaira	563	376	712,623	10,193	15,011	25,204	738,203	376	712,623	10,193	15,011	25,204	738,203	376	705,877	10,193	15,011	25,204	731,457
3	,, ..	Panch Mahals	610	28,304	390,837	20,842	42,885	63,727	482,868	26,106	306,927	20,156	39,144	59,300	392,333	26,155	306,402	20,096	38,561	58,657	391,214
4	,, ...	Surat	813	5,166	296,559	154	13,761	13,915	315,640	4,470	161,596	151	11,981	12,133	178,200	4,588	162,254	156	11,819	11,975	178,817
5	,, ..	Broach	408	26,253	603,446	17,403	43,572	61,065	690,764	25,379	557,075	17,248	42,426	59,674	642,127	25,538	560,861	17,274	42,225	59,499	645,898
6	,, ..	Thána	2,114	13,536	469,096	1,872	4,084	6,056	489,588	12,208	438,638	1,800	3,534	5,333	456,180	12,269	442,534	1,800	3,727	5,527	460,330
7	,, ..	Kolába	985	9,827	714,662	..	355,065	355,065	*1,079,554	9,778	664,354	..	345,864	345,864	‡1,019,996	9,766	663,756	...	342,879	342,879	‖1,016,401
				3,268	337,433	..	142,332	142,332	†483,033	3,241	331,952	..	141,180	141,180	§476,372	3,240	332,198	..	141,205	141,205	¶476,643
		Total ..	6,254	96,645	4,081,549	73,363	634,464	707,828	4,886,022	90,616	3,638,759	66,152	618,321	684,473	4,413,848	91,216	3,645,996	68,752	611,753	680,305	4,417,517
		Central Division.																			
1	Acres ..	Násik	1,512	49,828	2,133,120	..	26,603	26,603	2,259,551	49,176	1,869,809	..	24,016	24,016	1,943,001	48,949	1,844,942	..	23,913	23,913	1,917,804
2	,, ..	Khándesh	3,224	32,774	3,433,019	..	..	..	3,465,793	31,929	2,837,497	..	..	..	2,869,426	31,869	2,830,041	..	..	..	2,861,910
3	,, ..	Ahmadnagar	1,222	51,354	2,465,083	..	4,019	4,019	2,520,456	51,225	2,245,391	..	3,940	3,940	2,300,556	51,212	2,222,980	..	3,933	3,933	2,278,125
4	,, ..	Poona	998	44,864	1,851,900	..	27,866	27,866	1,924,630	44,427	1,703,485	..	27,671	27,671	1,775,583	44,503	1,713,388	..	27,674	27,674	1,786,065
5	,, ..	Sholápur	663	63,107	2,119,307	..	2,901	2,901	2,185,315	62,629	1,840,750	..	2,856	2,856	1,906,235	62,381	1,807,861	..	2,854	2,854	1,873,096
6	,, ..	Sátára	960	43,411	1,368,190	..	14,942	14,942	1,426,543	43,392	1,325,948	..	14,914	14,914	1,384,254	43,463	1,328,388	..	14,895	14,895	1,386,746
		Total ..	8,579	285,338	13,420,619	..	76,331	76,331	13,782,288	282,778	11,822,880	..	73,397	73,397	12,179,055	282,377	11,748,100	..	73,269	73,269	12,103,746
		Southern Division.																			
1	Acres ..	Belgaum	894	7,888	1,115,322	9,288	47,024	56,312	1,179,522	7,862	1,014,882	9,286	44,269	53,555	1,076,299	7,861	1,011,361	9,233	44,365	53,598	1,072,820
2	,, ..	Dhárwár	1,280	7,220	1,552,328	60,875	31,793	92,668	1,652,216	6,963	1,409,175	56,713	30,160	86,873	1,503,011	6,944	1,413,689	56,398	30,910	87,308	1,507,941
3	,, ..	Kaládgi	1,010	9,659	2,157,550	907	2,742	3,649	2,170,859	9,416	1,805,179	895	2,608	3,503	1,818,097	9,368	1,747,002	907	2,539	3,446	1,759,816
4	,, ..	Kánara (Blank, as it has not been surveyed.)	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	,, ..	Ratnágiri	1,273	13,921	886,974	6,149	114,178	120,327	1,021,221	14,293	896,492	7,018	130,596	137,614	1,048,400	12,965	888,267	5,297	146,957	152,254	1,053,486
		Total ..	4,457	38,688	5,712,174	77,219	195,737	272,956	6,023,818	38,534	5,125,728	73,912	207,633	281,545	5,445,807	37,138	5,060,319	71,835	224,771	296,606	5,394,063
		Sind.																			
1	Acres ..	Upper Sind Frontier ..	139	5	243,290	4,754	..	4,754	248,049	5	184,308	4,421	..	4,421	188,735	6	151,312	5,636	..	5,636	156,954
		Grand Total ..	19,429	420,676	23,457,632	155,336	906,532	1,061,869	24,940,177	411,933	20,771,675	144,485	899,351	1,043,836	24,227,445	410,737	20,605,727	146,023	909,793	1,055,816	22,072,280

*This does not include 7,712 acres occupied by salt pans.
† Do. 1,554 do.
‡This does not include 7,243 acres occupied by salt pans.
§ Do. 1,540 do.
‖This does not include 7,301 acres occupied by salt pans.
¶ Do. 1,540 do.

A.—AGRICUL

(1a).—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of Culturable Land bearing Assessment in the Gover official year

No.	District.	1882-83									
		Kharif.									
		Kharif Lift.			Rice.			Other Flow.			
		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.
			Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Karáchi	38,554	42,130	73,877	2,370	1,617	152,015	1,606	1,775	8,802	42,59
2	Haidarabad	386,881	291,886	716,072	3,110	813	179,459	9,628	26,118	42,186	209,03
3	Shikárpur	43,295	9,456	71,411	8,829	7,031	252,078	93,547	58,532	300,934	145,71
4	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	10,870	...	...	39,290	...	...	2,910	205,54
	Total ...	468,730	343,472	872,230	14,309	9,461	622,842	104,781	86,425	354,832	793,39

No.	District.	1882-83—*continued.*								
		Barani.			Other kinds.			Total.		
		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.	
			Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Karáchi	49,565	8,167	94,065	114,696	7,088	172,918	200,805	65,584	794,65
2	Haidarabad	859	...	12,592	1,872,623	169	6,818	2,277,832	320,144	997,62
3	Shikárpur	...	...	26,733	927,712	136,545	50,216	1,115,155	260,959	88,86
4	Thar and Párkar ...	56,712	308,877	252,165	...	...	53	382,199	701,852	319,07
	Total ...	107,136	317,044	385,555	2,914,431	143,802	230,005	3,984,991	1,348,509	2,750,49

No.	District.	1882-83									
		Rabi.									
		Rabi Lift.			Sailabi.			Bosi.			
		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.
			Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.	
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Karáchi	44	143	3,223	2,619	1,928	68,927	...	...	179	2,66
2	Haidarabad	36	4	1,623	4,810	562	36,872	...	...	...	4,84
3	Shikárpur	69	58	6,381	45,254	57,767	93,609	1	114	11,803	45,92
4	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	2,933	...	...	14,438	...	...	...	116,94
	Total ...	149	205	14,160	52,683	60,257	213,846	1	114	11,982	169,82

In columns 13, 25, 28, 34, 46, 50, 61 and 67 the figures against Tha

TURE—*continued.*

ment Villages of four Districts of Sind and contrasting the Area under each description of Cultivation during the 1882-83 and 1881-82.

Total.		Rabi.											
		Rabi Lift.			Sailabi.			Bosi.			Total.		
Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.	
Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
45,522	231,694	53	102	3,188	2,957	4,676	89,430	4	29	344	3,014	4,807	92,961
318,818	937,716	61	7	1,334	5,239	1,108	38,656	32	43	510	5,332	1,157	40,501
75,020	624,423	69	52	12,232	41,703	49,337	145,230	...	4	9,776	41,772	49,393	167,237
258,581	53,070	...	...	1,997	...	...	12,338	...	...	...	119,854	134,189	14,335
497,941	1,849,903	183	161	18,751	49,899	55,121	285,654	36	76	10,630	169,972	189,546	315,034

1881-82.

KHARI'F.

Kharif Lift.			Rice.			Other Flow.			Total.		
Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.	
	Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
19,297	38,556	90,820	1,371	100	160,238	1,097	332	10,982	21,764	38,989	262,040
294,505	366,554	756,854	2,306	295	193,226	10,933	17,156	50,004	307,744	384,006	1,000,084
57,770	15,958	101,575	15,531	11,998	226,048	159,855	32,876	373,544	233,156	60,833	701,188
...	...	13,738	...	...	38,207	...	...	10,846	195,789	258,581	62,792
371,572	421,068	962,987	19,208	12,393	617,719	171,885	50,364	445,376	758,453	742,409	2,026,104

—*continued.*

Total.		Barani.			Other kinds.			Total.		
Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.	
Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,071	72,328	58,542	1,106	74,547	114,690	7,088	213,834	197,659	49,253	622,749
566	38,495	776	...	15,130	3,365,178	...	6,811	3,678,544	384,572	1,060,520
57,939	111,834	...	...	15,304	938,646	80,010	61,930	1,217,126	198,782	890,248
134,365	17,371	69,194	308,877	239,683	...	...	47	381,929	701,822	319,894
194,941	240,028	128,512	309,983	344,664	4,418,514	87,098	282,622	5,475,258	1,334,429	2,893,411

and Parkar do not show the land as "fallow" but "cnlturable".

A.—AGRICUL

(2.)—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products

District.	Class I—Cereals						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Paddy and Rice.	Maize.	Great Millet (Jowári).	Spiked Millet (Bájri).	Rági (Nágli or Náchni).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.							
Ahmadabad	198,916	18,637	93,596	2,285	216,785	154,629	2,342
Kaira	13,544	2,544	81,400	269	37,320	95,804	27,066
Panch Mahals	16,667	1,115	36,865	49,679	2,296	39,696	11,694
Broach	85,394	....	25,480	1	119,680	9,200	149
Surat	28,766	....	106,121	....	98,092	7,538	13,244
Thána	71	....	367,968	....	114	....	79,386
Kolába	....	....	149,345	....	....	....	66,099
Total	343,358	22,296	860,775	52,225	474,287	297,777	200,971
Central Division.							
Násik	202,578	....	39,523	1,776	54,256	751,088	144,154
Khándesh	259,480	1	58,401	4,019	411,507	582,768	28,006
Ahmadnagar	135,335	86	6,775	276	599,643	889,162	23,497
Poona	66,268	119	50,060	1,457	515,393	638,491	51,784
Sholápur	39,069	637	18,795	3,252	806,977	306,186	11
Sátára	29,592	1,180	18,461	9,123	309,501	409,317	42,674
Total	732,322	2,023	192,015	19,903	2,697,277	3,577,012	290,066
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	49,545	....	65,136	1,390	392,572	62,219	27,527
Dhárwár	114,129	....	81,782	1	454,696	3,036	22,652
Kaládgi	90,753	386	6,798	165	860,415	147,320	....
Kánara	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ratnágiri	....	....	151,078	....	....	....	234,748
Total	254,427	386	304,794	1,556	1,707,683	212,575	284,927
Sind.							
Karáchi	43,165	18,023	146,581	....	86,120	23,051	683
Haidarabad	35,702	1,502	86,146	....	80,463	190,166	14
Shikárpur	181,346	5,149	237,293	....	232,784	12,688	110
Thar and Párkar	7,187	....	39,290	....	3,289	241,612	....
Upper Sind Frontier	29,042	177	4,421	....	110,617	11,732	2
Total	296,442	24,148	513,731	....	513,223	478,749	809
Grand Total	1,626,544	49,353	1,871,315	73,684	5,392,470	4,366,113	836,753

District.	Class VI.	Class VII.—Sugar.		Class VIII.—Oil-seed.			Class IX.—Dyes.	
	Starches.	Cane.	Others.	Linseed.	Sesame (Til).	Other Oil-seeds.	Indigo.	Others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Northern Division.								
Ahmadabad	..	4,580	..	566	16,943	8,519	384	603
Kaira	..	1,579	..	....	3,681	2,175	292	2,242
Panch Mahals	..	560	..	....	23,999	1,135	..	7
Broach	..	268	..	....	11,443	2,189	853	1
Surat	..	7,669	..	....	2,827	41,640	..	319
Thána	..	1,648	..	....	17,458	4,853	..	..
Kolába	..	77	..	....	7,273	261	..	..
Total	..	16,381	..	566	83,624	60,772	1,529	3,202
Central Division.								
Násik	..	7,376	..	15,120	41,866	125,664	..	..
Khándesh	..	2,377	..	99,526	106,645	17,984	5,211	1,740
Ahmadnagar	..	3,479	..	5,213	14,529	77,515	..	..
Poona	..	4,234	..	932	25,095	65,401	..	..
Sholápur	..	4,850	..	45,686	6,070	126,168	..	517
Sátára	..	8,775	22	1,102	1,816	39,083	..	746
Total	..	31,091	22	167,579	195,921	451,815	5,211	4,003
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	..	4,483	..	261	5,644	32,479	..	..
Dhárwár	..	2,145	..	8,962	7,021	37,890	..	..
Kaládgi	..	2,359	..	40,665	10,651	27,495	..	..
Kánara	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	..
Ratnágiri	..	6,242	..	....	24,911	24	..	72
Total	..	15,229	..	49,888	48,227	97,888	..	72
Sind.								
Karáchi	..	1,366	..	....	....	40,618	..	..
Haidarabad	..	1,359	..	....	....	54,856	6,088	..
Shikárpur	..	877	..	....	....	68,362	2,765	..
Thar and Párkar	..	6	..	....	....	9,945	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	..	1	..	....	....	6,304	1,143	..
Total	..	3,609	..	....	....	180,125	10,996	..
Grand Total	..	66,310	22	218,033	327,772	790,580	17,736	7,337

TURE—*continued.*

of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1882-83.

		Class II.—Pulse.			Class III.—Orchard.	Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.		Class V.
Kodra.	Others.	Gram.	Cadjan Pea (Túr).	Others.	Garden Produce, exclusive of Condiments and Spices.	Tobacco.	Others.	Condiments and Spices.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11,703	23,414	12,021	981	52,219	3,621	1,591	....	1,759
53,515	1,594	4,342	12,559	25,464	1,470	10,155	....	1,428
10,275	11,896	30,000	3,691	13,202	211	227	15	342
6,628	209	1,331	12,734	37,427	2,895	1,978	....	462
40,562	1,267	1,575	29,017	59,026	2,795	854	125	870
17,469	26,814	4,484	7,721	35,679	4,121	....	1	1,058
27,668	53,779	1,530	2,002	14,807	2,716	....	....	....
167,910	118,973	55,283	68,705	237,824	17,829	14,805	141	5,919
....	54,227	48,072	17,629	109,411	5,588	2,019	45	5,036
53,131	33,859	54,854	20,552	56,617	4,705	5,439	1,929	13,237
151	17,201	58,154	34,890	78,837	2,436	5,185	600	4,115
209	59,311	28,258	17,726	57,046	7,194	1,402	....	7,356
....	7,271	48,732	63,946	58,288	3,495	3,419	151	8,098
153	78,205	34,725	30,569	93,917	3,952	7,523	512	10,139
53,644	250,074	272,795	185,312	454,116	27,370	24,987	3,237	47,981
9,188	55,616	26,704	37,180	48,958	3,140	9,742	81	8,662
....	79,781	23,503	40,662	63,062	4,791	1,015	....	29,383
....	29,790	39,102	32,816	26,035	3,815	1,638	....	1,964
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
366,602	184,833	147	3,444	38,509	14,688	....	86	2,489
375,790	350,020	89,456	114,102	176,564	26,434	12,395	167	42,498
....	21,213	4,918	....	....	5,548	407	....	....
....	....	2,926	....	12,016	5,073	4,333	....	....
....	....	35,485	....	65,226	5,092	2,151	4,456	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....
....	2,151	2,045	....	....	151	36	....	....
....	23,364	45,374	....	77,242	15,864	6,950	4,456	....
597,344	742,431	462,908	368,119	945,746	87,497	59,137	8,001	96,398

Class X.—Fibres.		Total Acres.	Deduct land twice cropped.	Remainder.	Add fallow land and occupied waste.	Total.	Remarks.
Cotton.	Others.						
Acres.	Acres.						
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
284,953	607	1,111,836	14,792	1,097,044	420,662	1,517,706	
5,639	569	384,643	17,583	367,060	16,485	383,545	
110	2,655	247,247	46,108	201,139	27,484	228,623	
248,096	22	506,442	1,069	505,373	79,116	644,489	
94,451	2,751	539,601	50,813	488,788	240,025	728,813	
....	4,566	573,412	6,514	566,898	533,126	1,100,024	
23	636	327,116	5,403	321,713	184,362	506,075	‖Besides these 1,540 acres were occupied by salt pans.
633,272	11,806	3,750,297	142,282	3,608,015	1,501,260	5,109,275	
50,398	2,320	1,678,178	18,678	1,659,499	283,503	1,943,002	
880,228	1,538	2,704,655	11,399	2,693,256	176,170	2,869,426	
88,020	10,070	2,055,078	19,104	2,035,974	....	2,035,974	
21,530	2,937	1,622,223	28,035	1,594,188	181,395	1,775,583	
64,593	22,234	1,638,443	....	1,639,443	....	1,638,443	
19,015	3,566	1,153,768	39,757	1,114,011	270,244	1,384,255	
1,123,784	42,665	10,852,345	116,973	10,735,371	911,312	11,646,683	
125,359	2,469	968,354	84,946	883,408	192,890	1,076,298	
343,295	1,963	1,329,749	4,170	1,325,579	177,432	1,503,011	
351,844	630	1,674,641	350	1,674,291	143,806	1,818,097	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	6,986	1,084,860	36,460	1,048,400	....	1,048,400	
820,498	12,048	5,057,604	125,926	4,931,678	514,128	5,445,806	
700	78	* 417,327	17,557	399,770	194,867	594,637	*This includes other products 24,932 acres.
42,587	....	† 523,759	6,428	522,331	475,297	997,628	†This includes other products 5,667 acres.
12,250	41	‡ 873,124	108,636	764,488	104,123	868,611	‡These include other products 6,101 acres.
3,341	6	§ 319,623	....	319,623	....	319,623	§ Do. 14,923. do.
4,316	5	¶ 193,405	4,670	188,735	....	188,735	¶This includes other products 21,701 acres.
63,194	130	2,332,238	137,291	2,194,947	774,287	2,969,234	
2,640,748	66,649	21,992,484	522,472	21,470,011	3,700,987	25,170,998	

(3.)—Statement of the Extent of Land under Cotton Cultivation and the Quantity of Cleaned Cotton realized in 1882-83 as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

Localities.	1881-82.						1882-83.						Increase in 1882-83.				Decrease in 1882-83.				Remarks.
	Indigenous.		Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.		Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.		Exotic.		Indigenous.		Exotic.		
	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	
Northern Division.																					
Ahmadabad	161,257	119,194	..	..	161,257	119,194	257,266	363,811	..	..	257,266	363,811	96,009	244,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kaira	4,897	4,499	..	..	4,897	4,499	7,831	4,625	..	..	7,831	4,625	2,934	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Panch Mahâls	138	106	..	..	138	106	226	287	..	..	226	287	88	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surat	66,753	71,470	..	..	66,753	71,470	91,935	77,618	..	..	91,935	77,618	25,182	6,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Broach	166,851	62,322	..	..	166,851	64,322	204,773	95,322	..	..	204,773	95,322	37,922	33,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	399,896	257,591	..	..	399,896	257,591	562,031	541,663	..	..	562,031	541,663	162,135	284,072	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Division.																					
Khândesh	408,172	222,216	414,110	193,413	822,282	415,629	380,502	156,633	578,148	289,653	958,650	446,286	..	..	164,038	96,240	27,670	65,583	..	..	
Nâsik	11,272	3,297	4,989	4,641	16,261	7,938	25,835	9,380	10,960	13,678	36,795	23,058	14,563	6,082	5,971	9,037	..	..	..	..	
Ahmadnagar	42,038	9,049	..	..	42,038	9,049	100,119	24,958	199	39	100,318	24,997	58,081	15,909	199	39	..	..	..	..	
Poona	5,444	2,892	..	..	5,444	2,892	22,375	6,874	..	..	22,375	6,874	16,931	3,982	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sátára	22,376	*9,027	..	..	22,376	*9,027	42,181	16,981	..	..	42,181	16,981	19,805	7,954	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sholápur	27,928	3,934	..	..	27,928	3,934	66,638	5,384	300	..	66,938	5,384	38,710	1,450	300	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	517,230	250,415	419,099	198,054	936,329	448,469	637,650	220,210	589,607	303,370	1,227,257	523,580	148,090	35,378	170,508	105,316	27,670	65,583	..	..	
Southern Division.																					
Dhârwâr	395,396	176,516	138,789	74,351	534,185	250,867	375,060	209,301	145,397	93,469	520,466	302,770	..	32,785	6,608	19,118	20,327	..	..	..	
Belgaum	163,504	*40,665	344	115	163,848	*40,780	230,090	75,770	929	258	231,019	76,028	66,586	35,105	585	143	..	..	..	..	
Kaládgi	388,555	76,519	95	21	388,650	76,540	531,156	96,088	731	122	531,887	96,210	142,601	19,569	636	101	..	..	..	..	
Total	947,455	293,700	139,228	74,487	1,086,683	368,187	1,136,315	381,159	147,057	93,849	1,283,372	475,008	209,187	87,459	7,829	19,362	20,327	..	..	..	
Sind.																					
Haidarabad	47,264	80,507	..	..	47,264	80,507	48,195	83,990	..	..	48,195	83,990	931	3,303	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Karáchi	*723	*484	..	..	*723	*484	586	322	..	..	586	322	..	..	..	..	137	162	..	..	
Shikárpur	*11,892	*6,441	..	..	*11,892	*6,441	11,966	4,049	..	..	11,966	4,049	74	..	..	..	..	2,392	..	..	
Thar and Párkar	7,276	6,496	..	..	7,276	6,496	3,045	4,098	..	..	3,045	4,098	..	..	..	..	4,231	2,398	..	..	
Upper Sind Frontier	5,493	3,678	..	..	5,493	3,678	4,316	2,472	..	..	4,316	2,472	..	..	..	..	1,177	1,206	..	..	
Total	72,648	97,606	..	..	72,648	97,606	68,108	94,841	..	..	68,108	94,841	1,005	3,303	..	..	5,545	6,158	..	..	
Native States.																					
Baroda	237,179	254,252	..	..	237,179	254,252	305,321	267,840	2	2	305,323	267,842	68,142	13,588	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Káthiáwár	1,532,943	898,255	..	..	1,532,943	898,255	1,573,007	916,799	..	..	1,573,007	916,799	40,064	18,544	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cambay	1,985	1,780	..	..	1,985	1,780	3,740	3,545	..	..	3,740	3,545	1,755	1,765	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cutch	293,191	166,414	..	..	293,191	166,414	263,175	98,671	..	..	263,175	98,671	..	..	..	..	30,016	67,743	..	..	
Rewa Kántha	10,452	7,924	..	..	10,452	7,924	16,396	25,271	..	..	16,396	25,271	5,944	17,347	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mahi Kántha	2,510	1,471	..	..	2,510	1,471	2,455	2,187	..	..	2,455	2,187	..	716	..	..	55	..	..	..	
Pálanpur	33,959	22,496	..	..	33,959	22,496	116,354	71,055	..	..	116,354	71,055	82,395	48,559	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Akalkot	2,134	123	..	..	2,134	123	2,380	182	..	..	2,380	182	246	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kolhápur and Southern Maratha Country States	144,880	44,745	56,753	9,725	201,633	54,470	215,322	97,504	59,942	23,273	275,264	120,777	70,442	52,759	3,189	13,548	..	..	..	..	
Total	2,259,236	1,397,460	56,753	9,725	2,315,986	1,407,185	2,498,150	1,483,054	59,944	23,275	2,558,094	1,506,329	268,988	153,337	3,191	13,550	30,071	67,743	..	..	
Grand Total	4,196,462	2,296,772	615,080	283,266	4,811,542	2,579,038	4,902,254	2,720,927	796,608	420,494	5,698,862	3,141,421	789,405	563,639	181,528	138,228	83,613	139,484	..	..	

[illegible] figures for 1881-82 shown in this statement are now corrected by the revised figures for that year, and have accordingly been adopted in lieu of the figures printed in the Annual Report for 1881-82.

A.—AGRICULTURE—*concluded.*

(4.)—Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83.

District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
			Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.														
Ahmadabad	152,967	90,366	25,437	102,214	2,361	2,910	1,153	...	71,680	65,479	304	813	20,930	
Kaira...	141,989	51,853	12,480	168,227	572	1,224	352	5,100	47,744	59,386	1	1,188	27,168	
Broach	62,843	14,210	6,845	40,625	640	990	415	1,182	24,761	25,330	.....	2,985	15,360	
Surat	142,852	99,764	9,071	68,376	405	372	136	131	83,270	47,978	971	8,023	27,190	
Thána	146,568	121,555	49,357	28,069	991	298	87	...	34,423	87,046	2	4,244	22,277	
Panch Maháls	82,150	90,230	5,270	29,456	945	1,068	465	1,270	25,837	34,470	.....	234	8,000	
Kolába	50,893	42,124	23,918	16,267	287	80	21	21	17,546	31,079	4	520	2,823	
Total ...	780,262	510,102	132,378	453,234	6,201	6,942	2,129	7,764	305,261	350,768	1,282	18,007	123,748	
Central Division.														
Násik	202,883	195,372	24,682	31,981	5,014	4,870	2,756	3,877	216,749	42,030	22,050	11,719	14,361	
Khándesh	404,549	311,651	21,242	125,265	6,896	6,434	3,491	9,222	207,593	98,623	19,163	28,946	53,267	
Ahmadnagar	278,980	197,484	12,263	35,575	6,738	8,466	3,968	8,790	524,706	24,396	39,291	10,016	15,256	
Poona	227,619	144,949	12,084	40,646	4,757	4,415	1,991	6,745	289,688	26,722	25,908	2,723	18,321	
Sholápur	192,472	101,442	18,779	36,963	3,375	4,622	2,229	3,785	424,474	3,458	10,607	817	10,738	
Sátára	243,424	141,139	81,038	29,441	6,108	4,852	1,837	...	396,994	27,525	21,456	1,206	16,181	Ploughs with 8 bullocks 3,107, and with 10 bullocks 3,309.
Total ...	15,49,927	1,092,037	170,088	299,871	32,888	33,659	16,272	32,419	2,060,204	222,754	138,475	55,427	128,124	
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	214,039	138,337	11,647	100,746	2,428	3,057	1,243	3,495	292,609	49,208	12,669	631	23,539	
Dhárwár	258,510	151,379	40,523	93,442	2,490	2,016	972	6,819	232,125	78,788	10,535	607	40,265	
Kaládgi	201,752	104,948	67,423	25,790	3,088	3,545	1,872	4,923	361,518	36,306	14,610	457	9,282	
Kánara	113,391	112,292	28,460	32,222	260	143	51	116	7,020	45,539	.....	125	4,436	
Ratnágiri	178,145	121,233	30,087	33,692	279	62	3	3	41,965	90,104	.....	149	1,189	
Total ...	965,837	628,189	178,140	285,892	8,545	8,823	4,141	15,356	935,237	299,945	37,814	1,969	78,711	
Sind.														
Karáchi	.....	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
Haidarabad	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
Shikárpur	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
Thar and Párkar	28,000	65,200	5,615	1,790	3,680	2,855	1,130	22,700	133,990	18,109	.....	...	345	Ploughs with 2 camels 7,400, and with 2 asses 850. Camels 15,560.
Upper Sind Frontier	20,492	26,200	245	6,800	2,300	7,208	501	...	36,000	19,210	.....	21	6,399	13,600 camels, 3,150 donkeys, and 9 mules.
Total ...	48,492	91,400	5,860	8,590	5,980	10,063	1,631	22,700	169,990	37,319	.....	21	6,744	
Grand Total ...	3,344,518	2,321,728	486,466	1,047,587	53,614	59,487	24,673	78,179	3,470,692	910,786	177,571	75,424	337,327	
Total for 1881-82 ...	3,105,458	2,094,971	397,282	1,049,142	49,889	51,652	24,806	74,994	3,083,380	899,921	177,895	75,422	309,920	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1.)—Statement showing the Climate during 1882.

Places at which observations taken, and the year for which taken, 1882.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperatures in the Shade.												Cloud Proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Jacobabad	...	1·93	...	...	112·2	76·9	120·9	64·4	104·7	82·4	113·5	77·2	76·8	46·0	82·4	39·6	...	1·81	0·79	Returns incomplete in January.
Bickaneer	...	12·07	...	...	106·4	82·4	114·6	71·7	95·3	81·5	108·6	73·7	77·7	55·4	83·0	49·5	...	5·07	1·50	No returns from 17th January to 8th February
Haidarabad	0·65	13·85	...	14·50	106·2	76·7	111·4	70·7	96·7	79·2	110·6	74·3	80·6	54·1	86·2	46·1	1·83	2·58	0·80	
Karáchi	1·04	9·30	0·20	10·34	89·9	77·8	92·2	73·8	87·8	79·2	94·7	74·7	81·3	57·6	87·0	51·3	2·79	6·05	1·67	
Bhúj	0·09	14·84	...	...	100·2	75·2	105·6	69·0	88·9	77·1	98·3	74·3	85·0	58·4	91·3	51·6	0·64	5·02	...	No returns from 1st to 12th October.
Deesa	1·94	20·24	...	22·18	105·1	76·2	108·5	64·1	88·7	76·4	101·6	72·9	88·5	54·7	92·0	47·6	0·19	5·76	0·82	
Mount A'bu	...	56·54	0·21	...	88·5	69·7	92·1	63·8	73·4	67·5	83·2	63·8	73·8	55·8	78·9	52·9	...	7·72	1·67	No returns from 8th February to 18th March.
Neemuch	1·24	40·02	0·55	41·81	103·5	75·3	109·6	68·6	83·2	72·9	91·1	70·0	82·9	51·1	86·1	46·9	2·02	8·15	0·96	
Indore	0·67	39·89	0·59	41·15	102·5	74·6	106·9	69·9	80·9	71·2	88·9	68·9	82·5	51·2	85·6	43·0	1·61	8·03	1·51	
Rájkot	...	29·39	...	...	105·3	74·2	108·0	70·1	88·4	74·8	91·5	71·7	88·3	53·9	92·5	48·1	...	7·09	0·54	No returns from 1st January to 5th February and from 22nd February to 31st March.
Surat	...	42·94	...	42·94	97·2	77·5	103·4	72·6	86·0	76·7	94·0	74·8	90·6	58·2	92·8	52·1	0·14	6·14	0·27	
Akola	1·36	25·54	1·21	28·13	107·0	81·5	112·4	73·7	85·2	73·2	93·9	68·6	85·8	51·0	89·6	45·2	0·85	7·83	0·82	
A'mraoti	1·28	25·02	0·99	27·29	106·7	78·0	110·2	70·2	83·9	72·1	92·1	68·8	85·6	57·2	89·5	51·3	1·81	7·74	2·37	
Chikalda	0·11	68·04	1·46	69·61	93·5	72·6	97·4	66·7	71·5	65·0	78·6	61·8	75·7	58·4	78·8	56·0	1·53	8·56	1·56	
Buldána	1·26	31·10	0·58	32·94	100·8	76·8	104·0	71·6	80·7	69·5	87·8	65·8	82·5	59·2	85·1	55·3	1·98	7·27	2·62	
Málegaon	0·63	34·23	0·67	35·53	103·7	74·4	107·8	70·4	83·3	72·0	88·9	67·4	86·5	52·4	89·2	45·7	1·27	8·12	1·67	
Bombay	0·16	67·92	1·15	69·23	89·5	79·7	91·8	76·6	82·4	76·0	84·9	74·9	84·6	69·4	89·5	66·2	1·15	8·48	1·83	
Poona	2·90	23·35	3·76	30·01	97·7	70·8	104·5	62·4	79·4	70·1	85·5	67·5	86·0	54·0	89·0	49·8	1·90	8·63	3·35	
Sholápur	1·52	36·79	2·26	40·57	104·7	75·7	107·2	68·0	87·5	71·1	93·2	66·6	86·9	55·4	90·2	50·6	2·14	7·52	3·68	
Ratnágiri	0·12	113·88	6·03	120·03	90·8	78·4	92·4	74·6	82·0	74·7	85·0	73·4	89·3	66·4	94·6	62·0	0·69	7·06	1·26	
Belgaum	6·66	64·07	2·69	73·42	93·1	67·4	98·7	62·1	73·9	66·7	76·9	64·7	82·9	57·6	86·9	53·0	1·90	8·25	4·08	
Kárwár	2·74	104·77	6·14	113·65	90·1	77·8	92·3	72·8	82·2	73·0	85·7	64·9	87·9	64·7	90·3	59·1	2·48	7·37	2·91	
Zanzibár	34·22	1·32	12·91	48·45	83·6	76·1	86·7	72·4	81·9	73·3	84·0	71·0	85·7	77·3	88·0	75·1	5·74	4·94	5·41	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement of Prices of Products, 1882-83.

District.	Per Standard of 40 Sers, each equal to 80 Tolas.																		Per Khandi of 784 Lbs.	Per Cubic Foot.		Remarks.
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Bájri.		Jowári.		Gram.		Salt.		Flour.		Dhall.		Ghee.		Firewood.		Cotton, cleaned.	Timber (Teak).	Timber (Jungle).	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Bombay	4	3 6	2	7 0	5	12 0	4	12 0	2	8 0	2	1 10	2	2 11	3	3 0	11	4 0	4	1 6	39	6 0	0	10 6	20 4 0	3 2 0	2 2 0	
Northern Division.																												
Ahmadabad	3	5 4	1	15 7	6	0 0	4	8 9	2	9 5	...		2	0 8	2	7 11	4	0 5	3	4 10	31	1 6	0	8 0	.....	2 0 4	1 4 4	
Kaira	3	14 11	1	13 6	4	3 1	2	10 1	2	10 8	2	2 5	2	0 4	2	8 7	3	10 8	2	12 7	27	11 11	0	8 0	.....	...	...	
Panch Mahals ..	3	0 2	1	2 6	3	4 1	2	10 3	2	4 4	2	3 0	1	8 8	2	12 1	3	10 7	2	14 11	24	9 10	0	4 8	.....	1 5 4	0 5 8	
Broach	3	0 2	3	9 6	3	15 8	3	3 1	2	10 1	2	4 8	2	6 11	2	12 8	3	12 3	3	3 5	32	7 7	0	6 7	.....	1 0 11	0 7 7	
Surat	3	10 2	5	11 5	5	11 5	5	0 0	2	10 8	2	1 8	2	13 8	3	1 2	4	7 1	3	5 4	40	0 0	0	8 0	.....	Rs. 7 to 27 per gaj.	...	
Thána	3	15 9	...		4	13 1	3	15 2	2	10 10	2	3 4	2	12 7	3	2 4	...		4	7 2	36	9 4	0	9 0	.....	...	...	
Kolába	4	9 11	...		4	15 9	2	7 9	2	13 2	...		3	2 8	3	2 6	...		5	2 6	38	11 5	0	5 6	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	
Central Division.																												
Násik	3	5 0	...		6	10 0	3	1 8	2	1 7	1	11 3	2	3 3	2	9 9	3	14 5	3	6 9	32	0 0	0	5 0	.....	2 8 0	2 0 0	
Khándesh	2	8 11	...		5	6 1	3	12 5	2	1 3	1	11 10	2	4 2	3	2 1	3	4 0	3	4 2	32	14 1	0	6 11	... ..	0 12 0	0 6 0	
Ahmadnagar	2	13 8	3	5 2	4	1 5	3	4 0	1	12 3	1	6 11	1	15 11	2	12 0	3	2 3	2	4 8	31	10 6	0	7 0	.....	...	...	
Poona	3	1 7	3	3 10	3	12 0	3	5 6	2	1 5	1	10 0	2	8 6	3	2 1	4	2 3	2	11 9	31	7 8	0	9 4	.....	2 9 0	1 9 0	
Sholápur	2	13 8	...		3	12 9	3	6 9	1	8 10	1	3 3	1	15 6	3	2 1	3	13 10	2	0 8	37	10 7	0	7 4	.....	3 0 8	2 0 8	
Sátára	3	5 9	...		4	7 3	3	10 5	1	13 10	1	11 0	2	11 8	3	3 4	3	12 3	2	10 3	30	14 6	0	5 2	.....	3 13 8	...	
Southern Division.																												
Belgaum	2	1 0	...		3	9 8	3	6 0	1	11 3	1	6 9	2	12 10	3	9 9	2	9 6	3	8 7	27	14 6	0	7 8	.....	1 12 0	1 6 0	
Dhárwár	1	12 1	...		4	11 9	3	1 6	1	11 1	1	7 0	3	3 11	3	12 5	2	7 2	3	13 10	26	14 5	0	6 8	.....	...	...	
Kaládgi	1	12 5	...		5	11 5	4	0 0	1	3 4	0	15 7	2	13 7	4	2 0	2	8 7	2	9 9	29	1 5	0	5 3	.....	...	...	
Kánara	3	3 10	...		4	3 1	3	6 11	2	8 0	2	7 8	3	4 4	3	4 10	3	13 8	3	10 10	37	6 4	0	3 3	.....	...	...	
Ratnágiri	...		...		4	10 0	2	11 2	...		...		...		3	1 9	...		3	7 8	34	8 9	9 bundles per rupee.		.....	3 0 0	2 4 0	Rice in husk 1 9 4 Nágli .. 1 13 8 Wari .. 1 10 3 Harik .. 0 12 5
Sind.																												
Karáchi	3	5 9	1	13 6	4	1 5	2	6 3	2	2 10	1	12 0	2	3 9	2	4 4	4	11 2	3	7 6	29	9 10	0	6 0	.....	3 0 0	1 15 6	
Haidarabad	3	0 4	1	11 3	3	1 0	2	6 0	1	11 3	1	8 8	...		3	1 0	4	1 10	3	15 8	24	2 8	0	4 9	.....	...	...	
Shikárpur	2	11 9	1	7 6	3	4 11	2	2 1	1	9 9	1	6 8	2	2 3	2	15 10	3	5 5	3	7 5	27	2 5	0	3 11	.....	3 7 0	0 10 0	
Thar and Párkar ...	2	12 4	...		4	4 0	2	13 1	1	12 8	1	10 0	3	1 4	3	6 2	...		3	1 1	24	9 1	0	3 10	.....	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier.	2	12 5	1	9 0	3	6 0	2	12 4	1	4 11	1	2 10	1	10 2	3	4 7	3	13 3	4	6 0	28	11 0	0	4 0	.....	...	...	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*concluded.*

(3.)—Prices of Labour.

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1881-82.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1882-83.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. 1881-82.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. 1882-83.	Carts per diem. 1881-82.	Carts per diem. 1882-83.	Camels per diem. 1881-82.	Camels per diem. 1882-83.	Pack Bullocks per diem. 1881-82.	Pack Bullocks per diem. 1882-83.	Horses, Asses, &c., per diem. 1881-82.	Horses, Asses, &c., per diem. 1882-83.	Remarks.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmadabad	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 3 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	
Kaira	6 to 8 ans.	6 to 8 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	Donkeys 2 to 3 ans.	Donkeys 2 to 3 ans	
Panch Mahals ..	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 2 3	0 2 3	1 4 0	1 4 0	....	....	....	....	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Broach	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	
Surat	0 8 0	0 11 0	4 to 5 ans.	0 6 0	1 to 2 Rs.	1 to 2 Rs.	....	....	....	....	(Asses) 0 2 0	(Asses) 0 2 0	
Thána	8 ans. to Rs. 1-4	8 ans. to Rs. 1-4	2 to 4 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	8 ans. to Rs. 2	12 ans. to Rs. 1-8	....	....	4 to 8 ans.	4 to 10 ans.	(Horses) 8 ans. to 1 Re.	Horses 8 ans. to 1 Re.	
Kolába	From 8 ans. to 1 Re.	From 8 ans. to 1 Re.	From 3 to 4 ans.	From 3 to 4 ans.	From 12 ans. to 1 Re.	From 12 ans. to 1 Re.	....	....	....	....	....	....	Machvás (Boats) Rs. 5 to 8.
Central Division.													
Násik	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	....	....	0 4 0	0 4 0	(Horses) 0 6 0	(Horses) 0 6 0	
Khándesh	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 8 0	0 3 0	....	....	0 3 0	0 3 0	....	....	
Ahmadnagar ..	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	1 0 10	1 0 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	....	....	....	....	
Poona	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....	....	....	
Sholápur	4 to 14 ans.	4 to 14 ans.	1 to 5 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	12 ans. to Rs. 1-4	12 ans. to Rs. 1-6	....	....	4 to 6 ans.	4 to 8 ans.	2½ to 5 ans.	3 to 6 ans.	
Sátára	4 ans. to 1 Re.	4 ans. to 1. Re.	1 to 6 ans.	1 to 6 ans.	7 ans. to 1 Re.	8 ans. to Rs. 1-4	12 ans. to 2 Rs.	12 ans. to 2 Rs.	3½ to 10 ans.	4 to 8 ans.	Horses 5 to 10 ans. Mules 0 8 0	Donkeys 2 to 3 ans. 7 to 12 ans. 0 8 0	
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	....	....	0 12 0	0 12 0	....	....	
Dhárwár	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	....	....	0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....	
Kaládgi	0 12 6	0 13 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	....	....	
Kánara	8 ans. to 1 Re.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 4 ans.	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	Boats 12 ans. to 3 Rs.
Ratnágiri	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 3 9	0 3 9	1 3 1	1 1 9	....	....	0 6 6	0 6 6	....	....	Boat per diem 1-2-3.
Sind Division													
Karáchi	12 ans. to Rs. 1-2	12 ans. to Rs. 1-8	5 to 8 ans.	5 to 10 ans.	2 8 0	2 8 0	12 ans. to 1 Re.	12 ans. to 1 Re.	....	....	....	....	
Haidarabad	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	....	....	Boats per diem Rs. 2.
Shikárpur	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	....	....	....	....	Camels for baggage 8 annas.
Thar and Párkar ..	8 ans. to Rs. 1-4	8 ans. to Rs. 1-4	2½ to 6 ans.	2½ to 6 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	6 to 8 ans.	6 to 8 ans.	....	....	....	....	
Upper Sind Frontier	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2	1 Re. to Rs. 1-2	4 to 6 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 to 8 ans.	4 to 8 ans.	....	....	....	....	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufacture. Cotton.	Silk.	Wool.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton consumed, estimated.	Average Number of Hands employed.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories, Bombay ...	38	1	.....	1,126,608	11,667	Khandis of 784 Lbs. 156,288	84,736
Do. do. Up-country ...	13	.....	.....	218,344	1,040	19,823	6,241
Total ...	51	1	..	1,344,952	12,707	176,111	90,977

D—TRADE.

D.—

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, and Value of Treasure two official years

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.	
		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value. Bombay	....	51,456	....	44,068	..	..	..	..	..	700
	Sind	....	3,236	....	1,598	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, Living	No. Bombay	4	1,175	108	12,990	11	2,200	5	5,000	..	..
	Sind	81	11,800	24	240	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	....	17,12,994	....	18,78,338	..	78,476	..	1,60,302	..	1,24,592
	Sind	....	1,23,646	....	1,86,525	..	2,529	..	570	..	150
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	" Bombay	....	3,49,365	....	3,11,504	..	1,240	..	1,050	..	723
	Sind	....	32,843	....	53,798	..	35	..	..	..	..
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	7,413	5,21,717	6,698	5,72,839	23	3,325	28	4,943	7	2,442
	Sind	387	66,872	317	48,204	lbs. 5	15	..	..	1	60
Building and Engineering Materials—											
Cement	Cwt. Bombay	55,696	1,22,200	62,830	1,33,377	4,004	8,464	..	..	1,902	3,846
	Sind	16,701	43,085	6,339	13,366	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	....	1,01,138	....	1,56,494	..	..	..	..	..	1,086
	Sind	....	5,128	....	8,553	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	524,132	1,88,736	566,639	2,02,047	..	..	..	..	1,561	317
	Sind	49,708	17,972	23,107	9,122	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No. Bombay	15,498	1,55,441	17,485	1,59,019	58	2,348	1,351	19,992	17,514	2,14,247
	Sind	2,423	28,359	1,839	23,680	104	1,944	..	..	..	..
Coal—											
Coal	Tons. Bombay	400,632	61,13,787	410,227	64,27,177	100	1,600	185	3,294	177	2,478
	Sind	13,376	2,91,806	10,754	2,31,869	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	" Bombay	1,887	35,709	2,779	61,454	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	71	2,193	232	6,038	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, Real	Lbs. Bombay	....	....	....	....	..	..	636	2,250	2	47
	Sind	....	....	....	....	47	1,395	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	550	71,430	551	71,872	..	..	17	165	25,221	
	Sind	171	26,290	126	16,888	..	..	..	..	2	308
Cotton—											
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	....	12	3	61	..	..	..	5	..	..
	Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	12,310,576	94,79,063	11,811,634	88,51,400	123,045	1,30,324	99,840	99,459	6,900	7,247
	Sind	154,461	1,30,813	528,090	3,33,209	8,900	8,762	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey	Yards. Bombay	327,936,524	3,98,03,700	326,640,964	3,87,40,633	2,000	1,069	..	..	70,260	7,447
	Sind	14,207,212	18,58,013	11,416,204	14,52,955	19,307	2,501	..	..	..	..
White	" Bombay	97,592,852	1,22,68,321	81,577,269	1,10,16,318	43,093	15,854	78,232	25,605	64,189	23,104
	Sind	431,691	66,675	1,465,751	1,82,056	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	" Bombay	105,630,780	1,67,72,485	128,411,997	2,03,95,873	384,567	68,354	29,622	10,903	769,648	1,62,912
	Sind	1,393,639	2,07,498	2,080,367	3,72,115	77,057	17,544	3,700	3,625	31,945	5,403
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	6,051,249	7,77,950	9,939,859	12,18,020	37,728	13,200	20,623	14,761	18,376	4,246
	Sind	....	1,511	....	34,182	..	20	..	..	..	..
Thread, Sewing	Lbs. Bombay	175,229	2,50,537	262,458	3,78,119	..	..	..	..	400	500
	Sind	5,738	7,739	4,718	5,875	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	" Bombay	....	5,33,732	....	6,38,344	..	19,995	..	10,286	..	9,001
	Sind	....	3,138	....	4,565	..	106	..	30	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	Value. Bombay	....	6,78,634	....	5,86,895	..	35,934	..	30,826	..	19,248
	Sind	....	49,525	....	58,105	..	720	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. Bombay	4,161	7,09,536	5,872	8,81,858	64	21,341	269	68,147	319	3,78,598
	Sind	176	26,221	33	4,325	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value. Bombay	....	5,19,350	....	4,09,755	..	2,063	..	7,104	..	1,711
	Sind	....	27,749	....	39,582	..	..	..	..	..	30
Flax—											
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yards. Bombay	524,208	1,62,861	554,785	1,59,272	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	985	374	591	1,295	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	" Bombay	626,975	2,73,780	741,754	3,16,552	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	16,116	6,197	3,178	2,597	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	177,507	1,22,986	159,183	93,143	260	157	..	..	33	18
	Sind	5,395	11,583	1,679	4,006	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables	Value. Bombay	....	1,580	....	276	..	940	..	2,305	..	11,866
	Sind	....	360	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glassware—											
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt. Bombay	456	1,11,166	125	88,444	717	1,41,279	397	98,765	150	2,07,251
	Sind	6	1,836	7	2,710	..	..	1	40	..	..
Other Ware	Value. Bombay	....	8,74,932	....	3,46,497	..	90,598	..	84,612	..	14,232
	Sind	....	85,412	....	85,247	..	375	..	..	..	30
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	6,445	33,898	5,939	29,931	1	226	..	..	..	..
	Sind	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery	Value. Bombay	....	23,52,204	....	32,87,439	..	31,598	..	62,371	..	10,144
	Sind	....	2,67,058	....	2,32,797	..	1,661	..	450	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	" Bombay	....	5,16,943	....	6,13,485	..	49,712	..	52,846	..	23,155
	Sind	....	68,713	....	46,232	..	3,545	..	861	..	..
Ivory—											
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	" Bombay	..	5,35,297	....	5,37,420	..	6,037	..	950	..	2,463
	Sind	....	40	....	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	" Bombay	....	2,62,858	....	8,63,516	..	28,280	..	20,002	..	23,433
	Sind	....	8,824	....	13,634	..	3,911	..	..	..	..
Leather, and manufactures of	" Bombay	....	9,64,533	....	9,61,181	..	4,614	..	6,335	..	19,545
	Sind	....	50,112	....	65,048	..	3,321	..	..	..	..
Liquors—											
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	235,920	5,01,542	199,332	4,39,003	9,915	35,616	11,217	35,681	..	..
	Sind	37,301	2,04,590	67,890	1,50,062	350	1,200	240	912	..	..
Spirits	" Bombay	129,770	7,05,859	158,560	8,97,811	23	106	879	4,587	68,887	4,79,190
	Sind	82,371	7,51,208	73,969	6,58,815	52	502	..	..	1,253	15,540
Wines and Liqueurs	" Bombay	88,096	8,24,331	78,821	7,62,826	803	5,166	1,298	5,609	35,588	2,34,740
	Sind	34,688	3,80,121	23,894	3,05,993	165	1,690	47	461	1,291	9,141
Other sorts	" Bombay	803	3,621	1,178	4,632	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	431	1,545	534	2,151	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value. Bombay	....	50,91,714	....	50,76,174	..	17,308	..	9,858	..	78,339
	Sind	....	4,99,029	....	1,50,161	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	" Bombay	....	5,15,205	....	5,25,098	..	249	..	532	..	..
	Sind	.. ..	71,290	.. ..	64,510	..	5	..	150	..	..

TRADE.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the 1881-82 and 1882-83.

		ITALY.				MAURITIUS.				UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.	
1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	1,755	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	7,140	..	..	..	..	498	1,86,372
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	2,130
..	1,12,514	..	70,566	..	70,060	..	22	..	687	..	228	..	540	..	525
..	..	..	300	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	511
..	1,180	..	..	..	579	..	..	..	..	..	301	..	..	..	..
..	50	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
11	4,226	15	1,742	18	2,347	..	..	1	53	42	2,600	40	5,037	..	67
lbs. 40	40	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
693	1,164	731	1,714	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	560	1,100	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13,670	..	200	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	13,539
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,219	951	5,649	1,763	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17,366	2,20,654	2,885	39,205	4,560	69,286	..	..	..	..	5,001	34,055	1,771	12,923	4	27
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,490	23,130	1,739	27,297	4,381	70,140	..	..	12	212	..	..	..	..	1,060	20,900
20	400	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3,353	27,891	8,880	57,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	76	2,070	459	10,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	23,108	13	1,660	57	10,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	78	4	656	10	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	94	2,040	..	....	..	..	275	6,600	..	..	..	..	955	23,081
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	36,645	26,428	10,200	9,659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,045	786
..	..	5,500	5,287	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,340	7,039	351,782	53,925	21,530	10,766	..	..	..	..	79,200	16,919	1,409,081	2,54,307	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	3,393	..	..
52,622	12,787	362,228	1,01,617	194,462	69,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	69
..	..	4,000	1,200	4,000	1,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
276,564	48,543	476,276	85,691	321,096	55,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	385	7,057	2,098
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	37
2,346	868	65,153	12,907	25,310	3,546	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	7
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	53	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8,505	..	13,102	..	5,078	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17,329	..	797	..	24,128	..	2,604	..	2,636	..	21,526	..	1,794	..	26,384
..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,085
250	4,10,900	165	64,560	128	35,836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	5,245
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	1,119
..	595	..	1,585	..	5,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	25
..	..	..	132	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
..	..	..	..	..	....	5,330	1,804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
231	217	60	60	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12,770	..	1,076	..	1,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,267
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	961
176	2,09,523	6,075	2,54,904	8,484	3,55,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12,066	..	16,522	..	14,669	..	655	..	201	..	..	..	..	..	1,005
..	..	..	280	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	1,578	7,458	..	..	28,463	3,67,644
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	87
..	25,424	..	32,881	..	17,134	..	311	..	1,925	..	5,414	..	6,766	..	4,774
..	5	..	..	..	1,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	30
..	27,749	..	20,989	..	50,684	..	..	..	..	..	2,572	..	3,142	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	..	..
..	2,541	..	1,547	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,332
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15,237	..	35,020	..	44,919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,74,914
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
..	11,254	..	3,324	..	5,247	..	100	..	5	..	119	..	..	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	138	255	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52,035	3,68,280	16,950	1,12,627	10,706	83,573	2,703	8,607	2,917	9,200	..	..	761	13,687	..	..
1,500	18,479	3,983	46,284	719	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33,668	2,03,110	5,063	26,803	5,990	38,107	122	518	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,396	8,076	3,816	34,609	1,314	9,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8,435	..	2,855	..	12,490	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	1,685	..	..
..	..	..	955	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRA

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Te
two official years [illegible]

Articles.	Denomination.	Arabia—continued.		Ceylon.				China.		
		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Agricultural Implements	Value Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, Living	No. Bombay	335	1,21,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value Bombay	..	790	..	2,749	..	5,000	..	77,906	..
	Sind	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,, Bombay	..	..	..	134	..	200	..	15	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	6	700	1	31	3	524	10	676	..
	Sind	lbs. 4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building add Engineering Materials—										
Cement	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value Bombay	..	17,338	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,200	375	30	11	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clock and Watches	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	334	..
Coal—										
Coal	Tons. Bombay	250	3,500	..	..	44	660	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, Real	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	46	1,739	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	400	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—										
Raw	Cwt Bombay	431	9,274	..	..	..	..	389	8,981	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	1,796	1,042	..	..	..	..	811	325	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods—										
Grey	Yards. Bombay	9,928	1,041	..	..	..	..	24	3	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	,, Bombay	9,250	1,696	2,295	366	10,260	1,671	7,137	1,875	3,[illegible]
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	13,161	2,353	..	..	1,000	500	3,511	1,112	7,[illegible]
	Sind	300	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	..	..	42	160	..	..	139	62	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, Sewing	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	400	230	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,[illegible]
Other sorts of Manufactures	,, Bombay	..	1	..	..	..	600	..	27	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	Value. Bombay	..	23,077	..	415	..	1,700	..	3,25,027	..
	Sind	..	1,889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. Bombay	113	1,411	1,189	6,956	730	4,083	9	1,949	3[illegible]
	Sind	102	471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value. Bombay	..	78	..	202	..	275	..	26,598	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	Yards. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	,, Bombay	..	..	3,600	1,200	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	3,721	1,542	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables	Value. Bombay	..	40,078	..	290	..	13,749	..	..	..
	Sind	..	1,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glassware—										
Bead and False Pearls	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	964	38,077	1,[illegible]
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Ware	Value. Bombay	..	513	..	..	..	676	..	5,98,414	..
	Sind	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	18,940	2,11,054	..	..	..	..	19	129	..
	Sind	7	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery	Value. Bombay	..	4,114	..	2	..	837	..	5,502	..
	Sind	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,, Bombay	..	145	..	400	..	..	..	1,709	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—										
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	..	733	..	3,135	..	..	..	1,375	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	,, Bombay	..	3,36,635	..	16,500	..	325	..	48,423	..
	Sind	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather, and manufactures of	,, Bombay	..	38	..	100	..	30	..	2,147	..
	Sind	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquors—										
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	..	..	81	242	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	,, Bombay	..	..	273	1,915	75	165	2,408	7,812	[illegible]
	Sind	2	16	..	..	108	1,180	..	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	,, Bombay	..	..	299	1,681	118	603	..	..	..
	Sind	6	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	937	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1882-83—continued.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.				Total.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	.....	..	..	..	52,332	..	46,023
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	3,236	..	1,598
1,264	4,12,375	1,442	5,21,650	..	..	..	..	806	1,88,566	472	1,46,260	2,583	7,90,688	2,371	8,07,698
1	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1,420	20	1,977	108	15,760	45	2,237
..	1,301	..	3,241	..	3,807	..	2,848	..	2,91,062	..	2,72,646	..	23,64,228	..	26,73,055
..	1,046	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	843	..	1,586	..	1,29,025	..	1,88,793
..	296	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	..	970	..	3,53,314	..	3,15,733
..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	110	..	32,894	..	54,018
6	1,167	20	4,487	1	41	..	177	94	11,385	60	10,778	7,612	5,45,193	6,891	6,07,069
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100	1	155	390-5 lbs.	67,047	318-44 lbs.	48,400
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	594	1,391	..	..	62,927	1,37,615	64,083	1,35,641
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,701	43,085	6,389	13,366
..	..	..	60	..	126	..	327	..	33	..	9	..	1,16,222	..	1,87,918
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	214	..	5,128	..	8,767
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	....	65,671	22,682	531,372	1,90,827	638,739	2,26,062
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	49,708	17,972	23,107	9,122
6	213	3	114	4	20	6	70	115	1,606	1,277	15,693	41,094	4,47,496	43,824	4,97,861
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,263	15,305	..	..	3,791	45,618	1,839	23,680
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	535	7,699	3,466	56,197	404,243	61,73,761	420,055	65,84,311
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	83	1,660	13,376	2,91,806	10,857	2,33,929
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	1,887	35,709	2,779	61,454
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	71	2,193	232	6,038
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	280	33	225	3,408	29,957	9,549	59,821
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	123	3,465	459	10,900
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	117	728	98,323	754	1,05,825
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lbs. 7	15	..	..	177-7 lbs.	27,269	137	18,366
36,087	8,95,401	39,392	9,59,577	..	..	..	..	1,633	29,198	228	4,560	39,158	9,58,713	40,329	9,80,077
..	..	20	360	..	..	..	..	34	655	..	..	34	655	20	360
196	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,850	4,240	6,990	4,777	12,484,058	96,48,512	11,930,482	89,66,348
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,200	8,475	40	30	176,061	1,53,337	528,130	3,33,239
2,400	412	7,982	1,007	12,150	1,592	..	...	36,491	4,383	150,974	21,181	328,499,831	3,98,80,450	328,254,817	3,90,35,978
20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	31	....	..	14,226,819	18,60,550	11,431,204	14,56,348
3,864	383	..	..	25,046	1,803	250	52	25,715	4,195	23,740	4,087	98,126,794	1,24,17,587	81,949,395	1,11,32,986
75	13	1,400	219	..	..	..	..	..	....	4,000	1,100	435,766	67,888	1,475,151	1,84,525
12,762	1,505	9,478	3,038	22,427	2,940	13,688	1,857	24,763	5,033	79,272	17,179	107,331,791	1,71,02,130	129,163,620	2,05,38,271
656	113	2,424	118	..	..	..	..	..	....	500	65	1,503,547	2,30,595	2,087,291	3,75,958
..	..	444	1,600	203	50	180	60	1,105	1,089	5,404	3,673	6,174,025	8,09,671	9,994,168	12,42,530
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	1,531	..	34,185
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	631	675	..	..	176,660	2,51,942	265,579	3,80,050
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	5,742	7,793	4,718	5,873
..	68	..	214	..	24	..	157	..	4,683	..	4,417	..	5,80,649	..	6,67,675
..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	3,244	..	4,605
..	3,06,672	..	3,77,977	..	44,569	..	77,881	..	68,886	..	1,00,056	..	15,30,696	..	16,81,849
..	4,040	..	4,240	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2,076	..	55,976	..	68,311
6,381	72,887	9,924	1,14,942	765	5,299	681	4,631	4,796	62,151	2,779	55,596	18,473	13,28,522	21,054	15,82,272
1,117	10,007	6,984	77,596	..	..	..	..	177	765	221	1,290	1,717	38,112	7,340	83,688
..	113	..	755	..	446	..	511	..	1,992	..	8,397	..	5,54,175	..	4,77,67
..	53	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	160	..	28,123	..	39,766
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1,400	680	529,538	1,64,669	556,185	1,59,952
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	985	374	591	1,295
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	630,575	2,74,980	741,754	3,16,552
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	16,116	6,197	3,178	2,597
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	181,581	1,24,763	159,414	93,360
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	5,395	11,583	1,679	4,006
..	872	..	638	..	51,635	..	2,088	..	53,324	..	84,853	..	1,53,850	..	1,58,197
..	595	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	2,384	..	1,248	..	4,300	..	2,540
..	..	..	..	15	391	..	..	35	2,939	84	5,017	8,412	7,56,907	10,381	7,96,703
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	6	1,836	8	2,750
..	508	..	401	..	41	..	345	..	5,757	..	67,334	..	16,02,664	..	17,05,322
..	19	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	49	..	86,302	..	85,328
1,264	9,131	1,482	9,500	9,149	2,89,413	8,282	2,23,196	25,156	3,52,682	23,110	2,99,346	72,075	10,60,572	57,753	7,78,027
29	289	19	151	..	..	..	..	39	394	73	806	71	770	99	1,062
..	978	..	943	..	333	..	148	..	6,272	..	42,864	..	24,50,413	..	34,55,848
..	135	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	50	..	2,69,019	..	2,35,299
..	20	..	184	..	..	..	138	..	1,289	..	10,612	..	6,16,798	..	7,59,902
..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	2,850	..	..	..	75,108	..	47,604
..	..	..	..	..	38,217	..	36,541	..	16,04,338	..	15,35,057	..	22,58,741	..	21,20,227
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	40	..	25
..	5,39,190	..	5,94,306	..	2,150	..	1,007	..	1,18,581	..	76,239	..	14,49,354	..	20,05,257
..	594	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	740	..	30	..	14,184	..	15,704
..	360	..	594	..	160	..	25	..	2,897	..	2,242	..	9,97,948	..	9,88,336
..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	..	315	..	53,691	..	65,393
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	422	902	246,054	5,37,655	210,971	4,75,586
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	87,651	2,05,796	68,130	1,50,964
10	33	11	49	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,122	5,426	221,709	13,18,760	227,490	13,84,055
9	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	655	2,611	67	660	87,740	3,14,402	76,367	6,86,650
203	1,324	229	1,386	..	..	..	..	72	828	6,447	49,953	136,371	11,41,549	126,663	10,62,229
6	25	12	75	..	..	..	..	6,697	46,986	2,166	17,882	42,792	4,48,389	28,835	3,42,330
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,826	22,803	..	..	803	3,621	1,178	4,532
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	431	1,545	534	2,151
..	525	..	..	..	..	..	3,100	..	35,860	..	92	..	52,28,551	..	51,11,834
..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	5,00,009	..	1,50,161
..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	4,127	..	6,000	..	5,20,518	..	5,32,327
..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	71,355	..	64,660

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1881-82

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.	
		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—											
Copper— Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	4,193	1,76,037	1,181	50,327	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	702	31,100	422	18,262	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	,, Bombay	122,920	51,88,911	168,912	73,16,211	353	78,942	483	1,02,044	67	16,817
	,, Sind	7,528	3,19,956	9,444	3,96,649	27	5,174	3	956	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	97	3,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	195
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron— Wrought	,, Bombay	782,681	44,86,023	1,105,004	64,56,318	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	104,413	7,02,361	155,149	10,41,733	lbs. 7	2	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	50,979	85,627	26,417	56,253	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	2,600	6,755	4,800	11,315	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	,, Bombay	9,938	1,06,668	7,465	79,831	..	..	..	..	845	8,923
	,, Sind	909	10,604	2,385	26,276	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	,, Bombay	115,445	8,35,826	138,867	10,51,004	2	15	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	20,190	1,51,793	33,345	2,35,510	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin— Unwrought	,, Bombay	71	4,224	256	17,748	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	8	530	35	2,644	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	7	1,026	2	156	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	16	1,415	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	,, Bombay	34,462	3,09,495	25,949	2,57,327	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	10,491	97,657	18,341	1,60,390	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts unenumerated	,, Bombay	4,150	2,74,922	5,496	4,23,918	388	68,818	536	84,626	55	8,113
	,, Sind	240	8,321	137	7,239	..	..	..	..	lbs. 10	10
Oils	Gals. Bombay	96,901	1,77,597	136,058	2,51,120	326	775	..	470	3	2,998
	Gals. Sind	5,823	12,691	3,046	6,234	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value. Bombay	..	7,27,157	..	9,02,988	..	5,113	..	1,439	..	13
	Value. Sind	..	28,597	..	55,626	..	80	..	..	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard	,, Bombay	..	8,58,720	..	7,84,136	..	5,44,794	..	3,14,611	..	1,287
	,, Sind	..	95,419	..	49,452	..	..	..	720	..	..
Provisions	,, Bombay	..	11,59,059	..	11,92,624	..	9,261	..	7,333	..	20,495
	,, Sind	..	3,22,886	..	3,24,945	..	299	..	..	..	8
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,, Bombay	..	40,27,596	..	41,48,912	..	..	..	..	..	7,831
	,, Sind	..	24,54,148	..	19,42,477	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons. Bombay	46	7,563	52	8,548	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tons. Sind	3	729	3	788	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	2,370	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk— Raw	Lbs. Bombay	5,998	30,153	6,037	29,963	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	569,700	6,48,604	326,919	3,79,382	27,291	21,594	15,784	15,711	821,425	13,13,170
	Yds. Sind	8,700	15,909	31,742	54,079	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	8,050	..	9,740	..	..	..	500	..	436
	Value. Sind	..	200	..	638	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	4,672	27,175	9,335	26,420	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	70	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt. Bombay	148	3,227	108	2,468	60	1,377	..	4	135	3,193
	Cwt. Sind	6	203	27	620	1	26	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	25,927	19,105	1,720	1,421	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	20	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco— Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	9,353	5,505	8,183	2,312	..	..	196	105	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,, Bombay	90,216	70,747	147,682	1,03,820	1,250	1,038	335	3,322	9,608	8,383
	,, Sind	14,937	15,567	31,308	23,085	13	57	10	80	..	..
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value. Bombay	..	3,42,171	..	3,26,970	..	36,815	..	29,507	..	36,030
	Value. Sind	..	45,509	..	47,010	..	9,755	..	814	..	..
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	444,592	5,00,420	438,561	4,67,849	196	484	50	238	293	1,269
	No. Sind	711	1,037	1,503	1,921	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber and manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value. Bombay	..	94,671	..	1,00,379	..	24,469	..	25,643	..	1,517
	Value. Sind	..	1,049	..	15,861	..	130	..	..	..	..
Wool— Raw	Lbs. Bombay	14	5	216,048	32,150	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of— Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	2,985,920	30,56,817	2,457,453	27,92,135	52,657	47,597	24,666	28,514	31,009	28,049
	Yds. Sind	29,271	61,197	35,063	43,426	5,395	3,035	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	2,57,578	..	3,20,676	..	1,755	..	9,366	..	1,948
	Value. Sind	..	11,206	..	7,215	..	20	..	60	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	,, Bombay	..	47,87,091	..	54,75,514	..	54,722	..	1,19,845	..	84,643
	,, Sind	..	5,10,771	..	5,74,355	..	3,541	..	5,084	..	350
Merchandise — Free	.. Bombay	..	6,28,23,424	..	13,92,69,655	..	7,18,844	..	15,41,200	..	3,26,328
	.. Sind	..	61,13,703	..	87,50,284	..	10,370	..	13,440	..	410
Dutiable	.. Bombay	..	7,05,81,945	..	24,52,388	..	19,96,398	..	50,475	..	33,13,071
	.. Sind	..	42,82,989	..	11,71,004	..	63,530	..	1,373	..	30,620
Total	.. Bombay	..	13,34,05,369	..	14,17,22,043	..	17,15,242	..	15,91,675	..	36,39,399
	.. Sind	..	1,03,46,692	..	99,21,288	..	73,900	..	14,813	..	31,030
Treasure — Gold	.. Bombay	..	1,00,21,535	..	1,24,45,798	..	6,18,973	..	10,59,780	..	2,78,500
	.. Sind	..	1,960	..	36,128	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay	..	3,30,35,144	..	3,77,19,937	..	..	..	23,81,750	..	2,72,900
	.. Sind	..	17,900	..	2,67,353	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. Bombay	..	4,30,56,679	..	5,01,65,735	..	6,18,973	..	34,41,530	..	5,51,400
	.. Sind	..	19,860	..	3,03,481	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay	..	17,64,62,048	..	19,18,87,778	..	23,34,215	..	50 33,205	..	41,90,799
	.. Sind	..	1,03,66,552	..	1,02,24,769	..	73,900	..	14,813	..	31,030
Government — Stores	.. Bombay	..	43,99,312	..	63,20,586	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind	..	40,15,993	..	12,01,538	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure— Gold	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	.. Bombay	..	43,99,312	..	63,20,586	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind	..	40,15,993	..	12,01,538	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1882-83—continued.

	ITALY.					MAURITIUS.				UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.	
1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	25,423	79	16,567	210	45,524	..	..	83	2,145	2	58	120	3,840	37	3,032
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	9,253
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	682
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	497
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	1,199	60	583	4,095	37,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	500	3,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1,355
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	2,442	120	21,561	66	15,513	2	176	..	..	..	22	..	..	125	4,031
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	473	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2,625,019	12,92,381	4,960,167	23,43,879	28	2,403
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	2,500	440,000	2,33,750	..	..
..	160	..	2,133	..	2,277	..	17	..	..	..	12,466	..	13,300	..	2,931
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	552	..	39,730	..	10,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	38,938	..	16,168	..	26,797	..	3,129	..	1,761	..	748	..	2,996	..	10,28,425
..	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	1,09,865
..	8,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	454	..	3,792	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,770
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,541
2,543	13,333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	1,019
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18
223,033	2,95,889	537,303	7,66,466	54,665	76,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,466	10,187
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,513	617
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
601	14,442	..	..	..	..	604,185	95,46,076	554,657	87,76,482	..	..	..	..	64	295
..	..	69	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	1,762
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,302	2,346
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
5,031	6,023	975	1,677	256	528	40	43	..	..	86,116	40,125	189,766	99,193	147	162
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	37,830	..	13,354	..	22,722	..	..	..	563	..	577	..	1,330	..	..
..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	175	14	136	1,056	2,591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	30	..	4,149	..	1,777	..	30	..	..	..	3,071	..	415	..	1,917
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,173	9,414
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,936	1,160
35,340	25,576	41,073	45,022	2,073	2,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	544	939
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,666	..	765	..	80	..	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	84,533	..	1,34,816	..	2,04,584	..	2,682	..	2,759	..	22,346	..	1,926	..	2,39,320
..	10	..	635	..	58,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	18,093
..	17,82,885	..	3,35,843	..	14,52,275	..	6,25,225	..	87,96,169	..	13,40,765	..	27,60,120	..	23,78,628
..	931	..	3,190	..	75,925	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	..	2,37,914	..	1,26,645
..	5,76,091	..	17,74,416	..	1,22,259	..	89,41,874	..	9,200	..	1,23,398	..	13,687	..	92,177
..	26,605	..	90,823	..	17,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,318
..	23,58,976	..	21,10,259	..	15,74,534	..	95,67,099	..	88,05,369	..	14,64,163	..	27,73,807	..	24,70,805
..	27,536	..	94,013	..	93,212	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	..	2,37,914	..	1,41,963
..	2,68,522	..	..	..	..	..	965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,27,732
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,150
..	..	..	39,22,210	..	1,54,18,645	..	250	..	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	28,34,900
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,68,522	..	39,22,210	..	1,54,18,645	..	1,215	..	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	49,62,632
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,150
..	26,27,498	..	60,32,469	..	1,69,93,179	..	95,68,314	..	88,14,369	..	14,64,163	..	27,73,807	..	74,33,437
..	27,536	..	94,013	..	93,212	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	..	2,37,914	..	1,51,113
..	956	..	..	..	7,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	956	..	..	..	7,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1881-82

Articles.	Denomination.	Arabia—*continued.* 1882-83.		Ceylon. 1881-82.		Ceylon. 1882-83.		China. 1881-82.		China. 1882-83	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—											
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	88	547	21,998
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	,, Bombay	..	..	4	114	20	600	530	45,770	867	60,527
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	245	10,012	88	3,068	1	25	..	24	14	526
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron—											
Wrought	,, Bombay	113	561	61	674	4	38	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	7	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	186	379	810	1,288	1,340	2,044	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	,, Bombay	5	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin—											
Unwrought	,, Bombay	14	823	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2,022	63	6,789
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts unenumerated	,, Bombay	64	2,286	65	1,102	..	..	512	61,959	935	1,10,676
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gals. Bombay	515	1,263	10,318	11,405	2,77,762	3,70,746	665	9,036	546	8,044
	Gals. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value. Bombay	..	4,065	..	..	..	..	..	38,266	..	48,950
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard	,, Bombay	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	43,308	..	60,848
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	,, Bombay	..	9,27,519	..	1,463	..	2,787	..	52,589	..	53,365
	,, Sind	..	1,30,151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tons. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value. Bombay	..	72,863	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	42
	Value. Sind	..	1,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—											
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	3,639	17,767	2	21	..	..	1,231,912	50,47,003	1,834,513	83,12,602
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	3,813	3,755	6,954	5,399	..	..	3,565,063	22,12,772	3,508,645	33,90,946
	Yds. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	638	..	..	..	8,063	..	12,266
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	9,026	2,561	2,207	2,049	4,944	1,323	131,197	22,962	22,044	2,741
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt. Bombay	14	224	..	..	..	..	115,975	20,45,220	75,084	14,37,536
	Cwt. Sind	387	1,943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	72,154	38,614	133	119	38	30	1,731,194	13,97,770	1,778,825	14,36,983
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	108	26	..	..	1,117	300	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,, Bombay	54	25	9	23	308	326	12,759	26,935	12,606	26,064
	,, Sind	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	10	..	1,116	..	6,290	..	4,403
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	..	..	5	1	..	..	459,562	2,45,063	478,262	2,79,734
	No. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value. Bombay	..	2,779	..	1,431	..	998	..	285	..	428
	Value. Sind	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—											
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	64,092	17,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	2,352	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—											
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	..	..	162	174	80	60	6,576	7,882	253	193
	Yds. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	1,800	..	130	..	..	..	135	..	20
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other Articles unenumerated	.. Bombay	..	1,66,024	..	3,71,824	..	2,05,091	..	5,06,969	..	5,69,937
	.. Sind	..	12,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchandise—Free	.. Bombay	..	20,49,299	..	4,12,215	..	6,17,059	..	7,69,264	..	1,72,90,149
	.. Sind	..	1,50,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchandise—Dutiable	.. Bombay	..	..	..	30,490	..	908	..	1,21,61,499	..	1,959
	.. Sind	..	72	..	..	..	1,180	..	..	..	..
Total	.. Bombay	..	20,49,299	..	4,42,705	..	6,17,967	..	1,29,30,763	..	1,72,92,108
	.. Sind	..	1,50,379	..	..	..	1,180	..	..	..	..
Treasures—Gold	.. Bombay	..	15,89,038	..	6,24,047	..	7,27,772	..	76,22,613	..	56,78,564
	.. Sind	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasures—Silver	.. Bombay	..	28,71,296	..	1,50,005	..	..	..	1,12,35,274	..	63,36,826
	.. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. Bombay	..	44,60,334	..	7,74,052	..	7,27,772	..	1,88,57,887	..	1,20,15,390
	.. Sind	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay	..	65,09,633	..	12,16,757	..	13,45,739	..	3,17,88,650	..	2,93,07,498
	.. Sind	..	1,52,479	..	..	..	1,180	..	..	..	..
Government—Stores	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Treasure—Gold	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Silver	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Total Treasure	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Total Stores and Treasure	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of the Sind during and 1882-83—concluded.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.				Total.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,119	1,37,486	5,132	2,23,069	7,314	3,13,611	6,860	2,95,394
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	18,928	1,204	51,392	1,105	50,028	1,626	69,654
7	797	4	345	..	20	..	7	93	4,891	34	1,965	124,092	53,55,919	170,838	75,58,631
..	..	lbs 20	7	..	..	..	..	7	420	5	401	7,562	3,25,550	9,452-20lbs	3,98,013
3	140	..	15	..	..	36	1,494	94	3,648	343	13,679	520	20,149	639	25,751
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	1	25	..	..
20	26	19	131	..	..	..	..	172	1,610	15,008	90,028	783,015	44,89,025	1,120.148	65,47,076
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	70	4	19	104449-7lb.	7,02,524	155,160	10,41,782
14	23	8	30	..	..	..	..	806	1,995	32	51	52,862	89,430	27,983	58,757
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	125	2,600	6,755	4,870	11,440
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	60	10	130	10,845	1,16,234	11,689	1,19,080
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	909	10,604	2,385	26,276
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	196	3,352	24,341	115,955	8,39,599	142,219	10,75,345
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	20,190	1,51,793	33,347	2,35,525
..	..	..	..	6,004	3,60,482	11,030	6,84,763	128	7,164	166	9,964	6,226	3,73,255	11,466	7,13,298
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	530	35	2,644
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	3,048	65	6,945
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,415
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	507	6,667	34,462	3,00,500	26,456	2,63,994
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,491	97,657	18,341	1,60,390
6	855	29	1,620	1	208	4	558	294	12,197	119	8,827	5,718	4,53,964	7,261	6,50,466
lbs.8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240-18lb.	8,341	137	7,239
24	50	2,738	7,070	43	81	134	172	16,200	10,695	684	1,002	2,749,527	15,07,421	5,378,615	29,84,245
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,417	1,761	1,065	1,191	11,240	16,952	444,111	2,41,175
..	13,670	..	11,595	..	10,254	..	10,721	..	2,647	..	5,319	..	8,14 667	..	10,00,814
..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	471	...	28,682	..	56,136
..	..	..	12	..	219	..	..	..	8,099	..	18,304	...	14,96,174	..	11,88,841
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,419	..	50,172
..	9,26,549	..	11,50,649	..	48,047	..	71,450	..	13,14,064	..	11,80,336	...	45,79,997	..	46,56,555
..	3,13,289	..	2,97,053	..	..	..	..	..	4,12,501	..	4,14,294	...	11,58,848	..	11,66,973
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,496	..	1,03,508	..	1,66,623	...	41,39,389	..	43,31,293
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,54,148	..	19,42,477
20	2,002	209	7,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	9,571	261	15,724
1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cwt. 5	11	..	..	4-5Cwt.	759	3	788
..	75,610	..	59,552	..	163	..	..	..	91,741	..	90,017	...	2,43,460	..	2,24,844
..	..	..	11,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	..	4,541	..	14,011
50,461	2,49,330	100,640	4,88,675	108,827	2,24,220	121,988	2,59,054	54,239	2,28,763	16,811	60,012	1,451,686	57,80,509	2,086,171	91,81,406
883	4,731	2,414	12,305	..	..	..	..	Oz. 2	1	..	..	885-2oz.	4,750	2,414	12,305
12,836	15,398	22,212	33,456	540	484	6,029	8,270	15,132	18,158	11,967	13,176	5,565,710	50,12,232	4,173,967	42,17,462
3,373	6,049	6,401	15,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,166	22,054	38,143	69,499
..	..	..	..	..	25	..	62	..	49	..	893	..	17,261	..	23,461
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	638
2,198	470	1,344	249	543,217	2,36,943	533,472	2,41,742	2,501,231	11,73,940	3,747,464	12,45,021	3,186,235	14,64,156	4,327,629	15,20,057
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,744	3,812	4,214	1,078	6,814	3,818	4,214	1,078
1	10	1	23	265	4,286	235	3,562	535	6,987	817	10,346	721,368	1,16,10,671	6,31,517	1,02,45,087
48	436	1	8	..	..	..	..	146	1,299	30	155	640	5,326	445	2,726
56	40	120	120	224,736	1,56,197	1,19,899	80,701	22,066	9,492	163,135	80,684	2,008,442	15,85,086	2,135,891	16,38,553
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	37	..	..
335,636	38,540	4,024	1,209	..	..	204	240	1,725	1,010	1,338	3,793	347,019	45,137	15,170	7,985
290	39	6,551	80	..	..	..	..	15,209	1,561	7,507	991	15,509	1,605	14,058	1,791
744	232	..	..	5,055	12,976	14,828	34,066	7,181	23,347	8,030	32,595	214,100	1,85,688	378,896	3,05,962
21	82	112	70	..	..	..	..	640	3,513	1,247	4,189	15,611	19,219	32,697	27,444
..	..	..	..	..	16	..	2	..	2,598	..	17,011	..	4,37,861	..	4,41,454
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,264	..	47,872
..	..	..	..	3,850	4,914	..	..	3	14	817	976	913,515	7,52,301	918,836	7,51,563
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	711	1,037	1,593	1,921
..	..	..	8	..	46,268	..	93,023	..	36,154	..	78,693	..	2,13,962	..	3,04,173
..	56	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4,544	..	4,282	..	5,817	..	20,190
1,153,320	3,04,053	1,157,772	2,92,436	..	..	..	..	227,248	70,585	144,845	36,044	1,421,755	3,84,057	1,582,757	3,78,414
209,048	1,09,175	229.208	1,26,451	..	..	..	..	1,345,861	2,58,698	947,039	1,75,054	1,560,845	3,69,033	1,178,599	3,01,805
1,23,	1,180	10,352	15,704	31	46	2,598	1,851	80,471	85,054	123,027	1,86,959	3,199,680	32,72,760	2,655,842	30,53,836
4,077	2,639	3	20	..	..	..	..	2,028	1,014	2,177	1,680	40,771	67,885	37,243	45,126
..	1,1 868	..	48,327	..	23	..	238	..	35,618	..	15,213	..	4,12,657	..	3,97,386
..	1,539	..	2,287	..	..	..	..	..	999	..	357	..	13,794	..	9,919
..	3,18,550	..	3,94,784	..	6,29,893	..	6,19,191	..	8,89,362	..	9,67,8	..	80,43,188	..	88,10,037
..	1,59,154	..	35,106	..	..	..	..	..	2,01,976	..	1,47,632	..	8,94,520	..	8,33,545
..	34,53.411	..	51,01,268	..	11,04,948	..	24,74,829	..	35,19,854	..	74,68,594	..	7,78,08,749	..	19,06,03,502
..	5,81,871	..	5,86,661	..	..	..	..	..	8,28,176	..	8,16,886	..	76,66,865	..	1,06,32,318
..	8,54.324	..	8,739	..	10,73,874	..	..	..	36,88,749	..	57,110	..	10,36,32,215	..	32,92,816
..	33,476	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	1,41,170	..	18,552	..	46,07,926	..	12,36,208
..	43.07,735	..	51,10,007	..	21,78,822	..	24,74,829	..	72,08,603	..	75,25,704	..	18,14,40,964	..	19,38,96,318
..	6,15,347	..	5,86,786	..	..	..	..	..	9,69,346	..	8,35,438	..	1,22,74,791	..	1,18,68,556
..	18,157	..	3,48,451	..	30,960	..	3,775	..	1,45,18,516	..	1,62,66,007	..	3,58,61,998	..	3,83,87,707
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	13,510	..	38,228
..	6,05,791	..	15,67,592	..	79,407	..	81,754	..	21,55,426	..	24,97,834	..	5,42,91,307	..	6,88,84,634
..	7,100	..	11,150	..	..	..	..	..	11,115	..	5,297	..	36,115	..	2,33,800
..	6,23,948	..	19,16,043	..	1,10,367	..	85,529	..	1,66,73,942	..	1,87,63 841	..	9,01,53,305	..	10,72,72,341
..	7,100	...	11,150	..	..	..	..	..	13,515	..	5,297	...	49,625	..	3,22,023
..	49,31,683	...	70,26,050	..	22,89,189	..	25,60,358	..	2,38,82,545	..	2,62,89,545	..	27,15,94,269	..	30,11,68,659
..	6,22,447	..	5,97,946	..	..	..	..	..	9,82,861	..	8,40,735	..	1,23,24,416	..	1,21,90,584
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	398	..	43,99,312	..	63,29,140
..	609	..	2,996	..	..	..	..	..	2,346	..	4,395	..	40,18,948	..	12,08,929
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	609	..	2,996	..	..	..	50	..	2,346	..	398	..	43,99,312	..	63,29,140
											4,395	..	40,18,948	..	12,08,929

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs—Bombay	5,334	5,908	657	484	..	..	12	15
	Lbs—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds—Bombay	37,683	5,606	288,307	15,973	..	..	..	..
	Yds—Sind	..	..	2,420	484	..	..	..	..
White	Yds—Bombay	1,480	309	1,806	615	..	..	..	..
	Yds—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Yds—Bombay	13,358	2,467	17,680	4,479	..	..	350	40
	Yds—Sind	430	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.—Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No.—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value.—Bombay	..	3,392	..	1,214	..	250	..	..
	Value.—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt.—Bombay	28,622	5,27,707	22,099	3,43,013	167	2,967	..	..
	Cwt.—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value.—Bombay	..	7,51,309	..	9,36,402	..	..	..	..
	Value.—Sind	..	286	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—Iron	Cwt.—Bombay	4,536	10,070	37,407	75,158	..	..	..	..
	Cwt.—Sind	..	..	3	25	..	..	..	..
All others unenumerated	—Bombay	3	306	6	513	..	..	..	200
	—Sind	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	—Bombay	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other Articles unenumerated	Value.—Bombay	..	15,98,131	..	16,02,902	..	8,756	..	14,020
	Value.—Sind	..	20,87,869	..	16,56,832	..	..	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	—Bombay	..	29,05,218	..	29,80,753	..	11,973	..	14,275
	—Sind	..	20,88,255	..	16,57,349	..	..	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.									
Animals, Living	No.—Bombay	..	..	16	150	2	500	..	..
	No.—Sind	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery-Millinery, &c.)	Value.—Bombay	..	33,155	..	39,706	..	576	..	450
	Value.—Sind	..	17,999	..	15,470	..	..	..	..
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.—Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt.—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	—Bombay	4,702	2,37,247	9,321	4,47,950	271	12,497	214	9,602
	—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	—Bombay	60,641	4,45,315	42,946	3,29,368	64	1,505	31	744
	—Sind	2	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—Raw	Cwt.—Bombay	2,091,563	5,55,04,506	2,105,193	5,62,67,972	5,55,980	1,52,58,916	713,648	1,85,59,336
	Cwt.—Sind	87,629	22,02,339	43,475	10,24,392	9,450	2,37,500	1,225	27,000
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.—Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,000	875	..	..
	Lbs.—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds.—Bombay	890	695	5,701	2,222	..	..	1,890	257
	Yds.—Sind	..	..	630	1,000	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.—Bombay	..	2,95,082	..	2,36,092	..	200	..	16
	Value.—Sind	..	300	..	340	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	—Bombay	..	47,980	..	51,732	..	400	..	469
	—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt.—Bombay	1,158	2,20,266	904	1,38,182	62	22,453	48	15,832
	Cwt.—Sind	6	1,040	62	5,300	..	..	4	575
Other sorts	—Bombay	238,235	9,98,117	3,32,107	13,77,582	..	..	2,509	11,269
	—Sind	216	864	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	—Bombay	114	343	1	10	2	5	..	..
	—Sind	..	..	7	22	..	..	..	..
Rice (in the husk)	—Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	—Bombay	14,279	49,547	27,048	88,256	..	..	..	..
	—Sind	257	875	6,910	17,150	..	..	..	..
Wheat	—Bombay	4,595,814	2,08,41,501	2,359,715	99,82,557	28,366	1,21,164	6,000	25,000
	—Sind	629,165	32,19,530	722,867	34,10,700	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	—Bombay	12,274	47,460	36,458	88,182	..	..	..	..
	—Sind	1,093	2,916	69,758	1,85,998	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins—									
Catch and Gambier	—Bombay	..	..	10,921	1,04,210	..	..	..	..
	—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw	—Bombay	36,469	3,18,328	26,538	2,01,797	..	..	2	23
	—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value.—Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Value.—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides, and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Bombay—Cwt. or No.	53,535 / 455,849	12,69,158	35,415 / 314,690	9,93,417	..	..	7 / 60	225
	Sind—Cwt. or No.	9,964 / 106,114	3,14,495	3,635 / 33,037	1,25,562	..	..	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay—Cwt. or No.	17,922 / 206,680	9,21,275	14,672 / 175,344	8,40,652	..	..	..	..
	Sind—Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay—Cwt. or No.	81 / 3,471	10,694	187 / 14,679	24,375	16 / 2,100	1,773	..	..
	Sind—Cwt. or No.	10 / 400	300	15 / 1,380	600	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay—Cwt. or No.	16,919 / 1,893,889	20,90,195	16,808 / 1,945,130	21,62,852	710 / 77,014	99,011	9 / 925	1,059
	Sind—Cwt. or No.	73 / 5,750	6,526	376 / 38,615	50,889	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value.—Bombay	..	45,968	..	54,016	..	4,250	..	10,158
	Value.—Sind	..	1,578	..	1,570	..	..	..	..
Jute—Raw	Cwt.—Bombay	195	972	7,082	39,476	..	..	178	1,071
	Cwt.—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—									
Gunny Bags	No.—Bombay	80	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No.—Sind	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	Value.—Bombay	..	..	..	1,582	..	..	..	..
	Value.—Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency the two official years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	...	..	..	1,170	180	..	..	38,497	4,940	5,100	1,032
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,548	5,693	40,010	7,109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3,692	693	..	..	161,861	30,621	86,915	14,907
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,610	10,672	70,141	10,641
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,476	..	177
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	150	28	1,210	44	562
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	45,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
600	900	3,200	4,800	4,774	8,648	12,220	23,610	165	1,650	232	2,333
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20	1,327
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	758	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	43,459	..	41,209	..	19,496	..	16,612	..	89,893	..	1,89,483
..	10,400	..	24,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,4359	..	91,013	..	29,017	..	40,372	..	1,46,937	..	2,27,571
..	10,400	..	24,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,700	..	195	..	605	..	102	..	15,656	..	19,751
..	1,600	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,855	4,09,275	3,040	1,22,565	1	110	1	60	612	15,808	1,065	20,112
945	6,170	7,068	57,901	..	..	..	..	783	4,262	1,453	9,548
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
522,400	1,41,96,116	505.551	1,38,65,223	673,918	1,80,00,042	859,050	2,22,19,328	..	..	408	5,077
875	22,000	3,367	81,750	5,244	1,18,375	2,800	60,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	104,667	10,975	..	..	153,883	36,297	182,465	42,403
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20,630	..	100	..	20	..	..	..	79	..	212
..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	21,212	56	19,265	302	94,125	385	1,16,164	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	30	..	..	..	..	137	1,018	34	306
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,769	1,28,954	22,929	75,826
150	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	682	2,590
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	8	..	..	13	47	..	..	147	700	..	..
6,050	12,375	5,852	18,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,011,873	1,82,18,141	3,079,249	1,35,28,713	3,31,347	15,60,114	171,464	7,09,735	31,647	1,34,159	12,388	53,976
599,401	30,58,122	350,692	17,81,597	5,748	29,130	..	..	..	..	15,257	63,840
422	1,022	299	761	814	1,837	..	..	47,295	1,42,934	27,542	94,395
150	600	49,998	1,34,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	949	2,400
..	..	7,605	77,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	840	108	759	73	735	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	400	87	2,302	131	3,162	220	2,000	..	..	..	..
200		595		910		720					
4,332	1,42,682	3,905	1,50,298	5,303	1,99,061	1,281	52,372	..	..	..	..
45,900		40,139		63,556		13,399					
..	..	..	..	21	1,456	19	715	..	..	..	..
				272		205					
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	68	..	..	5	414	..	..	..	..
		92		82		1,365					
..	..	2,300	5,530	7,216	7,116	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	11,874	..	..	290	24,469	101	8,682	2	100	..	..
5,880				24,195		10,385		130			
..	..	..	..	262	28,425	150	18,000	..	..	..	..
				26,175		15,000					
..	10,850	..	17,351	..	3,125	..	52	..	555	..	517
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.	
		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	232,530	1,66,600
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,745,049	3,22,310
	Sind	..	..	..	..	2,800	500
White	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	983,344	1,33,287
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	130	40	614	131	5,194,996	8,55,154
	Sind	..	..	..	..	11,485	3,030
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	59,032	14,257
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	7,885
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	67	1,215	115	2,182	546	15,454
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—Iron	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	1,500	2,076	6,888	48,299
	Sind	..	..	..	..	5	30
All others unenumerated	,, Bombay	..	15	..	..	2,064	40,082
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	10,421	1,78,455
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other Articles unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	15,156	..	7,893	..	5,64,911
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	9,576
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,, Bombay	..	16,426	..	12,282	..	23,55,694
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	13,136
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, Living	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery-Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	..	702	..	1,747	..	15,903
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	138
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	13,901	4,26,391
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	,, Bombay	1,143	8,001	63	476	624	4,164
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	803	10,141
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	371,649	1,79,627
	Sind	..	..	..	..	600	400
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	..	..	..	..	4,341,900	8,63,095
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	1,276	..	..	..	30,160
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	..	..	3,300	..	3,898
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	63
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	130	17,060	448	42,555	292	49,199
	Sind	..	..	..	..	15	2,025
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,630	21,311
	Sind	..	..	..	..	17	300
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	685	2,024
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice (in the husk)	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	328,743	12,06,019
	Sind	..	..	..	..	895	2,514
Wheat	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	96,803	4,54,747
	Sind	..	..	..	..	243	1,000
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	163,685	4,50,771
	Sind	..	..	..	..	1,235	3,539
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	..	..	14,728	1,47,280	1	80
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,858	25,635
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	36 / 272	1,082	20 / 80	400
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	95	8,000
		..	..	..	..	542	
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	24	610
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	155 / 2	91
		..	..	..	..	20	
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	17	916	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	866 / 1	150	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	274 / 35,864	30,726	271 / 735 / 92,114	88,479	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value Bombay	..	5,066	..	9,182	..	55,268
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—							
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	16,950	4,893
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	Value Bombay	..	..	..	98	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency the two official years 1881-82 and 1882-83—continued.

		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
184,073	1,27,560	3,125	1,996	4,460	2,619	..	..	..	..
990	558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,794,269	3,17,938	139,907	23,064	150,375	23,523	..	..	36	12
6,300	962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,024,189	1,33,049	64,877	12,220	48,828	9,023	30,167	8,224	17,935	5,245
3,020	450	..	..	..	..	52,470	12,611	..	..
4,294,130	7,80,045	42,110	10,502	59,174	14,703	49,967	14,522	51,224	14,712
34,194	6,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44,109	9,466	4,627	669	7,832	1,920	2,028	413	2,616	770
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,348	..	1,828	..	3,780	..	7,493	..	5,284
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
576	11,690	146	649	154	638	7,579	80,320	7,879	71,041
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,59,205	..	60,475
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,098	59,331	488	3,130	498	4,357	7	125	14	169
30	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,918	52,620	20	1,125	181	3,421	..	..	26	318
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,895	3,08,477	966	16,073	747	12,969	..	..	1	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,75,158	..	2,01,046	..	2,27,069	..	10,31,071	..	10,39,341
..	10,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23,80,682	..	2,72,302	..	3,04,022	..	13,01,373	..	11,97,387
..	18,965	..	..	..	..	..	12,611	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17,493	..	12,651	..	13,529	..	8,230	..	7,150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101,36	2,56,430	..	..	1	10	..	..	7	330
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
875	5,774	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,450	25,868	..	..	..	..	134,274	33,44,702	159,600	34,40,494
..	..	..	..	..	..	25,088	6,98,629	43,849	10,92,936
355,680	1,60,386	2,700	1,293	5,610	2,257	24,982,410	1,11,92,525	35,277,142	1,41,64,711
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,010,307	5,52,485	13,731	6,308	5,347	1,296	228,258	40,157	8,66,346	1,26,501
6,510	1,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26,739	..	5,332	..	2,502	..	13,396	..	4,415
..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,428	..	3,088	..	7,341	..	44,895	..	44,994
..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
305	40,404	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,627	21,486	6	36	237	1,898	2,392	14,414	9,777	39,960
5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2?3	857	8,738	27,937	3,940	13,424	66	206	..	..
73	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
325,532	12,26,679	522	2,848	433	2,393	88	518	65	375
265	836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17,109	75,459	6,866	34,518	17,795	39,074	20	93	10	52
212	865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94,778	2,53,269	19,633	64,762	16,554	59,079	59	309	84	462
24,937	56,475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	60	..	..	7	160	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,445	30,042	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30									
145	4,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
732									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10,982	..	45,151	..	50,890	..	55,163	..	51,763
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,761	4,735	..	..	2,300	858	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits	
			1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				Rs.		Rs		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs	Bombay	405,979	2,57,443	455,805	2,69,541	..	..
		Sind	..	..	4,410	2,455	..	..
Manufactures—Piece-goods—								
Grey	Yds	Bombay	11,369,712	17,39,971	12,522,831	18,46,907	17,724	2,861
		Sind	95,301	11,332	145,351	22,554	..	..
White	,,	Bombay	3,370,739	5,27,581	2,571,576	4,28,101	81,698	15,211
		Sind	28,124	4,227	1,600	211	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	19,561,581	42,78,549	18,748,733	41,55,065	4,480,208	13,89,638
		Sind	28,520	6,580	76,303	14,341	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	Bombay	2,26,241	33,432	188,051	30,157	56,254	7,673
		Sind	..	50	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	Value.	Bombay	..	16,437	..	25,265	..	4,257
		Sind	..	47	..	25	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	157	4,304	149	2,749	151	4,850
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	5,222
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—Iron	Cwt.	Bombay	14,751	1,05,820	15,017	1,04,185	127	1,255
		Sind	36	100	107	259	..	..
All others unenumerated	,,	Bombay	5,415	2,12,321	10,376	4,78,136	3	351
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	,,	Bombay	38,578	6,83,311	56,462	9,18,005	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other Articles unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	..	10,45,544	..	8,73,357	..	2,23,319
		Sind	..	14,669	..	34,197	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,,	Bombay	..	89,04,713	..	91,31,468	..	16,54,627
		Sind	..	37,005	..	74,042	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, Living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery-Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay	..	14,340	..	12,127	..	35,702
		Sind	..	349	..	857	..	..
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,,	Bombay	7,000	1,52,425	7,839	1,72,049	1	36
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	,,	Bombay	398	2,604	256	1,684	..	..
		Sind	16	120	..	..	..	..
Cotton—Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	269	559	..	..	..	..
		Sind	4	90	27	224	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs	Bombay	40,460	19,972	51,024	23,414	37,600	16,143
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods	Yds	Bombay	668,100	2,29,113	684,652	2,06,525	14,924	4,055
		Sind	7,899	1,409	27,259	6,179	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	939	..	1,222	..	2,962
		Sind	..	261	..	28	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,,	Bombay	..	32,813	..	22,895	..	3,120
		Sind	..	754	..	250	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay	1,579	2,78,592	1,668	2,51,533	..	..
		Sind	2,837	4,41,982	3,268	4,84,536	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	2,186	18,027	4,406	39,101	431	3,839
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,079	3,586
		Sind	..	..	34	160	..	..
Rice (in the husk)	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	,,	Bombay	113,416	4,22,234	99,939	3,70,329	14	81
		Sind	22,774	53,363	35,427	94,751	..	..
Wheat	,,	Bombay	308	1,406	..	..	18	78
		Sind	59	230	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	818	2,807	379	1,412	270	1,058
		Sind	137	505	2,061	4,211	..	..
Gums and Resins—								
Cutch and Gambier	,,	Bombay	2	22	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw	,,	Bombay	1,318	12,804	1,829	16,466	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value.	Bombay	..	965	..	2,509	..	125
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt or No.	504 / 3,786	13,315	469 / 3,605	11,890	..	..
	Sind	Cwt or No.	23 / 79	484	..	..	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt or No.	15 / 160	982	173 / 1,373	5,101	..	..
	Sind	Cwt or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	Cwt or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt or No.	..	..	1 / 336	64	9 / 840	420
	Sind	Cwt or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value.	Bombay	..	780	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	1,428	..	18,113
Jute—Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay	359,950	97,067	5,07,150	1,15,406	..	..
		Sind	3,469	725	16,059	4,307	..	..
Other kinds	Value.	Bombay	..	1,907	..	4,360	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1881-82 and 1882-83—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,500	891	71,175	63,208	1,60,841	1,35,506	718,143	4,95,155	807,348	5,36,616
..	..	345	268	315	227	345	268	5,715	3,240
7,622	1,466	4,027,786	4,66,375	5,170,435	6,25,606	18,377,528	25,65,297	2,09,38,975	28,32,457
..	..	147,677	20,207	128,336	16,819	245,478	32,039	282,407	40,819
216,757	36,742	1,282,590	1,84,587	1,539,383	2,26,532	5,849,443	8,87,112	5,460,484	8,46,416
..	..	51,563	6,557	55,294	7,322	132,157	23,395	59,914	7,983
4,844,129	14,59,596	11,012,151	21,59,678	14,187,617	26,12,551	40,520,054	87,41,864	42,290,506	90,56,229
..	..	163,154	27,173	162,188	27,783	203,589	36,883	272,685	48 842
77,029	16,134	929,915	1,47,899	985,171	1,44,186	1,346,707	2,15,015	1374,949	2,13,274
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..
..	6,528	..	32,061	..	43,034	..	75,079	..	90,630
..	..	..	85	..	..	..	132	..	25
489	8,913	1,543	26,348	1,913	32,346	39,006	6,65,024	33,421	4,73,284
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,443	..	4,135	..	16,581	..	9,19,871	..	10,61,905
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	..	..
..	46	74,077	1,46,495	123,622	2,93,752	106,413	3,26,392	202,808	5,69,817
..	..	43	328	34	279	84	458	174	613
..	..	1,986	62,436	5,071	1,41,873	9,491	3,25,660	18,598	6,78,408
..	..	80	3,505	151	1,280	80	3,505	152	1,288
..	..	19,841	3,58,414	33,380	5,60,327	69,813	12,37,024	109,485	17,99,798
..	..	83	1,618	59	1,047	83	1,618	59	1,047
..	2,10,548	..	13,62,606	..	15,24,714	..	62,03,388	..	63,22,306
..	..	..	33,478	..	71,428	..	21,55,992	..	17,96,894
..	17,44,307	..	50,14,242	..	63,57,008	..	2,26,56,881	..	2,44,81,140
..	..	..	93,219	..	1,26,185	..	22,54,626	..	19,00,751
..	..	..	..	22	1,200	2	500	38	1,350
..	..	4	20	..	..	5	40	..	..
..	33,435	..	1,21,146	..	1,49,479	..	2,63,366	..	2,95,164
..	..	..	3,568	..	2,445	..	23,654	..	18,822
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10,655	4,25,250	13,087	3,68,552	44,998	16,79,039	44,711	13,97,660
..	..	4	146	16	540	4	146	16	540
..	..	385	2,663	921	6,172	64,983	4,74,684	53,614	4,11,687
..	..	2	20	108	953	20	176	108	953
..	..	453,960	1,25,09,803	551,505	1,45,50,083	4,433,167	11,88,24,778	4,896,405	12,89,33,381
..	..	3,480	80,160	5,591	1,27,252	131,770	33,59,093	100,334	24,13,554
199,200	81,489	4,274,711	18,28,839	6,709,744	26,27,526	29,711,530	1,32,39,274	42,598,400	1,70,59,783
..	..	210	89	208	70	810	489	208	70
80,070	10,467	18,051,103	22,80,218	20,015,585	35,27,525	23,538,865	34,79,913	33,852,363	44,60,681
..	..	687,695	83,903	730,845	86,313	695,594	85,312	765,244	95,048
..	2,279	..	18,773	..	27,298	..	3,88,349	..	3,06,875
..	..	..	480	..	1,245	..	1,191	..	1,658
..	840	..	12,141	..	19,784	..	1,48,515	..	1,57,828
..	..	..	54	..	750	..	871	..	1,175
..	..	922	1,50,255	692	1,47,568	4,507	8,53,312	4,506	7,71,503
..	..	12	1,490	10	1,070	2,870	4,46,537	3,348	4,92,101
452	2,831	7,378	49,140	9,504	62,898	253,445	1,105,902	361,660	15,57,361
..	..	118	455	103	287	352	1,622	108	312
908	1,650	2,773	9,120	3,748	12,191	55,331	1,72,490	31,354	1,03,958
..	..	216	570	30	104	366	1,020	826	3,101
..	..	1,759	3,388	12	30	1,759	3,388	12	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	156,657	6,19,690	99,508	4,06,015	613,880	23,01,692	552,525	20,94,047
..	..	18,788	49,305	23,029	62,980	48,764	1,18,432	71,473	1,93,862
7	39	2,225,523	99,37,662	1,304,015	54,81,311	11,328,585	5,13,03,583	6,957,752	2,98,95,916
..	..	617,718	31,74,421	1,643,247	75,55,377	1,852,334	94,82,433	2,732,275	1,28,12,379
193	820	202,441	5,58,639	114,228	3,15,291	447,711	12,71,589	290,515	8,13,671
..	..	58,871	1,40,615	156,464	3,74,530	61,486	1,48,175	304,167	7,57,701
..	..	2	80	2	106	5	182	33,264	3,28,856
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,830	22,415	3,463	29,292	43,632	3,80,807	35,385	2,78,379
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	297	..	364	..	1,387	..	3,153
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	323 / 2,417	8,420	71 / 580	2,164	54,533 / 463,242	12,94,865	36,310 / 320,552	10,13,215
..	..	..	..	..	..	19,717 / 216,191	6,60,322	8,906 / 86,357	3,32,992
..	..	14 / 178	897	39 / 517	2,386	17,996 / 207,445	9,25,220	14,903 / 177,439	8,48,854
..	..	..	..	..	..	2 / 20	91	..	..
..	..	..	..	2 / 251	310	97 / 5,571	12,467	211 / 17,164	26,083
..	..	..	..	..	..	92 / 7,616	7,416	108 / 3,951	6,280
2 / 560	168	28 / 5,102	2,391	345 / 38,597	44,508	18,328 / 2,042,914	22,59,186	18,001 / 2,088,047	23,05,812
..	..	..	..	..	..	335 / 31,925	34,951	526 / 53,615	68,889
..	25,280	..	34,659	..	54,260	..	2,78,948	..	2,39,879
..	..	..	30	..	..	..	1,608	..	1,570
..	..	..	2	..	..	195	974	7,260	40,547
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	325,472	89,944	763,765	1,80,023	702,452	1,91,914	1,292,976	3,01,022
..	..	8,817	2,244	65,870	19,553	12,336	3,019	81,929	23,880
..	..	..	163	..	798	..	2,070	..	6,938
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	780	16,338	80	2,200	..	..	..	..
Shells	,, Bombay	24	1,200	345	12,385	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	397	9,450	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—									
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	154,021	1,52,956	87,592	1,01,027	120	300	..	..
	Gals. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	826	25,545	4,320	89,259	175	4,725	1,044	26,337
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay Chests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bombay Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind Chests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	Value Bombay	..	64,563	..	1,18,226	..	68	..	37
	Value Sind	..	2,91,964	..	11,574	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	166	2,156	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay	620,853	37,35,934	1,469,155	80,33,221	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	400	3,905	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	12,299	75,326	58,470	3,79,920	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	58,618	3,12,827	92,767	5,62,981	..	..	..	..
Poppy	,, Bombay	8,953	55,621	3,921	20,435	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	48	475	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	,, Bombay	6,316	44,971	49	292	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	797	5,343	590	3,278	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	90,225	5,00,860	33,267	1,36,720	1,501	7,630	202	1,150
	,, Sind	1	90	92	666	..	..	..	..
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	14,555	15,273	1,510	1,195	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value Bombay	..	407	..	3,824	..	..	..	..
	Value Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	1,119,374	3,45,648	552,440	1,67,102	100	300	3,584	517
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	..	..	14	103	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	3	36	12	70	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	75,124	58,923	27,979	21,411	346	439	2,398	2,425
	Lbs. Sind	307,518	2,88,472	370,237	3,39,433	200	150	..	..
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,, Bombay	6,972	6,337	6,950	6,776	315	517	750	866
	,, Sind	60	104	62	75	..	..	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	101	8 545	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay	..	..	1	361	36	5,905	4	749
	Cubic Tons. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value Bombay	..	11,805	..	33,459	..	472	..	..
	Value Sind	..	150	..	4,020	..	..	..	..
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	19,396,608	72,17,494	19,339,835	69,95,822	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	2,013,368	8,53,896	19,04,812	7,89,900	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. Bombay	9,345	7,38,116	6,924	4,93,660	13	269	4	340
	No. Sind	3	450	1	40	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value Bombay	..	1,01,850	..	1,03,657	..	..	..	1,134
	Value Sind	..	5,349	..	5,937	..	..	..	..
All other Articles unenumerated	,, Bombay	..	6,18,730	..	9,30,736	..	5,489	..	14,222
	,, Sind	..	41,773	..	42,631	..	..	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free	Bombay	..	9,71,08,411	..	9,10,35,829	..	1,55,50,239	..	1,86,83,288
	Sind	..	75,98,615	..	65,84,648	..	2,37,650	..	27,575
Dutiable	Bombay	..	49,547	..	88,256	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	875	..	17,150	..	..	..	..
Total	Bombay	..	9,71,57,958	..	9,11,24,085	..	1,55,50,239	..	1,86,83,288
	Sind	..	75,99,490	..	66,01,798	..	2,37,650	..	27,575
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	..	10,00,63,176	..	9,41,04,838	..	1,55,62,212	..	1,86,97,563
	Sind	..	96,87,745	..	82,59,147	..	2,37,650	..	27,575
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	..	8,510	..	10,12,665	..	1,500	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	1,78,949	..	4,32,507	..	1,400	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Bombay	..	1,87,459	..	14,45,172	..	2,900	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	..	10,02,50,635	..	9,55,50,010	..	1,55,65,112	..	1,86,97,563
	Sind	..	96,87,745	..	82,59,147	..	2,37,650	..	27,575
Government— Stores	Bombay	..	12	..	7,427	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	..	12	..	7,427	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1881-82 and 1882-83—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
375	300	..	..	14,721	18,291	21,895	26,013	..	..	687	822
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
344	9,050	973	26,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½	3,100	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	200	..	51	..	195	..	79	..	79,052	..	83,820
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,730
..	..	..	..	..	..	116	1,598	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	612	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
981,298	61,37,273	633,219	34,83,170	94,044	6,05,821	91,208	4,93,384	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,778	38,819	424,694	27,30,323	..	..	1,495	8,754	..	..	..	..
70,189	4,35,130	185,531	12,15,502	10,734	56,705	2,115	14,100	..	..	..	..
128,243	8,16,453	115,254	6,40,593	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
660,422	42,52,444	894,367	58,58,021	260,123	17,28,902	189,024	12,18,327	230	1,616	126	800
71,067	5,83,805	328,399	24,92,759	20,302	1,43,420	7,442	53,960	..	..	..	..
821,690	44,63,053	118,421	5,68,471	78,495	4,19,381	130,889	6,41,599	1,302	7,391	274	2,799
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36,941	42,178	27,575	27,276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	..	2,212	..	2,124
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33,152	7,992	98,924	24,500	5,544	1,534	28	112	17,201	,864	20,966	4,482
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
271	1,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
980	1,090	650	710	369	545	158	229	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	330	124	4	10	54	75	553	317	493	413
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2,808	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	60,159	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	62	..	453
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17,976	6,135	672	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,736	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,425	1,94,852	69	11,367	4	80	2	200	..	..	23	490
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	46,454	..	35,656	..	800	..	300	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	525	..	820	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,01,949	..	6,79,701	..	99,034	..	31,116	..	10,533	..	20,552
..	635	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,94,81,292	..	4,17,78,888	..	2,25,75,368	..	2,54,83,996	..	5,87,149	..	4,38,998
..	42,45,118	..	58,62,167	..	5,86,202	..	1,98,432	..	..	..	73,560
..	8	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	700	..	..
..	12,375	..	18,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,94,81,300	..	4,17,78,888	..	2,25,75,415	..	2,54,83,996	..	5,87,849	..	4,38,998
..	42,57,493	..	58,80,312	..	5,86,202	..	1,98,432	..	..	..	73,560
..	4,95,25,659	..	4,18,69,901	..	2,26,04,432	..	2,55,24,368	..	7,34,786	..	6,66,569
..	42,67,893	..	59,04,522	..	5,86,202	..	1,98,432	..	..	..	73,560
..	1,215	..	72,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	28,982	..	66,920	..	2,000	..	..	..	25,00,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	30,197	..	1,39,070	..	2,000	..	..	..	25,00,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,95,55,856	..	4,20,08,971	..	2,26,06,432	..	2,55,24,368	..	32,34,786	..	6,66,569
..	42,67,893	..	59,04,522	..	5,86,202	..	1,98,432	..	..	..	73,560
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	34	2,381	13	593
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—									
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	..	..	..	..	80,779	85,926	75,572	81,248
	Sind	..	..	..	..	1,174	1,492	706	846
Other sorts	,, Bombay	486	6,076	..	..	4,718	59,917	2,180	31,286
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	Value. Bombay	..	300	..	108	..	30,994	..	25,133
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	2,955	..	1,422
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	138	1,600	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	58,598	3,18,056	15	96	17	95
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	2,229	13,047	2,983	17,899	15	60	9	46
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	17	127	9	63
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,575	16,518	2,043	14,082
	Sind	..	..	..	..	12	82	79	550
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	4,629	31,053	5,355	35,006
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	25
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,097	9,648	813	3,222
	Sind	..	..	..	..	102	700	..	..
Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	184	..	1,63,506	..	1,39,130
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	1,720	6,580	28,086	2,763	10,67,837	2,31,592	9,22,938	2,00,948
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	81	400	..	..	6	4	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	15,742	1,42,094	13,356	1,53,441
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	2,351	2,376	..	..	105	80
	Sind	..	..	..	..	124	87	24	8
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,85,566	35,114	5,64,803	68,317
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,, Bombay	100	170	..	..	1,086	840	444	313
	Sind	..	..	..	..	356	175	448	277
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay	..	..	..	..	4	433	14	1,160
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	713	..	31,288	..	27,047
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	29,568	7,656	2,05,066	68,265	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. Bombay	160	4,244	179	4,355	988	10,577	289	7,369
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	6,263	..	46,540	..	375	..	25
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
All other Articles unenumerated	,, Bombay	..	12,278	..	13,154	..	1,37,301	..	1,06,809
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	5,848	..	5,696
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free	Bombay	..	1,19,845	..	7,69,528	..	35,90,711	..	23,89,845
	Sind	..	..	..	150	..	22,500	..	73,645
Dutiable	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	12,06,019	..	1,226,679
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	2,514	..	836
Total	Bombay	..	1,19,845	..	7,69,528	..	47,96,730	..	36,16,524
	Sind	..	..	..	150	..	25,014	..	74,481
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	..	1,36,271	..	7,81,810	..	71,52,424	..	59,97,206
	Sind	..	..	..	150	..	38,150	..	93,446
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	7,78,264	..	5,03,618
Total	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	..	1,36,271	..	7,81,810	..	7,78,264	..	5,03,618
	Sind	..	..	..	150	..	3,000	..	..
Government—Stores	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	79,30,628	..	65,00,824
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	41,150	..	93,446
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	.. 0	..	1,440
Silver	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,440

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1881-82 and 1882-83—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.	
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	1,120	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
972	1,015	1,714	1,869	..	..	..	..	10,609	11,197
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,433	3,182
29	742	3	157	225	8,614	352	10,829	264	659
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,122	2,498
..	..	..	..	32,825½	..	35,736½	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	41,032	4,95,52,600	44,670½	4,64,47,979	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,02,994	..	2,13,954	..	92,543	..	1,07,839	..	17,920
..	1,570	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	143
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	8	32	175	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	145	284	1,324	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	186	4	33	1	7	31	190	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
846	4,443	161	975	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	1,395
4,093	28,667	4,545	34,388	471	3,178	1,042	7,051	515	3,091
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,297	..	4,056	..	6,068	..	898	..	40,088
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	861
1,764	637	6,252	1,573	1,16,334	9,240	5,44,265	34,579	4,32,339	1,12,155
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	27
5	250	..	..	591	3,165	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	1,231	49	888	..	..	..	..	233	3,583
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	54,350	43,347
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	210
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	11
855	556	95	94	201	220	202	226	297	271
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	987	572
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	930	3	270
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1,171
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	786	..	12,088	..	2,89,543	..	3,11,770	..	3,400
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,696	99
190	1,817	183	2,030	134	3,998	177	7,546	1,571	1,68,020
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27,534	..	29,919	..	3,901	..	1,488	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330
..	24,567	..	33,574	..	86,788	..	96,179	..	8,704
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,035
..	4,99,227	..	5,29,588	..	6,47,75,075	..	6,49,08,357	..	13,73,615
..	1,570	..	..	..	6,99,529	..	10,92,936	..	4,61,381
..	2,848	..	2,393	..	518	..	375	..	4,22,234
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,363
..	5,02,075	..	5,31,981	..	6,47,75,593	..	6,49,08,732	..	17,95,849
..	1,570	..	..	..	6,99,529	..	10,92,936	..	5,14,744
..	7,74,377	..	8,36,003	..	6,60,76,966	..	6,61,06,119	..	1,07,00,562
..	1,570	..	..	..	7,12,140	..	10,92,936	..	5,51,749
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,628
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,00,000	..	8,50,000	..	75,144	..	1,89,629	..	5,60,641
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,90,440
..	1,00,000	..	8,50,000	..	75,144	..	1,89,629	..	5,78,269
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,90,440
..	8,74,377	..	16,86,003	..	6,61,52,110	..	6,62,95,748	..	1,12,78,831
..	1,570	..	..	..	7,12,140	..	10,92,936	..	10,42,189
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,629
..	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,953
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,200
..	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,629
									19,153

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia—*continued.*		Straits Settlements.			
		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—							
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	,, Bombay	7	362	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—							
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	7,860	7,827	930	1,064	..	..
	Gals. Sind	3,284	4,373	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	27	223	117	8,774	262	13,685
	,, Sind	1,075	1,195	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	Value. Bombay	..	15,538	..	22,729	..	14,007
	Value. Sind	..	538	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—							
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	..	..	215	1,140	158	841
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy	,, Bombay	..	..	50	359	20	139
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	,, Bombay	20	140	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	124	860	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	411	1,807	11,090	76,986	8,334	49,708
	,, Sind	61	255	..	..	..	..
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	37,472	..	44,112	..	54,589
	Value. Sind	..	1,275	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	590,984	1,44,595	2,205	1,510	12,391	2,293
	Lbs. Sind	40	5	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	3	10	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	Bombay	1,761	29,744	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	10,777	9,333	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	892	1,105	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	41	5	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,, Bombay	78	85	352	100	..	..
	,, Sind	522	320	..	..	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	1,423	1,03,837	885	65,915
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—							
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay	8	1,190	..	..	..	..
	Cubic Tons. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	1,570	..	145	..	157
	Value. Sind	..	120	..	..	..	..
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of—							
Shawls	No. Bombay	1,250	1,73,196	220	1,193	238	1,663
	No. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	395	..	906	..	233
	Value. Sind	..	14	..	..	..	..
All other Articles unenumerated	,, Bombay	..	1,42,353	..	1,63,937	..	2,02,410
	,, Sind	..	5,467	..	..	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free	Bombay	..	14,54,816	..	5,16,039	..	5,64,843
	Sind	..	5,16,284	..	..	..	..
Dutiable	Bombay	..	3,70,329	..	81	..	..
	Sind	..	94,751	..	..	..	..
Total	Bombay	..	18,25,145	..	5,16,120	..	5,64,843
	Sind	..	6,11,035	..	..	..	..
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	..	1,09,56,613	..	21,70,747	..	23,09,150
	Sind	..	6,85,077	..	..	..	..
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	..	16,000	..	2,500	..	1,200
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	3,08,375	..	1,13,406	..	1,14,240
	Sind	..	4,17,200	..	..	..	..
Total	Bombay	..	3,24,375	..	1,15,906	..	1,15,440
	Sind	..	4,17,200	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	..	1,12,80,988	..	22,86,653	..	24,24,590
	Sind	..	11,02,277	..	..	..	..
Government— Stores	Bombay	..	1,201	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	13,442	..	..	..	..
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	..	1,201	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	13,442	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1881-82 and 1882-83—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40 lbs.	8	....	....	780·40 lbs.	16,346	80	2,200
6	373	4	215	78	5,074	369	13,555
....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	8	....	....	....	8
15	450	....	....	412	9,900	....	....
32,389	37,117	27,415	29,990	294,916	3,06,166	222,735	2,48,706
3,658	4,517	4,425	5,579	7,265	9,191	8,415	10,798
6,005	1,07,049	6,069	1,17,944	13,189	2,31,151	15,230	3,16,132
....	....	....	....	2,122	2,498	1,075	1,195
18	....	19	....	32,845½	....	35,755½	....
23	27,148	23¾	24,950	41,057	4,95,82,848	44,694⅜	4,64,72,929
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1,89,728	....	3,33,806	....	7,01,286	....	9,12,648
....	27,319	....	32,387	....	3,24,851	....	50,651
3	42	7	87	141	1,642	289	3,641
....	....	....	...	612	3,000	....	....
585,211	35,63,466	991,771	53,04,282	2,281,422	1,40,42,598	3,244,000	1,76,32,383
172	1,150	18	108	572	5,055	18	108
225	1,433	312,872	19,39,232	21,792	1,29,970	800,965	50,78,339
3,091	16,364	200,644	13,55,370	142,632	8,21,026	481,057	31,47,953
43,497	2,73,776	74,117	3,95,275	180,735	11,46,536	193,356	10,56,728
....	....	lbs. 24	2	48	475	lbs 24	2
63,608	4,35,581	139,910	9,62,211	994,120	64,84,475	1,225,700	80,54,348
14,249	1,01,228	10,610	83,709	106,651	8,35,273	347,244	26,35,116
262,122	15,17,258	131,622	6,77,312	1,276,133	70,58,548	434,362	21,56,101
65	357	314	725	86	542	473	1,671
4,052	17,288	252	1,060	57,645	84,387	30,150	32,813
218	1,100	....	....	320	1,800	....	....
....	1,21,430	....	1,43,401	....	3,80,120	....	3,87,978
....	655	....	71	....	1,516	....	1,346
1,374,667	2,91,223	1,889,803	3,94,330	4,172,237	10,11,275	4,670,661	9,77,594
2,068	441	2,314	382	2,409	468	2,354	387
7	169	....	....	965	5,393	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5,501	58,893	3,162	39,043	21,549	2,06,701	18,348	2,28,269
109	1,139	477	4,605	112	1,175	489	4,675
32,824	28,180	76,483	57,277	163,993	1,32,524	120,905	93,845
1,550	2,097	1,066	1,145	309,574	2,91,016	372,224	3,41,695
3,902,355	4,57,200	3,358,350	3,91,951	4,187,921	4,92,314	3,923,153	4,60,268
8,948	855	10,213	941	9,008	866	10,254	946
69,360	14,067	9,327	6,630	80,095	23,405	18,723	15,602
354	216	491	279	1,757	1,067	1,523	951
....	....	2	40	1,527	1,12,652	902	66,885
lbs. 22	10	....	....	lbs. 22	10	....	....
74	8,532	189	27,950	129	16,167	236	34,218
50	2,450	15	1,045	50	2,450	15	1,045
....	47,815	....	64,185	....	4,45,466	....	4,51,492
....	1,826	....	2,783	....	1,990	....	6,998
95,088	55,045	82,680	43,700	1,95,39,240	72,86,330	19,628,253	71,08,017
1,344	75	....	....	2,027,144	8,54,161	1,904,812	7,89,900
1,964	74,099	2,363	50,813	16,014	11,97,265	11,701	7,53,034
....	....	....	....	3	450	1	40
....	8,682	....	3,669	....	1,96,765	....	2,23,041
....	16,807	....	3,368	....	24,311	....	9,844
....	2,60,968	....	3,98,130	....	20,08,578	....	26,68,836
....	14,914	....	9,839	....	67,205	....	63,698
....	3,56,68,489	....	3,90,22,490	....	29,18,45,460	....	28,70,60,466
....	36,82,243	....	96,72,827	....	1,75,34,808	....	2,41,02,224
....	6,23,078	....	4,06,045	....	23,05,080	....	20,94,077
....	49,305	....	62,980	....	1,18,432	....	1,93,862
....	3,62,91,567	..	3,94,28,535	....	29,41,50,540	....	28,91,54,543
....	37,31,548	..	97,35,807	....	1,76,53,240	....	2,42,96,086
....	4,13,05,809	....	4,57,35,543	....	31,68,07,421	....	31,36,35,683
....	38,24,767	....	98,61,992	....	1,99,07,866	....	2,61,96,837
....	16,639	....	36,950	....	47,992	....	11,38,965
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	13,15,005	....	14,09,147	....	56,53,731	....	38,74,436
....	24,865	....	3,500	....	5,18,305	....	4,20,700
....	13,31,644	....	14,46,097	....	57,01,723	....	50,13,401
....	24,865	....	3,500	....	5,18,305	....	4,20,700
....	4,26,37,453	....	4,72,31,640	....	32,25,09,144	....	31,86,49,084
....	38,49,632	....	98,65,492	....	2,04,26,171	....	2,66,17,537
....	91,563	....	6,82,463	....	94,204	....	6,91,640
....	22,747	....	20,147	....	36,995	....	35,029
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	5,99,000	....	....	....	5,99,000
....	18,400	....	13,000	....	23,600	....	13,000
....	....	....	5,99,000	....	....	....	5,99,000
....	18,400	....	13,000	....	23,600	....	13,000
....	91,563	....	12,81,463	....	94,204	....	12,90,640
....	41,147	....	33,147	....	60,595	....	48,029

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to Duty on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the official years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
	1881-82.				1882-83.			
	GROSS.		NET.		GROSS.		NET.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.								
Apparel	1,09,626	5,659	1,09,006	5,605	39	5	—177	5
Cotton—								
Raw	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Twist and Yarn	2,99,172	5,083	2,86,961	5,024	569	...	—6,340	...
Manufactures	16,94,411	22,251	15,68,602	21,602	1,137	...	—58,497	...
Hardware and Cutlery	1,11,806	9,414	1,07,573	9,321	266	...	73	...
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	14,607	5,477	14,605	5,438	12,780	4,258	12,778	4,239
Spirits	8,54,998	3,45,440	8,53,281	3,44,937	8,71,358	2,96,006	8,69,302	2,93,549
Wines and Liqueurs	1,79,540	55,486	1,79,315	55,040	1,68,020	44,049	1,67,296	43,815
Other sorts	50	27	50	27	74	33	74	33
Metals—								
Copper	2,59,709	15,112	2,48,325	15,112	.....	...	—4,271	...
Iron	47,438	6,610	38,953	6,605	142	...	129	...
Tin	17,400	24	12,679	24	.....	...	—1,437	...
Other sorts	82,432	13,968	76,492	12,802	14	...	—1,065	...
Provisions	71,011	19,087	70,319	18,903	19	...	—338	...
Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Salt	3,288	302	3,288	292	13,545	157	13,545	157
Silk	5,15,863	1,258	4,96,212	1,258	.....	...	—4,494	...
Spices	77,007	213	60,481	213	1	...	—7,570	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	5,67,538	298	5,03,783	275	.....	...	—36,385	...
Wool—Manufactures of ...	1,75,562	3,867	1,73,631	3,754	854	...	—645	...
All other articles (excluding penalty duty)	8,53,456	31,927	7,64,832	19,093	47,369	5,744	23,473	5,259
Total Duty on Imports. { Including Salt	59,34,914	5,41,503	55,68,388	5,25,325	11,16,187	3,50,252	9,65,451	3,47,351
Total Duty on Imports. { Excluding do.	59,31,626	5,41,201	55,65,100	5,25,033	11,02,642	3,50,095	9,51,906	3,47,194
EXPORTS.								
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Grain and Pulse—								
Rice (in the husk)	445	20,399	445	20,392	3	13,388	3	13,388
Rice (not in the husk) ..	2,01,396	30,410	1,99,098	30,410	1,96,534	48,130	1,95,551	48,130
Lac—								
Shell	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Stick	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Other kinds	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
All other Articles (excluding penalty duty)	2,868	...	2,868	...	3,157	...	3,157	...
Total Duty on Exports ...	2,04,709	50,809	2,02,411	50,802	1,99,694	61,518	1,98,711	61,518
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports	61,39,623	5,92,312	57,70,799	5,76,127	13,15,881	4,11,770	11,64,162	4,08,869

D—TRADE—*continued.*

D.—TRADE

(4.)—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and years 1881-82

Ports.	MERCHAN					
	COUNTRY.					
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY AND SIND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	1,45,94,002	87,386	1,52,25,135	2,78,054	3,03,280	5,960
„ Sind	70,17,999	.....	81,98,459	.....	11,32,525	.....
„ Madras	1,12,49,297	1,84,764	1,11,16,592	1,95,655	1,02,227	1,300
„ British Burmah	24,13,362	1,20,360	34,82,536	.....	10,136	.....
„ Bombay	.....	42,98,633	.....	38,48,882	.....	1,43,14,246
Total from British Ports in other Presidencies and Provinces	3,52,74,660	46,91,143	3,80,22,722	43,22,591	15,48,168	1,43,21,506
From British Ports within the Presidency	4,46,49,069	5,97,088	4,64,55,065	4,25,728	72,10,541	1,15,183
From Daman	41,065	9,048	30,507	17,997	410	.....
„ Diu	1,73,832	.....	1,37,854	202	4,613	.....
„ Goa	12,78,527	9,579	11,89,915	22,534	24,793	400
„ Foreign Konkan	9,18,799	.....	8,55,098	.....	103	.....
„ Mahi	16,627	.....	12,331	.....	421	.....
„ Pondicherry	36,098	.....	85,789	.....	625	.....
„ Cutch	31,82,332	48,612	51,37,649	41,507	3,219	2,178
„ Káthiáwár	2,30,90,367	3,15,227	2,17,65,036	1,15,922	56,935	527
„ State of Travancore	15,63,502	11,980	11,60,231	8,895	7,250	.....
„ State of Cochin	2,29,357	274	1,27,333	.....	105	.....
„ Gaekwár's Territory	7,67,348	25,077	7,67,170	7,819	306	.....
„ Cambay	1,40,729	.....	2,42,572	.....	651	.....
Total from Indian Ports not British	3,14,38,583	4,19,797	3,15,11,485	2,14,876	99,431	3,105
Total from all Ports	11,13,62,312	57,08,028	11,59,89,272	49,63,195	88,58,140	1,44,39,794
Government Stores and Treasure	1,11,854	4,34,853	3,40,734	4,28,208	15,58,186	4,52,690
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND SIND.						
To Bengal	78,32,705	1,21,216	87,08,033	64,379	8,98,194	3,555
„ Sind	39,94,584	.....	34,99,695	.....	1,42,59,471	.....
„ Madras	68,90,643	40,034	63,82,196	6,755	61,52,988	15,510
„ British Burmah	5,03,080	296	4,36,433	96	6,35,325	.....
„ Bombay	.....	74,48,118	.....	81,49,466	.....	14,32,616
Total to British Ports in other Presidencies and Provinces	1,92,21,012	76,09,664	1,90,26,357	82,20,696	2 19,45,978	14,51,681
To British Ports within the Presidency	4,51,93,042	5,98,791	4,96,29,357	4,58,040	73,72,202	1,08,975
To Daman	4,952	.....	4,741	.....	2,730	160
„ Diu	94,675	.....	1,00,552	.....	67,683	.....
„ Goa	4,18,507	.....	5,86,499	60	6,70,129	.....
„ Foreign Konkan	1,79,756	.....	1,70,528	.....	93,455	.....
„ Mahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	.....
„ Pondicherry	19,995	.....	1,227	.....	3059	.....
„ Cutch	17,78,446	3,61,797	14,07,255	6,22,624	17,96,384	35,879
„ Káthiáwár	55,55,217	3,67,907	52,89,725	9,70,354	46,10,587	84,264
„ State of Travancore	7,45,505	20	5,82,300	.....	4,21,047	.....
„ State of Cochin	2,59,052	.....	2,24,920	.....	8,709	.....
„ Gaekwár's Territory	1,54,460	461	1,80,329	2,844	59,533	800
„ Cambay	1,35,890	.....	89,888	.....	46,814	.....
Total to Indian Ports not British	93,46,455	7,30,185	87,27,964	15,95,882	77,80,372	1,21,103
Total to all Ports	7,37,60,509	89,38,640	7,73,83,678	1,02,74,618	3,70,98,552	16,81,759
Government Stores and Treasure	3,92,905	1,38,230	3,12,323	1,03,318	9,14,318	10,95,414

—continued.

exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind in the official and 1882-83.

DISE.									
FOREIGN.		TOTAL.				TREASURE.			
1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,21,613	2,486	1,48,97,282	93,346	1,54,46,748	2,80,540	.....	...	.....	.....
7,92,602	.....	81,50,524	.....	89,91,061	.....	29,414	...	1,200	.....
74,603	1,779	1,13,51,524	1,86,064	1,11,91,195	1,97,434	1,650	...	5,650	.....
37,933	.....	24,23,498	1,20,360	35,20,469	.....	...	...	.....	.....
.....	1,42,85,717	.....	1,86,12,879	.....	1,81,34,599	...	4,71,360	.....	19,67,950
11,26,751	1,42,89,982	3,68,22,828	1,90,12,649	3,91,49,473	1,86,12,573	31,064	4,71,360	6,850	19,67,950
80,22,468	1,30,858	5,18,59,610	7,12,271	5,44,77,533	5,56,586	16,41,348	1,251	19,51,387	.....
60	.....	41,475	9,048	30,567	17,997	...	...	.....	.....
1,235	500	1,78,445	.....	1,39,089	702	...	...	.....	.....
20,052	200	13,03,320	9,979	12,09,967	22,734	7,08,008	...	6,57,972	.....
2	.....	9,18,902	.....	8,55,100	.....	...	...	4,000	.....
1,520	.....	17,048	.....	13,851	.....	...	...	.....	.....
37	.....	36,723	.....	85,826	.....	...	...	.....	.....
24,961	4,170	31,85,551	50,790	51,62,610	45,677	99,041	55,673	86,561	36,094
1,25,649	2,318	2,31,47,302	3,15,754	2,18,90,685	1,18,240	9,75,165	130	11,58,174	15,815
1,238	.....	15,70,752	11,980	11,61,469	8,895	...	...	.....	.....
4,445	.....	2,29,462	274	1,31,778	.....	...	...	.....	.....
366	.....	7,67,654	25,077	7,67,536	7,819	...	...	.....	1,660
421	.....	1,41,380	.....	2,42,993	.....	...	...	200	.....
1,79,986	7,188	3,15,38,014	4,22,902	3,16,91,471	2,22,064	17,82,214	5,5803	19,06,907	53,569
93,29,205	1,44,28,028	12,02,20,452	2,01,47,822	12,53,18,477	1,93,91,223	34,54,626	5,28,414	38,65,144	20,21,519
6,02,832	3,17,890	16,70,040	8,87,543	9,43,566	7,46,098	94,62,173	15,000	1,36,64,815	7,51,000
9,43,442	4,989	87,30,899	1,24,771	96,51,475	69,363	...	...	...	...
1,38,95,891	.....	1,82,54,055	.....	1,73,95,586	.....	4,50,473	...	9,32,100	...
61,70,972	12,218	1,30,43,631	55,544	1,25,53,168	18,973	2,26,124	...	2,27,752	...
6,63,203	.....	11,38,405	296	10,99,636	96	...	...	3,000	...
.....	9,86,786	.....	88,80,734	.....	91,36,252	...	20,000	...	...
2,16,73,508	10,03,993	4,11,66,990	90,61,345	4,06,99,865	92,24,689	6,76,597	20,000	11,62,852	...
80,44,382	1,31,614	5,25,65,244	7,07,766	5,76,73,739	5,89,654	16,28,919	1,251	21,67,914	...
3,463	.....	7,682	160	8,204	.....	...	...	...	...
43,770	.....	1,62,358	.....	1,44,322	.....	7,113	...	...	...
7,89,192	10	10,88,636	.....	13,75,691	70	7,48,050	...	21,008	...
91,859	.....	2,73,211	.....	2,62,387	.....	87,600	...	67,950	...
.....	.....	242	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
2,940	.....	23,054	.....	4,167	.....	...	...	...	...
18,50,609	73,627	35,74,830	3,97,676	33,47,864	6,96,251	13,80,413	...	18,42,388	...
43,32,923	1,07,267	1,01,65,804	4,52,171	96,22,648	10,77,621	30,82,287	19,000	18,99,522	...
4,28,487	.....	11,66,552	20	10,10,787	.....	2,60,800	...	1,89,000	...
.....	.....	2,67,761	.....	2,24,920	.....	...	...	...	...
72,547	.....	2,13,993	1,261	2,52,876	2,844	4,650	...	...	...
76,981	.....	1,82,704	.....	1,66,869	.....	...	...	...	...
76,92,771	1,80,904	1,71,26,827	8,51,288	1,64,20,735	17,76,786	55,70,913	19,000	40,19,868	...
3,74,10,661	13,16,511	11,08,59,061	1,06,20,399	11,47,94,339	1,15,91,129	78,76,429	40,251	73,50,634	...
5,04,058	4,61,595	13,07,223	12,33,644	8,16,381	5,64,913	33,03,683	80,64,014	66,92,078	1,00,03,260

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1882-83,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	283	436,056	146	245,233	...	...	...	...
		Sind	41	50,022	31	41,811	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	48	67,745	18	22,811	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	352	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	26	45,381	18	31,372	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	102	142,705	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	18	24,009	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	5	4,903	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	4	3,376	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	5	5,953	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,491	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	1,429	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	26	34,212	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	7	9,392	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	17	16,150	15	13,292	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	285	1	285	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	19	22,595	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	5	6,084	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	11	12,763	2	1,562	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,055	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	14	9,034	5	1,480	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	4	5,039	2	2,176	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	5	6,555	3	4,323	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	16	20,847	14	17,936	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	179	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the Totals of the year 1881-82.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
2	4,402	2	3,566	1	2,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,602	3	3,485	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	20,354	9	23,551	...	...	9	24,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,557	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	33,048	6	13,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4,379	8	6,323
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	625	10	1,108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	490	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7,016	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	469	1	1,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	8,672	105	10,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	4	296	3	189

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1882-83, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	2	3,517	...	...	5	10,755	2	3,566
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	2	2,602	3	3,485
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	15	24,557	16	25,255	15	24,557	16	25,255
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	8	20,354	18	47,733
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,144
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,557
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	13	33,048	6	13,928
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	..	6	4,379	8	6,323
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	4	482	10	975	10	1,407	20	2,083
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	131
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	1,249	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	490
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	6	7,016	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,253	2	1,613	2	2,298
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	186	...	...	81	8,858	105	10,520
		Sind	3	100	...	...	7	396	3	189

—*continued.*

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the with the Totals of the year 1881-82—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1882-83.				Grand Total, 1881-82.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	288	4,46,811	148	2,48,799	276	3,95,516	181	2,81,177
...	...	...	...	41	50,022	31	41,811	41	46,288	26	33,910
...	...	...	...	50	70,347	21	26,296	73	97,129	16	21,005
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	352	1	1,499	...	...
...	...	...	...	41	69,938	34	56,627	33	49,921	34	51,662
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	20,354	120	1,90,438	1	1,300	156	1,99,196
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	25,153	...	...	17	18,489
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4,903	...	...	15	21,090
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,085
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4,933	...	...	9	9,088
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5,953	...	...	4	4,347
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,491	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,429	...	...	5	5,510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	33,048	32	48,140	24	45,514	35	49,627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,090
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9,392	...	...	3	3,375
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	20,529	23	19,615	21	20,632	20	19,171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	2,090	34	2,933	34	3,782	55	5,301	38	4,270	65	6,697
3	190	2	195	3	190	3	326	6	556	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	22,595	2	2,370	14	15,959
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6,084	...	...	3	3,025
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	14,012	2	1,562	7	8,893	1	781
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,055	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	9,034	6	1,970	34	15,750	14	5,950
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	5,039	2	2,176	1	1,362	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	13,571	3	4,323	8	8,929	2	3,147
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	22,460	16	20,234	17	21,324	16	22,124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	12,075	74	9,039	210	21,112	179	19,559	175	17,329	167	18,280
18	998	12	821	25	1,394	15	1,010	21	1,082	7	411

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1882-83, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	2,561	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	2	230	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	15	18,790	12	16,053	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	19	36,138	28	54,892	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekrán and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	109	...	...
		Sind	52	36,476	60	44,826	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	291	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	1	1,339	1	1,164	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	10	20,420	4	8,023	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,470	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	17	12,420	50	56,133	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,047	30	40,015	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	1,565	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1882-83	Steam	Bombay	419	625,343	453	665,254	1	109	...	...
		Sind	95	88,825	146	159,291	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	71	85,559	40	40,202	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	352	...	...	...	...
Total, 1881-82	Steam	Bombay	460	609,439	600	789,400	2	732	1	163
		Sind	95	82,500	114	107,779	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	100	107,052	54	55,169	1	698	...	...
		Sind	1	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the with the Totals of the year 1881-82—continued.

French-				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	1	1,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	925	15	973
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	461	20	1,168
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2,628	28	4,594
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2,000	43	2,504
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	300	1	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	11,886	10	1,918
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	4,115	21	1,264
12	27,149	13	31,244	14	35,884	15	38,110	...	...	...	...	7	4,848	9	7,368
...	...	2	2,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9,618	5	5,532	208	25,036	169	19,413
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	6,872	88	5,256
1	1,249	1	1,249	12	26,555	12	25,732	...	...	...	...	8	9,561	6	7,420
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1,884	4	1,002	...	...	...	...	11	12,159	8	9,882	188	22,965	177	21,292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	7,490	65	3,389

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1882-83, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	13	21,736	11	19,444	13	21,736	12	21,258
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekrán and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	7	162	3	64	23	1,087	18	1,037
		Sind	25	1,022	25	1,179	33	1,483	45	2,347
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,144
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	15	2,628	28	4,594
		Sind	3	209	...	...	37	2,209	43	2,504
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	6	3,004	...	...	6	3,004	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	5	2,524	1	300	6	2,824
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	1	1,202	1	1,323	1	1,202	2	3,636
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	142	3	469	93	12,106	13	2,387
		Sind	...	...	...	...	54	4,115	21	1,264
Total, 1882-83	Steam	Bombay	31	51,012	29	47,275	64	118,893	66	123,997
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,288
	Sailing	Bombay	19	3,976	21	4,032	237	59,008	195	28,977
		Sind	31	1,331	25	1,179	131	8,203	113	6,435
Total, 1881-82	Steam	Bombay	29	39,483	35	46,332	50	76,848	54	80,733
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	19	3,110	20	3,362	224	40,118	209	35,538
		Sind	28	1,230	25	1,081	125	8,720	90	4,470

—*continued.*

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the with the Totals of the year 1881-82—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1882-83.				Grand Total, 1881-82.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,561	2	1,879	2	1,627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	132	7	808	1	132	9	1,038	2	174	10	1,444
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	40,526	24	37,311	22	26,218	15	18,492
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	36,138	28	54,892	17	30,108	35	59,706
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	107	3	448	1	107	3	448	1	119	6	924
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	1,717	18	1,095	51	2,804	36	2,132	53	2,895	51	2,920
81	3,409	102	5,090	114	4,892	147	7,437	90	3,876	111	5,299
...	...	...	...	1	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	52	36,476	61	45,970	54	36,212	56	38,592
22	4,283	29	5,553	37	6,911	57	10,147	40	7,196	55	10,144
21	1,180	15	866	58	3,389	58	3,370	72	4,576	51	2,941
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	3,295	...	...	3	1,437	2	961
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,339	1	1,164	...	...	1	494
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	300	6	2,824	...	...	2	654
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	20,420	4	8,023	18	34,766	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,470	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	13,622	52	59,769	71	47,216	137	141,473
...	...	...	...	1	1,047	30	40,015	...	...	11	12,673
40	6,716	13	1,576	133	18,822	27	5,328	115	16,622	43	5,103
26	2,456	6	563	80	6,571	27	1,827	62	6,146	15	1,207
...	...	...	...	484	744,345	519	789,251	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	95	88,825	148	161 579	...	...	...	...
243	27,120	178	21,452	551	151,687	413	90,631	...	...	...	...
149	8,233	137	7,535	280	16,436	251	14,322	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	687,019	655	870,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	82,500	114	107,779
217	23,982	199	22,210	...	...	...	...	542	171,850	462	112,917
126	7,516	94	5,388	...	...	...	...	252	17,735	184	9,858

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1882-83,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	8	10,736	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	9	11,953	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,918	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	3	3,816	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	991	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	803	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	49	73,339	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	5	5,409	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	757	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	3,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	1	1,062	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the Totals of the year 1881-82.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1882-83, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1	2,739	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	2,038	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	240	...	...	1	240	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	118	2	148
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the with the Totals of the year 1881-82—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1882-83.				Grand Total, 1881-82.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	8	10,736	...	...	5	6,807	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	11,953	...	...	18	22,664	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4,657	...	...	3	3,269	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	5,854	...	...	10	11,731	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	991	...	...	2	2,180	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,698	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	803	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,363	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	49	73,339	...	...	79	99,374	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	5,409	...	...	12	13,776	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,237	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	997	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,062	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	3,411	...	...	1	1,167	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,429
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,062	...	...	2	1,908	1	366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	425	1	118	8	573	3	360	1	66
1	47	4	237	1	47	4	237	...	...	10	561

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1882-83, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	7	10,242	19	30,492	...	...	...	...
		Sind	5	5,883	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,865	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekrán and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	2	1,215	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	2	2,536	1	1,288	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	35	45,686	3	2,628	...	...	...	...
		Sind	13	16,101	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	2,917	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	352	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1882-83	Steam	Bombay	114	1,59,370	24	35,211	...	...	...	...
		Sind	25	30,302	2	1,215	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	8	8,950	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	352	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1881-82	Steam	Bombay	140	1,74,514	14	16,740	...	...	1	366
		Sind	23	26,336	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	3,228	4	2,605	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	2	2,972	...	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the with the Totals of the year 1881-82—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1882-83, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,249	...	...	1	1,249
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekrán and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120
		Sind	1	51	3	43	1	51	3	43
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1	1,144	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	3	273	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	136
Total, 1882-83	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,249	1	2,038	1	1,249
		Sind	...	...	...	...	2	2,883	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	240	...	...	5	631	4	268
		Sind	1	51	3	43	1	51	6	179
Total, 1881-82	Steam	Bombay	12	15,784	...	...	12	15,784	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	3	252	1	859
		Sind	1	30	3	116	2	48	12	810

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the with the Totals of the year 1881-82—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1882-83.				Grand Total, 1881-82.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	7	10,242	19	30,492	3	4,841	7	10,288
...	...	...	...	5	5,883	...	...	1	1,385	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,865	...	...	...	...	3	1,807
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,249	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,404
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	395	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	246	...	...	3	366	...	...	...	...
2	65	9	287	3	116	12	330	7	167	13	573
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,850
...	...	2	1,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	228
...	...	2	73	...	...	2	73	...	...	18	1,285
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,536	1	1,288	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	198
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,972
...	...	...	...	35	45,686	3	2,628	30	36,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	17,245	...	...	5	5,726	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	3,190	...	...	3	872	...	...
...	...	14	1,437	1	352	17	1,573	...	...	15	1,338
...	...	...	...	115	1,61,408	25	36,460	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	27	34,185	2	1,215	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	671	13	9,581	11	939	...	...	...	...
3	112	29	2,034	5	515	35	2,213	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	1,90,298	15	17,106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	26,336	...	...
6	677	1	66	...	...	...	...	12	4,157	6	3,530
5	119	44	2,947	...	...	...	...	7	167	58	6,729

D.—TRADE

(7.)—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the and the Province of Sind in the official year 1882-83,

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.										
From or To—										
Bengal... ... ... Bombay ...	39	60,162	16	21,617	...	...	1	618	...	...
Sind ...	...	...	1	1,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ... ... Bombay ...	125	102,935	137	124,182	...	...	...	...	12	4,021
Bombay ... ... Sind ...	137	121,248	128	105,177	...	...	...	...	3	1,209
Madras ... ... Bombay ...	74	97,462	77	97,731	4	1,041	2	790	26	856
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	772
British Burmah ... Bombay ...	18	25,052	5	5,518	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total.. Bombay ...	256	285,611	235	249,048	4	1,041	3	1,408	38	4,877
Sind ...	137	121,248	129	106,466	...	...	...	...	13	1,981
British Ports within the Presidency or Province. Bombay...	237	3,42,893	174	226,917	42	10,110	38	9,806	138	2,792
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British ... Bombay ...	61	19,385	75	16,266	30	4,602	43	5,799	988	19,542
Sind ...	1	1,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	859
Total, 1882-83 ... Bombay ..	554	647,889	484	492,231	76	15,753	84	17,013	1,164	27,211
Sind ...	138	122,566	129	106,466	...	...	...	...	32	2,840
Total 1881-82 ... Bombay ...	488	607,481	393	414,879	48	9,316	101	15,558	1,042	18,421
Sind ...	123	90,981	120	84,424	...	...	...	...	14	872
In Ballast.										
From or To—										
Bengal... ... ... Bombay ...	3	3,475	47	74,796	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ...	..	...	2	2,397	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ... ... Bombay ...	2	1,614	25	30,341	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ... ... Sind ...	24	29,567	2	1,614	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ... ... Bombay ...	4	6,035	11	14,588	...	...	...	...	2	107
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah ... Bombay ...	...	...	35	46,964	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total. Bombay ...	9	11,124	118	166,689	...	...	...	...	2	107
Sind ...	24	29,567	4	4,011	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency or Province. Bombay ...	317	114,777	376	212,708	41	10,868	46	11,280	170	2,181
Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	110
Indian Ports not British ... Bombay ...	64	10,377	47	13,724	29	3,241	14	1,732	152	2,846
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	131
Total, 1882-83 ... Bombay ...	390	136,278	541	393,121	70	14,109	60	13,012	324	5,134
Sind ...	24	29,567	4	4,011	...	...	...	...	6	241
Total, 1881-82 ... Bombay ...	346	133,800	504	385,448	128	17,370	76	11,802	307	5,572
Sind ...	2	1,967	12	13,152	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bombay compared with the Totals of the year 1881-82.

		Native Craft.				Total, 1882-83.				Total, 1881-82.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
5	5,100	...	...	3	300	39	60,162	25	27,635	108	168,394	80	101,322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,289	...	...	...	...
1	30	340	37,668	330	36,070	477	144,624	468	160,282	365	81,711	394	89,023
16	4,033	332	36,342	330	36,339	472	158,799	474	145,549	442	123,490	459	120,085
47	3,945	2,896	99,456	1,791	72,301	3,000	198,815	1,917	174,767	2,895	167,811	1,887	137,298
1	346	43	3,797	5	398	53	4,569	6	744	51	3,906	35	2,393
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	25,052	5	5,518	25	26,517	15	14,903
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,115	...	...
53	9,075	3,236	137,124	2,124	108,671	3,534	428,653	2,415	368,202	3,393	444,433	2,376	342,546
17	4,379	375	40,139	335	36,737	525	163,368	481	147,582	494	128,511	494	122,478
181	2,492	77,064	922,511	68,734	834,829	77,481	1,278,306	69,127	1,074,044	75,110	1,236,924	69,533	1,018,483
...	...	822	19,936	821	19,781	822	19,936	821	19,781	903	23,277	859	22,364
675	14,147	8,104	219,320	5,888	160,032	9,183	262,849	6,681	196,244	8,692	223,484	5,724	156,065
10	767	634	23,092	1,026	36,717	654	25,269	1,036	37,484	541	19,004	725	24,795
909	25,714	88,404	1,278,955	76,746	1,103,532	90,198	1,969,808	78,223	1,638,490	...	...	...	...
27	5,146	1,831	83,167	2,182	93,235	2,001	208,573	2,338	204,847	...	...	...	...
815	16,607	85,617	1,269,623	76,324	1,070,050	...	...	...	...	87,195	1,904,841	77,633	1,517,094
23	3,091	1,801	78,939	1,935	82,122	...	...	...	...	1,938	170,792	2,078	169,637
3	3,581	...	...	...	...	3	3,475	50	78,377	...	...	60	86,695
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,397	...	...	3	3,591
...	...	4	257	25	1,753	6	1,871	50	22,094	8	5,790	10	1,698
...	...	14	1,099	6	276	38	30,666	8	1,890	5	1,351	14	4,666
25	1,104	144	1,993	1,059	32,596	150	8,135	1,095	48,288	153	4,142	1,016	42,705
4	278	...	...	6	336	...	...	10	614	1	885	4	1,624
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	46,964	...	...	37	41,979
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,136
28	4,685	148	2,250	1,084	34,349	159	13,481	1,230	205,723	161	9,932	1,123	173,077
4	278	14	1,099	12	612	38	30,666	20	4,901	6	2,236	24	13,017
182	3,255	49,728	542,983	46,035	553,323	50,256	670,809	46,639	760,566	48,933	609,364	45,613	723,134
...	...	415	10,851	437	11,817	417	10,961	437	11,817	532	14,837	563	15,722
389	6,609	2,928	52,947	4,180	77,837	3,173	69,411	4,630	99,902	3,334	97,484	4,355	114,638
14	636	445	14,471	63	2,132	449	14,602	77	2,768	294	8,754	125	6,200
599	14,549	52,804	598,180	51,299	645,509	53,588	753,701	52,499	1,066,191	...	...	...	...
18	914	874	26,421	512	14,561	904	56,229	534	19,486	...	...	...	...
518	11,685	51,647	560,038	49,993	601,914	...	...	...	...	52,428	716,780	51,091	1,010,849
13	1,117	830	23,860	687	20,670	...	...	...	...	832	25,827	712	34,939

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8.)—Return showing the Quantity of Cotton exported from India during the year 1882-83.

Months.	Belgium.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	China.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.				Grand Total.
									From Bombay Presidency.			From other Ports.	
									From Bombay.	From Subordiate Ports.	Total.		
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
April 1882 ...	48,010	601,633	93,510	95,818	385	107,832	28,174	17,144	895,701	...	895,701	96,805	992,506
May „ ...	58,280	534,567	117,331	109,295	49,935	145,552	42,691	12,622	946,840	315	947,155	123,118	1,070,273
June „ ...	20,777	277,944	80,648	130,545	61,824	106,766	33,971	31,330	617,387	...	617,387	126,418	743,805
July „ ...	14,164	150,392	15,085	40,945	.....	36,522	11,261	16,186	156,401	...	156,401	128,154	284,555
August „ ...	.....	151,324	10,859	22,672	.....	29,639	13,586	13,032	103,006	...	103,006	138,106	241,112
September „ ...	2,842	122,332	11,716	24,767	.....	28,158	19,311	8,056	102,203	...	102,203	114,979	217,182
October „ ...	.....	144,794	11,739	1,072	.....	18,043	16,271	6,464	114,715	...	114,715	83,668	198,383
November „ ...	8,400	54,267	16,266	3,691	.....	27,969	34,107	3,199	87,293	...	87,293	60,606	147,899
December „ ...	7,587	97,124	43,829	22,936	.....	59,455	24,668	10,490	170,699	...	170,699	95,390	266,089
January 1883 ...	24,150	189,079	69,723	21,410	.....	119,049	56,872	9,344	378,886	...	378,886	110,741	489,627
February „ ...	71,650	219,454	110,031	51,089	.....	82,267	44,124	7,426	490,918	...	490,918	95,123	586,041
March „ ...	77,848	322,169	183,813	61,526	2,268	176,682	43,859	62,994	832,041	...	832,041	99,118	931,159
Total ...	333,708	2,865,079	764,550	585,766	114,412	937,934	368,895	198,287	4,896,090	315	4,896,405	1,271,226	6,168,631

D.—TRADE—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from Bombay during the year 1882-83.

Months.	United Kingdom.		Austria. Trieste.		Belgium.		France. Dunkirk.		France. Havre.		France. Marseilles.		Germany. Bremerhaven.		Germany. Hamburg.		Greece.		Holland.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April 1882	534,084	1,48,73,324	89,596	24,70,595	47,135	13,20,525	3,150	91,100	84,038	23,16,431	7,528	1,95,800	..	.. ..	385	12,320	4,725	1,23,400	..	..
May „	447,036	1,22,64,640	114,638	31,66,323	57,088	15,88,759	12,775	3,61,300	72,866	20,01,055	21,419	5,83,159	48,328	13,45,168	..	..	..	..	..	..
June „	205,073	54,63,337	71,092	19,69,007	20,427	5,55,675	20,247	5,50,860	101,888	27,93,140	4,986	1,97,394	61,824	16,74,588	..	..	1,400	38,400	..	..
July „	64,615	17,11,770	12,414	3,40,836	12,246	3,03,655	..	.. ..	23,562	6,38,221	700	16,325	..	.. ..	..	..	262	7,125	..	..
August „	59,038	15,25,816	6,127	1,68,270	..	.. ..	1,050	30,000	5,264	1,46,504	2,155	58,330	..	.. ..	..	..	87	2,400	..	..
September„	61,643	16,52,456	5,220	1,42,112	2,842	60,725	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	1,435	38,350	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October „	89,834	23,04,675	6,159	1,76,455	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November „	27,676	6,72,184	9,704	2,45,062	7,931	1,74,953	525	14,250	3,153	79,521	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December „	51,536	12,28,771	39,860	10,07,380	5,445	1,37,425	525	13,500	6,858	1,86,940	1,225	33,300	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January 1883	133,456	32,96,211	67,028	16,69,782	23,436	5,55,341	..	.. ..	11,067	2,99,012	6,877	1,81,780	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February „	160,895	41,71,598	1,08,290	26,93,306	70,936	17,20,555	12,600	3,28,750	35,269	9,65,150	3,220	81,420	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March „	269,992	70,94,370	1,82,920	45,10,208	77,098	18,58,335	..	.. ..	49,759	13,48,021	11,410	3,15,610	..	.. ..	..	..	7,875	2,27,000	1,050	25,500
Total ..	2,104,878	5,62,59,152	713,648	1,85,59,336	324,584	82,75,948	50,872	13,89,760	3,93,724	1,07,73,995	60,955	17,01,468	110,152	30,19,756	385	12,320	14,349	3,98,325	1,050	25,500

Months.	Italy. Genoa.		Italy. Naples.		Italy. Venice.		Russia. Odessa.		Spain. Barcelona.		Egypt. Port Said.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Mozambique.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Zanzibar.		Mauritius.		Aden.		Arabia. Muskat.		China. Hongkong.		Victoria.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April 1882	52,202	14,36,861	6,075	1,66,650	41,323	11,28,271	1,750	56,200	6,300	1,89,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	919	..	..	707	22,697	16,616	3,71,444	..	..	895,701	2,47,78,887
May „	65,303	17,59,352	20,825	5,61,175	56,525	15,46,011	5,100	1,59,750	4,200	1,15,875	..	..	..	..	168	814	..	..	..	..	87	422	20,377	4,69,529	105	1,350	946,840	2,59,24,682
June „	34,565	9,53,342	18,543	5,28,000	37,551	10,24,500	8,015	2,34,080	9,088	2,53,835	2,660	78,450	..	..	49	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,373	4,34,284	..	..	617,387	1,67,49,267
July „	10,979	3,08,535	175	5,000	22,020	5,95,307	..	..	2,156	63,620	..	..	..	..	64	395	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,208	1,62,818	.	..	156,401	41,53,607
August „	8,265	2,22,190	..	..	15,242	4,10,208	..	..	550	15,000	..	..	..	..	158	1,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,070	1,11,630	..	..	103,006	26,91,460
September„	5,625	1,52,412	1,750	46,800	13,034	3,55,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	234	102	1,326	..	..	..	..	10,413	2,28,110	100	1,300	102,203	26,78,909
October „	6,475	1,78,150	1,225	31,500	5,302	1,49,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	1,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,550	1,26,315	..	..	114,715	29,68,270
November „	18,725	4,43,150	700	18,000	6,493	1,65,770	700	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	3,231	14	375	25	675	..	..	11,265	2,46,901	..	..	87,293	20,82,072
December „	24,223	5,82,564	9,180	2,44,627	17,185	4,23,520	2,485	64,220	2,275	56,775	..	..	..	..	181	1,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,709	2,13,405	12	400	170,699	41,94,154
January 1883	60,085	14,67,859	15,092	3,71,452	36,039	8,40,981	1,837	54,250	2,800	72,650	..	..	32	534	309	2,801	205	2,457	66	1,452	537	1,290	20,020	4,01,669	..	..	378,886	92,19,561
February „	26,043	6,32,192	15,225	3,74,400	36,795	9,05,397	875	25,375	2,450	62,700	..	..	..	..	49	504	..	..	..	..	65	325	18,206	3,60,514	..	..	490,918	1,23,22,186
March „	79,532	19,56,747	19,250	4,70,050	71,473	17,60,641	21,595	6,08,837	24,237	6,71,150	..	..	3	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	1,134	15,793	3,13,875	..	..	832,041	2,11,61,506
Total ..	392,022	1,00,93,394	108,046	28,20,654	358,982	93,05,280	42,357	12,20,712	54,056	15,00,955	2,660	78,450	35	562	1,569	12,378	408	5,077	91	2,127	1,450	25,868	159,600	34,40,494	217	3,050	4,896,090	12,39,24,561

E.—POSTAL.

Abstract Statement of Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1882-83.

Name of District.	Articles sent for Delivery.	Articles returned Undelivered.	Proportion, 1882-83.		Proportion, 1881-82.	
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
Ahmadabad	38,946	2,361	93·94	6·06	92·37	7·63
Ahmadnagar	37,645	1,722	95·43	4·57	94·59	5·41
Belgaum	59,179	4,112	93·06	6·94	93·8	6·92
Broach...	28,953	2,058	92·9	7·1	93·57	6·43
Kolába	18,680	753	95·97	4·03	96·3	3·97
Dhárwár	53,931	2,070	96·17	3·83	95·80	4·20
Kaira and Rewa Kántha ...	51,887	3,406	93·44	6·56	92·91	7·09
Kaládgi	44,579	3,261	92·69	7·31	95·2	4·98
Kárwár	46,207	3,395	92·66	7·34	92·64	7·36
Khándesh	88,365	3,129	96·46	3·54	95·66	4·34
Kolhápur	18,272	1,473	91·94	8·06	90·53	9·47
Násik	57,350	2,748	95·21	4·79	95·22	4·78
Poona	75,697	3,907	94·84	5·16	94·68	5·32
Ratnágiri	1,37,147	3,807	97·23	2·77	96·85	3·15
Sátára	30,562	1,703	94·43	5·57	94·03	5·97
Sholápur	43,914	2,185	95·03	4·97	93·65	6·33
Surat	50,773	3,398	93·31	6·69	94·52	5·48
Thána...	50,179	4,447	91·14	8·86	91·32	8·68
Káthiáwár	21,715	1,265	94·18	5·82	87·28	12·72
Total ...	9,53,981	51,200	94·64	5·36	94·51	5·49
Money Orders	12,113	356	97·07	2·93	94·95	5·05
Registered Letters ...	16,418	3,341	79·66	20·34	82·35	17·65
Paid ... ... Letters ...	5,74,971	12,522	97·83	2·17	97·65	2·35
Paid ... ... Packets ...	17,081	191	98·89	1·11	99·24	0·76
Paid ... ... Parcels ...	1,103	38	96·56	3·44	98·29	1·71
Unpaid ... Letters ...	3,31,885	34,734	89·54	10·46	90·16	9·84
Unpaid ... Packets ...	54	2	96·30	3·70	100·	.....
Unpaid ... Parcels ...	356	16	95·51	4·49	97·98	2·02
	9,53,981	51,200	94·64	5·36	94·51	5·49

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(1.)—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Estimated Cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1882-83.

Works.	Estimated Cost of construction (a).	Capital Outlay. Direct. During 1882-83.	Capital Outlay. Direct. To end of 1882-83.	Capital Outlay. Indirect (b). During 1882-83.	Capital Outlay. Indirect (b). To end of 1882-83.	Receipts during 1882-83. Water-rates, &c.	Receipts during 1882-83. Collected with Land Revenue.	Receipts during 1882-83. Total.	Working expenses during 1882-83, inclusive of indirect charges (a).	Net Result excluding Interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net Result excluding Interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net Result excluding Interest. Rate per cent. (c). Of excess revenue.	Net Result excluding Interest. Rate per cent. (c). Of excess expenditure.	Interest charges during 1882-83. (d).	Net Result including Interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net Result including Interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net Result including Interest. Rate per cent. (e). Of excess revenue	Net Result including Interest. Rate per cent. (e). Of excess expenditure.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
WORKS IN OPERATION.																		
Sind.																		
Desert Canal	13,17,200	1,40,444	9,42,069	2,115	34,532	15,665	96,068	1,11,733	21,737	89,996	..	9·21	..	34,874	55,122	..	5·64	..
Begári do.	16,82,141	95,854	13,83,230	1,562	42,601	35,305	1,60,744	1,96,049	89,145	1,06,904	..	7·50	..	53,412	53,492	..	3·75	..
Eastern Nára Works	52,85,521	1,97,605	37,76,008	4,593	1,54,237	20,578	1,18,633	1,39,211	70,977	68,234	..	1·74	..	1,47,087	..	78,853	..	2·01
Total, Sind	82,84,862	4,33,963	61,01,307	8,270	2,31,370	71,548	3,75,445	4,46,993	1,81,859	2,65,134	..	..	..	2,35,373	1,08,614	78,853	..	..
Deccan and Gujarát.																		
Háthmati Canal	5,24,705	1,681	4,84,892	39	27,229	8,200	..	8,200	10,550	..	2,350	..	·46	19,362	..	21,712	..	4·24
Lower Pánjhra River Works	3,65,538	557	4,08,935	13	22,222	3,051	4,402	7,453	3,993	3,460	..	·80	..	16,346	..	12,886	..	2·99
Kádva River Works	5,35,034	49,208	3,86,273	1,806	21,081	6,385	594	6,979	5,926	1,053	..	·26	..	14,467	..	13,414	..	3·29
Pravara do. do. Lákh Canal	3,95,466	692	3,46,272	16	16,095	1,510	..	1,510	3,314	..	1,804	..	50	13,837	..	15,641	..	4·32
Mutha Canals	57,79,926	92,334	56,75,058	4,446	2,08,378	1,24,615	(c)22,442	1,47,057	61,771	85,286	..	1·45	..	2,25,257	..	1,39,971	..	2·38
Ekrák Tank	13,34,930	3,678	12,15,106	162	1,04,358	8,203	..	8,203	13,265	..	5,062	..	·38	48,531	..	53,593	..	4·06
Krishna Canal	7,59,622	10,040	7,71,875	711	43,789	20,527	..	20,527	14,154	6,373	..	·78	..	30,674	..	24,301	..	2·98
Total, Deccan and Gujarát	96,95,221	1,58,190	92,88,411	7,193	4,43,652	1,72,491	27,438	1,99,929	1,12,973	96,172	9,216	..	..	3,68,474	..	2,81,518	..	..
Total, Productive Public Works in operation	1,79,80,083	5,92,153	1,53,89,718	15,463	6,75,022	2,44,039	4,02,883	6,46,922	2,94,832	3,61,306	9,216	..	..	6,03,847	1,08,614	3,60,371	..	..
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.																		
WORKS IN OPERATION.																		
Sind.																		
Sukkur Canal	13,58,944	41,822	12,79,974	976	55,901	881	66,177	67,058	58,805	8,253	..	·62	..	49,597	..	41,344	..	3·09
Ghár do.	4,80,261	..	4,15,537	1,992	25,440	4,520	5,10,859	5,15,379	1,46,048	3,69,331	..	83·75	..	16,621	3,52,710	..	79·98	..
Alibhar Katcheri Canal	28,730	..	23,207	..	710	447	7,123	7,590	4,697	2,893	..	12·10	..	928	1,965	..	6·22	..
Marak Great do.	2,03,952	..	1,93,600	63	7,548	2,401	60,782	63,183	17,197	45,986	..	22 86	..	7,744	38,242	..	19·01	..
Surfrazwah	1,24,680	..	1,18,559	..	6,121	1,242	12,955	14,197	11,7:0	2,407	..	1·93	..	4,742	..	2,335	..	1·87
Fuleli Canal	2,41,042	..	10,77,561	..	43,286	19,467	1,39,254	1,58,721	1,67,054	..	8,333	..	·74	42,700	..	51,033	..	4·55
Total, Sind	24,37,609	41,822	31,08,438	3,031	1,39,006	28,978	7,97,150	8,26,128	4,05,591	4,28,870	8,333	..	..	1,22,332	3,92,917	94,712	..	..
Deccan and Gujarát.																		
Khári Cut	1,54,303	14,178	1,11,135	2,912	6,607	598	..	598	22	576	..	·49	..	3,247	..	2,671	..	2·27
Hartala Tank	75,040	85	47,606	2	19,526	77	..	77	172	..	95	..	·14	1,903	..	1,998	..	2·98
Jámda Canals	9,81,464	3,284	9,54,107	75	51,254	5,205	..	5,205	11,887	..	6,682	..	·66	38,099	..	44,781	..	4·45
Mhasva Tank	1,39,252	1,682	1,19,436	46	9,342	1,117	..	1,117	1,212	..	95	..	·07	4,744	..	4,839	..	3·76
Pravara River Works, Ojhar Canal	3,48,211	3,650	2,94 966	80	16,054	2,363	76	2,439	5,181	..	2,742	..	·88	11,725	..	14,467	..	4·65
Bhatodi Tank	3,77,227	551	3,49,886	771	26,371	1.611	146	1,757	2,188	..	431	..	·11	13,984	..	14,415	..	3·83
Mátoba do.	2,10,500	3,865	1,82,470	5,823	12,212	4,942	..	4,942	1,545	3,397	..	1·74	..	7,240	..	3,843	..	1·97
Kásurdi do.	35,351	..	40,812	..	4,778	230	..	230	197	33	..	·07	..	1,632	..	1,599	..	3·51
Shirsuphal Tank	2,04,600	1,173	1,84,397	64	6,331	119	..	119	1,078	..	959	..	·50	7,354	..	8,313	..	4 36
Bhadalwadi do.	2,19,548	1,507	1,93,710	147	9,215	341	..	341	851	..	510	..	·25	7,729	..	8,239	..	4·06
Koregaon do.	13,821	..	19,182	..	649	174	..	174	9	165	..	·83	..	767	..	602	..	3·04
Ashti do.	7,51,186	44,788	6,46,356	1,953	23,355	952	..	952	6,263	..	5,311	..	·79	24,968	..	30,269	..	4·52
Rewari Canal	52,930	..	48,538	18	2,483	1,696	..	1,696	1,948	..	252	..	·49	1,942	..	2,194	..	4·30
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,40,447	12,913	5,38,321	—223	40,081	4,347	..	4,347	5,181	..	834	..	·14	21,275	..	22,109	..	3·82
Upper Mán River do.	3,66,991	782	3,27,752	3,690	18,323	834	..	834	2,029	..	1,195	..	·35	13,094	..	14,289	..	4·13
Jhikhli Canal	57,415	100	53,803	..	3,612	829	..	829	1,170	..	341	..	·59	2,150	..	2,491	..	4·34
Máini Tank	3,50,815	4,629	3,32,697	175	21,305	4,289	..	4,289	4,061	228	..	0·6	..	13,191	..	12,963	..	3·67
Kajála Canal	31,988	307	30,202	8	1,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,202	..	1,202	..	3·76
Dámbal Tank	64,906	436	56,615	13	1,984	..	577	577	490	87	..	·15	..	2,256	..	2,169	..	3·70
Madag do.	2,49,407	..	1,60,229	..	6,311	2,098	..	2,098	1,866	232	..	·14	..	6,409	..	6,177	..	3·71
Mavinkop do.	31,817	..	27,612	2,083	3,235	..	852	852	38	814	..	2·64	..	1,104	..	290	..	·94
Jadikeri do.	9,238	..	8,915	..	364	1,861	1,846	3,707	323	3,384	..	36·47	..	357	3,027	..	32·62	..
Total, Deccan and Gujarát	53,66,457	93,930	47,28,147	17,637	2,85,171	33,683	3,497	37,180	47,711	8,916	19,447	..	..	1,86,362	3,027	1,99,920	..	..
Total, Works in Operation	78,04,066	1,35,752	78,36,585	20,668	4,24,177	62,661	8,00,647	8,63,308	4,53,302	4,37,786	27,780	..	..	3,08,694	3,95,944	2,94,632	..	..
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																		
Sind.																		
Meharabwah	69,337	50,019	50,222	1,401	1,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,008	..	1,008	..	1·95
Deccan and Gujarát.																		
Jhankhapur Tank	..	248	32,262	6	2,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,286	..	1,286	..	3·74
Juchkundi do.	1,65,522	69,428	1,08,876	1,955	3,333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,966	..	2,966	..	2·64
Nilgund do.	8,971	6,937	8,714	187	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	210	..	2·34
Hedleri do.	64,379	3,864	59,330	106	2,269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,296	..	2,296	..	3·73
Asundi do.	80,485	17,131	33,680	455	1,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,005	..	1,005	..	2·89
Total, Deccan and Gujarát	3,19,357	97,608	2,42,862	2,709	9,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,763	..	7,763	..	..
Total, Works under Construction.	3,88,694	1,47,627	2,93,084	4,110	10,517	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,771	..	8,771	..	..
WORKS IN ABEYANCE.																		
Deccan and Gujarát.																		
Pravara Valley Survey	4,568	..	4,672	..	742	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pangaon Tank	93,510	—286	84,636	11	5,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,391	..	3,391	..	3·77
Kokák Canal—Second section	2,04,100	1,380	1,44,810	30	12,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,455	..	5,455	..	3·48
Total Works in Abeyance	3,02,178	1,094	2,34,118	41	18,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,846	..	8,846	..	..
Grand Total of Works not classed as Productive	84,94,938	2,84,473	83,63,787	24,819	4,52,790	62,661	8,00,647	8,63,308	4,53,302	4,37,786	27,780	..	..	3,26,311	3,95,944	3,12,249	..	..
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE PROTECTIVE WORKS—IRRIGATION.																		
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																		
Deccan and Gujarát.																		
Jira Canal	41,46,701	5,99,284	19,45,985	10,673	68,245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,854	..	65,854	..	3·27
Dhasvad Tank	19,24 821	3,75,781	9,12,194	6,259	28,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,972	..	28,972	..	3·08
Kokák Canal—First section	3,29,525	1,35,220	2,65,988	3,118	8,523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,935	..	7,935	..	2·89
Total Protective Public Works	64,71,047	11,10,285	31,24,167	20,050	1,04,903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,02,761	..	1,02,761	..	..

Notes.—(*a.*) Estimated Cost of construction represents both direct and indirect charges.
(*b.*) Indirect Capital Outlay consists of capitalization of loss of land revenue on account of land taken up for the works and Leave and Pension allowances, here being no charge on account of loss by exchange.
(*c.*) Percentages struck on the total direct and indirect Capital Outlay.
(*d.*) Interest is charged on direct Capital Outlay only, and is calculated at 4 per cent. on the outlay to end of previous year plus half the outlay of the year.
(*e.*) Savings to Government in the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments by the introduction of the Mutha Canal water.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1.)—General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Heads.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Remarks.
	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference + or —	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference + or —	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil ... Imperial	10,18,82,300	9,72,37,311	—46,44,989	5,15,96,206	5,36,24,334	+20,28,128	
Civil ... Provincial							
Civil ... Local Funds ...	41,34,556	40,46,642	—87,914	39,22,766	43,45,664	+4,22,898	
Postal Department...	19,48,076	17,07,314	—2,40,762	15,59,296	15,06,541	—52,755	
Military Department	26,22,232	30,28,920	+4,06,688	3,63,36,265	3,06,62,547	—56,73,718	
Public Works Imperial	1,39,110	95,733	—43,377	14,74,177	16,75,025	+2,00,848	
Do. do. Provincial	6,23,235	7,06,821	+83,586	28,88,290	33,89,782	+5,01,492	
Do. do. Irrigation	3,54,033	3,44,003	—10,030	29,69,634	35,99,399	+6,29,765	
Telegraph Department	15,05,358	16,64,421	+1,59,063	17,53,351	21,32,059	+3,78,708	
Total ...	11,32,08,900	10,88,31,165	—50,27,072	10,24,99,985	10,09,35,351	—57,26,473	
			+6,49,337			+41,61,839	
Net ...	.....	.....	43,77,735	.....	.....	15,64,634	
Surplus ...	.....	.....	.....	1,07,08,915	78,95,814	.....	

(2.)—Statement of the Principal Sources of Revenue of the Bombay Presidency, showing Gross Receipts, Charges against each item, and the Net Receipts for 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.					1882-83.		
	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments	Receipts, *minus* Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Cost of Collections.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments	Receipts, *minus* Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,87,12,207	85,36,476	3,01,75,731	66,53,698	2,35,22,033	3,69,71,840	85,67,333	2,84,04,507
Tribute	9,42,370	.....	9,42,370	.....	9,42,370	8,75,023	.....	8,75,023
Forest	18,28,117	19,551	18,08,566	11,49,630	6,58,936	20,87,429	16,284	20,71,145
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	66,02,602	1,23,821	64,78,781	1,94,828	62,83,953	70,00,636	3,65,504	66,35,132
Assessed Taxes	13,18,673	77,654	12,41,019	20,257	12,20,762	12,59,865	50,323	12,09,542
Customs	68,32,802	4,43,185	63,89,617	7,73,109	56,16,508	17,83,177	2,15,413	15,67,764
Salt	1,50,12,807	78,821	1,49,33,986	10,93,233	1,38,40,753	1,36,45,157	1,03,976	1,35,41,181
Opium	2,18,49,324	130	2,18,49,194	19,050	2,18,30,144	2,39,66,076	54	2,39,66,022
Stamps	41,55,512	60,090	40,95,422	1,85,464	39,09,958	42,09,602	64,980	41,44,622
Mint	3,53,613	.....	3,53,613	2,73,792	79,821	10,60,078	600	10,59,478
Interest	18,89,836	.....	18,89,836	17,15,708	1,74,128	18,02,922	174	18,02,748
Total ...	9,94,97,863	93,39,728	9,01,58,135	1,20,78,769	7,80,79,366	9,46,61,805	93,84,641	8,52,77,164

Heads of Receipts.	1882-83.		1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Costs of Collections.	Net Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	65,18,783	2,18,85,724	1,17,588	84,18,888	85,36,476	2,66,860	83,00,473	85,67,333
Tribute	.....	8,75,023	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	12,62,486	8,08,659	19,551	...	19,551	16,284	.....	16,284
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1,95,474	64,39,658	1,23,821	...	1,23,821	3,65,504	.....	3,65,504
Assessed Taxes	19,861	11,89,681	77,654	...	77,654	50,323	.....	50,323
Customs	6,11,847	9,55,917	4,43,185	...	4,43,185	2,15,413	.....	2,15,413
Salt	12,07,081	1,23,34,100	78,821	...	78,821	1,03,976	.....	1,03,976
Opium	6,028	2,39,59,994	130	...	130	54	.....	54
Stamps	1,79,594	39,65,028	60,090	...	60,090	64,980	.....	64,980
Mint	3,54,997	7,04,481	.....	...	.....	600	.....	600
Interest	11,66,615	6,36,133	.....	...	.....	174	.....	174
Total...	1,15,22,766	7,37,54,398	9,20,840	84,18,888	93,39,728	10,84,168	83,00,473	93,84,641

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, excluding collections of Revenue, showing Gross and Net Charges against each item for 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Heads of Service.	1881-82.					1882-83.				
	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Registration	2,33,539	2,541	2,36,080	2,73,650	—37,570	2,47,773	.....	2,47,773	2,83,448	—35,675
Post Office	88,533	.....	88,533	.....	88,533	88,658	.....	88,658	.....	88,658
Administration	16,26,243	.....	16,26,243	.....	16,26,243	16,76,177	.....	16,76,177	.....	16,76,177
Minor Departments	3,25,189	.....	3,25,189	21,475	3,03,714	2,20,510	.....	2,20,510	17,173	2,03,337
Law and Justice	50,47,331	71,744	51,19,075	7,89,186	43,29,889	50,29,345	40,053	50,69,398	7,18,748	43,50,650
Police	40,91,323	654	40,91,977	2,32,576	38,59,401	44,42,857	186	44,43,043	2,28,900	42,14,143
Marine	45,959	.....	45,959	42,964	2,995	32,942	.....	32,942	45,940	—12,998
Education	10,58,081	2	10,58,083	2,31,095	8,26,988	11,45,082	57	11,45,139	2,49,922	8,95,217
Ecclesiastical	3,39,161	.....	3,39,161	.....	3,39,161	3,48,550	.....	3,48,550	.....	3,48,550
Medical	11,99,128	11,629	12,10,757	87,637	11,23,120	11,87,514	10,237	11,97,751	59,288	11,38,463
Stationery and Printing	5,04,059	.....	5,04,059	72,302	4,31,757	3,08,472	5,498	3,13,970	47,246	2,66,724
Political Agencies...	8,47,414	.....	8,47,414	.....	8,47,414	7,65,879	.....	7,65,879	.....	7,65,879
Civil Furlough Allowances ...	5,454	.....	5,454	.....	5,454	7,072	.....	7,072	.....	7,072
Superannuation	14,56,301	.....	14,56,301	4,39,173	10,17,128	15,80,208	.....	15,80,208	4,63,652	11,16,556
Miscellaneous	2,13,929	60,828	2,74,757	1,67,048	1,07,709	2,68,520	30,428	2,98,948	2,02,245	96,703
Famine Relief	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,801	.....	11,801	.....	11,801
Public Works, Ordinary... ...	29,24,450	.....	29,24,450	6,27,584	22,96,866	1,00,413	.....	1,00,413	13,972	86,441
Loss by Exchange	1,27,10,005	.....	1,27,10,005	3,42,601	1,23,67,404	1,44,38,356	.....	1,44,38,356	22,27,605	1,42,15,651
Total ...	3,27,16,099	1,47,398	3,28,63,497	33,27,291	2,95,36,206	3,19,00,129	86,459	3,19,86,588	25,53,239	2,94,33,349

(4.)—Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts of 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Revenue and Receipts.	Actual Income.						B compared with A.		Remarks.
	1881-82.			1882-83.			Increase.	Decrease.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total A.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total B.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Land Revenue	3,17,66,765	69,45,443	3,87,12,208	1,45,89,795	2,25,83,052	3,71,72,847	.....	15,39,361	
II.—Opium	2,18,49,324	.....	2,18,49,324	2,39,56,663	.....	2,39,56,663	21,07,339	.....	
III.—Salt...	1,49,43,745	69,062	1,50,12,807	1,35,79,303	65,647	1,36,44,950	.....	13,67,857	
IV.—Stamps	.....	41,55,512	41,55,512	21,04,801	21,04,801	42,09,602	54,090	.....	
V.—Excise	.....	66,02,602	66,02,602	35,04,774	35,04,774	70,09,548	4,06,946	.....	
VII.—Customs	67,44,723	88,079	68,32,802	17,26,214	56,932	17,83,146	.....	50,49,656	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	9,80,201	3,38,472	13,18,673	6,29,932	6,29,933	12,59,865	.....	58,808	
IX.—Forest	18,28,117	.....	18,28,117	10,45,177	10,45,176	20,90,353	2,62,236	.....	
X.—Registration	.....	2,73,650	2,73,650	1,41,724	1,41,724	2,83,448	9,798	.....	
XI.—Tributes from Native States ...	9,42,370	.....	9,42,370	8,75,023	.....	8,75,023	.....	67,347	
XIII.—Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,151	3,151	3,151	.....	
XIV.—Mint...	3,53,612	.....	3,53,612	10,58,761	.....	10,58,761	7,05,149	.....	
XV.—Law and Justice	.....	7,89,185	7,89,185	.....	7,18,825	7,18,825	.....	70,360	
XVI.—Police	264	2,32,311	2,32,575	.....	2,28,900	2,28,900	.....	3,675	
XVII.—Marine	.....	42,964	42,964	.....	45,940	45,940	2,976	.....	
XVIII.—Education	.....	2,31,095	2,31,095	.....	2,49,922	2,49,922	18,827	.....	
XIX.—Medical	.....	87,637	87,637	.....	59,288	59,288	.....	28,349	
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	... ..	21,476	21,476	.....	17,173	17,173	.....	4,303	
XXI.—Interest	18,12,359	53,417	18,65,776	17,42,110	60,817	18,02,927	.....	62,849	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3,03,099	1,36,075	4,39,174	3,53,583	1,10,028	4,63,611	24,437	.....	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	18,734	53,568	72,302	.....	63,736	63,736	.....	8,566	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	33,207	1,33,841	1,67,048	29,934	1,72,475	2,02,409	35,361	.....	
XXV.—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services—									
In charge Civil Officers ...	.....	4,349	4,349	.....	9,511	9,511	5,162	.....	
Contribution from Local Funds	.....	47,042	47,042	.....	27,712	27,712	.....	19,330	
	8,15,76,520	2,03,05,780	10,18,82,300	6,53,37,794	3,18,99,517	9,72,37,311	36,35,472	82,80,461	
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services—									
In charge Public Works Officers	.....	6,23,235	.....	.....	7,06,821	.....	.....	.....	
Extraordinary Receipts on account of Bombay Civil Fund transferred	.....	.....	.....	88,12,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Imperial Assignment	.....	1,69,01,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Special contribution from Imperial	.....	8,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Opening Balance ...	.....	3,86,30,725	.....	7,41,50,116	3,26,06,338	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	14,80,033	.....	.....	56,67,872	.....	.....	.....	
	8,15,76,520	4,01,10,758	.....	7,41,50,116	3,82,74,210	.....	.....	.....	

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(5.)—Comparative Statement of Civil Expenditure, 1881-82 and 1882-83.

	Actual Income.						B. compared with A.		Remarks.
	1881-82.			1882-83.			Increase.	Decrease.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	A.—Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	B.—Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Interest on Ordinary Debt	....	....	....	2,801	....	2,801	2,801	....	
2. Interest on Deposits	16,94,008	....	16,94,008	11,53,054	....	11,53,054	....	5,40,949	
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	6,59,276	2,64,106	9,23,382	6,25,015	6,62,907	12,87,922	3,64,540	....	
4. Assignments and Compensations	4,57,331	70,21,185	74,78,516	6,12,890	67,83,158	73,96,048	....	82,468	
5. Land Revenue	....	66,53,699	66,53,699	....	65,20,264	65,20,264	....	1,33,435	
6. Opium	19,050	....	19,050	6,028	....	6,028	....	13,022	
7. Salt	4,97,436	5,95,797	10,93,233	6,08,551	5,99,004	12,07,555	1,14,322	....	
8. Stamps	....	1,85,464	1,85,464	89,797	89,797	1,79,594	....	5,870	
9. Excise	....	1,94,828	1,94,828	97,899	97,898	1,95,797	969	....	
11. Customs	....	7,73,110	7,73,110	....	6,11,088	6,11,088	....	1,62,022	
12. Assessed Taxes	....	20,257	20,257	9,931	9,930	19,861	....	396	
13. Forest	11,49,630	....	11,49,630	6,31,243	6,31,243	12,62,486	1,12,856	....	
14. Registration	....	2,33,539	2,33,539	1,23,887	1,23,886	2,47,773	14,234	....	
15. Post Office	....	88,533	88,533	....	88,658	88,658	125	....	
16. Telegraph	....	....	....	....	11,102	11,102	11,102	....	
17. Mint	2,73,551	240	2,73,791	3,54,997	....	3,54,997	81,206	....	
18. General Administration	4,13,467	12,12,777	16,26,244	4,62,648	12,14,324	16,76,972	50,728	....	
19. Law and Justice	....	51,19,075	51,19,075	....	50,70,947	50,70,947	....	48,128	
20. Police	35,036	40,52,702	40,87,738	37,876	44,05,189	44,43,065	3,55,327	....	
21. Marine	....	45,959	45,959	....	32,952	32,952	....	13,007	
22. Education	....	10,58,081	10,58,081	....	11,45,139	11,45,139	87,050	....	
23. Ecclesiastical	....	3,39,161	3,39,161	3,48,550	....	3,48,550	9,389	....	
24. Medical	....	11,99,128	11,99,128	....	11,95,760	11,95,760	....	3,368	
25. Political	8,42,535	4,879	8,47,414	7,62,983	2,961	7,65,894	....	81,520	
26. Scientific and other Minor Department	1,74,594	1,50,594	3,25,188	67,639	1,49,792	2,17,431	....	1,07,757	
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	9,40,372	....	9,40,372	9,04,512	....	9,04,512	....	35,860	
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	5,454	....	5,454	7,072	....	7,072	1,618	....	
29. Superannuation Allowances	4,41,274	10,70,585	15,11,859	4,15,370	11,60,027	15,75,397	63,538	....	
30. Stationery and Printing	16,629	4,87,429	5,04,058	20,505	5,41,787	5,62,352	58,294	....	
31. Miscellaneous	54,568	2,20,189	2,74,757	41,148	2,57,680	2,98,828	24,071	....	
32. Famine Relief	....	....	....	....	11,801	11,801	11,801	....	
48. Civil Buildings, Roads and Services—In charge Civil Officers	....	53,989	53,989	....	1,00,413	1,00,413	46,424	....	
51. Exchange on Transactions with London	1,23,67,404	....	1,23,67,404	1,42,10,507	....	1,42,10,507	18,43,103	....	
Contribution to Local	....	5,09,290	5,09,290	....	5,11,714	5,11,714	2,424	....	
	2,00,41,610	3,15,54,596	5,15,96,206	2,15,94,913	3,20,29,421	5,36,24,334	32,55,030	12,27,802	
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services—In charge of Public Works Officers	....	28,70,462	....	....	33,74,305	....	....	....	
State Railways	....	17,828	....	....	14,887	....	....	....	
Famine Relief Reduction of Debt	.....	....	....	63,42,000	....	....	....	....	
	2,00,41,610	3,44,42,886	....	2,79,36,913	3,54,19,203	....	....	12,27,802	
Closing Balance	....	56,67,872	....	....	28,55,007	....	....	....	
	2,00,41,610	4,01,10,758	....	2,79,36,013	3,82,74,210	....	.....	....	

(6.)—Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance heads for 1882-83.

Debt and Remittance Accounts, 1882-83.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Debt and Remittance Accounts, 1882-83.	Receipts.	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt incurred—			Remittance—		
Stock Notes	2,09,150	1,288	Other Local Remittances	33,01,59,924	30,17,50,8
Unfunded Debt—			Other Departmental Accounts	2,80,25,963	2,27,56,7
Special Loans	52,748	50,000	Accounts between Civil and other Departments—		
Deposits of Service Funds	8,95,988	94,74,102	Post Office	31,24,570	45,03,0
Savings Bank Deposits	54,21,488	44,11,727	Telegraph	16,66,530	21,32,0
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—			Marine	2,37,056	78,65,4
Unspent Balances of Local Government	6,15,550	21,50,246	Guaranteed Railways	5,14,75,188	2,28,10,2
Excluded Local Funds	18,41,189	17,03,206	Military	36,87,972	2,67,28,3
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	66,34,809	67,21,392	Public Works	1,42,72,053	3,08,70,4
Advances	23,25,951	25,73,023	Remittance Account between England and India	19,31,382	5,6
Suspense Accounts	1,17,282	94,022	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	.....	5,70,47,6
Miscellaneous	6,33,58,108	6,29,92,724			
Loans to Muncipalities, Native States, &c.	17,30,389	3,35,599	Total	51,77,83,290	56,69,77,8

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(I.)—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FIN

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the

District.	Gross Land Revenue.		Deductions on account of: Shares of Revenue (Amal) collected by the sharers direct.		Political Ináms.		Personal Ináms.		Devasthán and Dharmáday Ináms.		Vatan Ináms which have been brought under the Vatan Settlement.	
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmadabad	19,85,631	19,82,887	..	..	31,893	31,475	4,30,555	4,30,002	30,627	30,630	4,447	4,447
Kaira	27,53,991	27,56,153	..	..	2,132	2,132	6,63,254	6,63,422	33,724	33,724	16,331	16,229
Panch Mahâls	4,00,478	3,96,476	..	..	..	..	53,098	56,407	11,312	11,446	20,096	12,211
Broach	28,45,799	28,44,162	..	..	..	..	4,38,154	4,38,518	23,875	23,874	22,575	22,591
Surat	27,56,392	27,80,514	..	..	3,727	2,791	2,83,775	2,92,961	20,843	20,844	20,140	20,140
Thána	15,41,337	15,39,468	..	..	10,926	10,926	1,03,599	98,042	11,425	11,426	5,728	5,750
Kolába	7,90,565	7,95,703	..	..	90	90	35,921	36,076	10,368	10,373	2,462	2,462
Total	1,30,74,173	1,30,95,363	..	..	48,768	47,414	20,08,356	20,15,418	1,42,174	1,42,317	91,779	83,830
Central Division.												
Násik	17,04,396	16,94,324	..	..	60,516	60,476	96,608	96,715	13,202	13,261	20,693	20,697
*Khándesh	35,52,220	35,37,118	..	..	31,638	32,031	77,613	78,583	13,308	13,367	22,520	23,030
*Ahmadnagar	17,02,566	16,89,232	..	..	54,605	55,580	1,46,817	1,46,724	30,332	31,165	18,627	18,480
*Poona	15,60,589	15,40,604	..	..	47,797	49,175	1,29,642	1,30,449	54,743	54,765	21,403	21,141
*Sholápur	12,09,090	11,39,590	..	..	11,852	11,795	56,616	56,354	8,621	8,549	32,562	32,639
*Sátára	23,50,627	23,47,886	4,841	4,841	56,972	57,687	3,96,218	3,86,676	75,841	75,381	98,017	98,124
Total	1,20,79,488	1,19,48,654	4,841	4,841	2,63,410	2,66,544	9,03,514	8,95,501	1,96,107	1,96,488	2,14,422	2,14,111
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	18,34,463	18,34,495	..	..	27,426	27,426	1,80,014	1,80,033	37,376	37,440	1,37,263	1,37,263
*Dhárwár	29,48,992	29,51,908	..	..	18,346	18,346	1,84,486	1,84,840	66,597	66,457	80,552	80,554
*Kaládgi	16,08,445	15,91,066	..	..	30,070	30,070	87,637	87,646	27,469	27,481	99,397	99,430
Kánara	9,85,773	10,00,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,051	5,073	....	....
Ratnágiri	9,27,994	9,15,518	..	..	2,067	2,067	54,382	54,293	14,095	14,144	380	380
Total	83,05,667	82,93,006	..	..	77,909	77,909	5,06,499	5,06,812	1,50,588	1,50,595	3,17,592	3,17,627
Sind.												
Karáchi	9,70,816	9,73,038	..	..	55,892	55,450	17,638	17,990	83	82	....	....
Haidarabad	15,67,578	16,28,107	3,632	3,817	1,93,686	1,95,405	3,327	3,556	111	37	....	....
Shikárpur	21,73,197	21,42,698	20,005	20,005	83,598	84,501	4,748	4,708	20,307	20,650	....	....
Thar and Párkar	2,47,442	2,69,560	..	..	1,153	1,169	..	..	..	..	....	....
Upper Sind Frontier	3,78,180	3,20,116	385	568	8,329	8,329	..	..	..	..	....	....
Total	56,37,213	53,33,509	24,022	24,390	3,42,658	3,44,854	25,713	26,264	20,501	20,769	....	....
Grand Total	3,90,96,541	3,86,70,532	28,863	29,231	7,32,745	7,36,721	34,44,082	34,43,995	5,09,370	5,10,169	6,23,793	6,15,568

District.	Remainder being Government Revenue—*continued.* Sale Proceeds of Grass Preserves.		Land liable to floods and sold annually by auction.		Fees for Revenue Processes and notice fees.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Irrigation Department revenue which is credited to Public Works Department.	
	1882-83.	1881-82	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmadabad	36,292	31,416	8,618	8,268	447	482	45,679	40,773	14,48,292	14,46,608	....	283
Kaira	12,351	12,743	2,800	2,366	415	1,963	22,481	21,899	19,95,473	19,77,586	....	1,099
Panch Mahâls	2,442	1,822	..	..	474	407	14,831	13,460	2,76,033	2,70,717	....	....
Broach	3,759	3,814	38,406	32,352	360	1,571	23,571	14,757	22,33,324	22,31,219	....	....
Surat	12,323	11,684	6,268	5,874	1,629	1,666	43,325	47,054	23,38,168	23,54,071	....	....
Thána	3,598	3,229	165	89	2,311	2,336	57,813	57,427	13,91,455	13,93,628	....	....
Kolába	366	325	..	..	2,012	1,803	10,567	15,438	7,40,593	7,45,554	....	....
Total	71,161	65,033	56,257	48,940	7,648	10,228	2,18,267	2,10,808	1,04,03,338	1,04,19,383	....	1,382
Central Division.												
Násik	4,922	4,857	167	162	1,192	2,721	17,406	17,911	14,25,617	14,15,420	5,699	6,185
Khándesh	11,009	12,300	4,352	5,247	746	1,129	34,659	38,906	32,12,602	32,06,216	19,110	8,517
Ahmadnagar	6,515	4,951	164	151	2,959	2,237	4,927	6,306	13,95,498	13,79,730	10,408	10,466
Poona	5,128	4,661	659	544	2,562	3,386	34,259	40,558	11,55,023	11,56,900	86,712	63,049
Sholápur	8,751	5,933	585	513	962	2,140	31,394	4,532	10,51,573	9,82,232	10,219	8,560
Sátára	6,616	7,483	817	1,314	627	690	18,701	19,407	15,55,582	15,53,580	35,871	36,098
Total	42,941	40,185	6,744	7,931	9,048	12,303	1,41,346	1,27,620	97,95,905	96,93,738	1,68,019	1,32,875
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	16,361	16,524	..	..	198	418	14,566	15,410	12,95,181	12,91,836	1,819	1,861
Dhárwár	25,192	13,408	..	..	1,920	2,095	17,310	26,819	24,05,008	24,02,260	2,842	2,047
Kaládgi	6,634	5,725	332	312	478	1,353	19,769	19,747	12,25,162	12,07,584	139	139
Kánara	3,441	11,953	..	..	831	819	4,815	7,995	9,80,722	9,94,946	....	....
Ratnágiri	402	390	..	..	1,060	1,213	8,491	12,008	8,47,667	8,35,976	....	....
Total	52,030	48,000	332	312	4,487	5,898	64,951	81,979	67,53,740	67,32,602	4,800	4,047
Sind.												
Karáchi	16,010	14,916	1,136	2,352	1,146	287	40,125	36,939	8,95,039	8,98,275	12,663	11,431
Haidarabad	1,843	1,139	..	..	4,319	3,392	29,309	28,725	13,60,611	14,18,533	39,006	38,815
Shikárpur	7	..	859	251	8,966	6,226	41,986	42,971	23,41,026	20,09,759	46,961	17,309
Thar and Párkar	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,719	14,391	2,43,339	2,65,484	13,388	14,266
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,958	8,451	3,69,323	3,11,062	2,268	711
Total	17,860	16,055	1,995	2,603	14,431	9,905	1,34,057	1,29,477	52,10,238	49,03,073	1,14,286	82,532
Grand Total	1,83,992	1,69,273	65,328	59,795	35,614	38,334	5,58,651	5,49,884	3,21,63,221	3,17,48,796	2,87,105	2,20,832

*In the districts marked with an asterisk the irrigation revenue is shown separately after deducting the alienations.

FINANCE—*continued.*

ANCE. (1.)—LAND REVENUE.

actual Realizations in the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

ALIENATIONS.								REMAINDER, BEING GOVERNMENT REVENUE.					
Inám of Táluka Service Vatandárs whose services have been retained.		Allowance of Village Servants useful to Government.		Allowance of Village Servants useful to Village Community.		Total Ináms.		Revenue proper, being assessment on Khálsa lands.		Judi or Quit-rent on Alienated lands.		Sale proceeds of permanent occupancy.	
1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	32,235	32,194	7,581	7,531	5,37,338	5,36,279	11,90,817	11,96,489	1,62,620	1,62,115	3,819	7,065
..	..	55,625	55,625	7,453	7,436	7,78,518	7,78,568	13,72,827	13,70,076	5,58,035	5,56,615	6,562	11,951
12,363	19,235	23,050	23,112	4,526	8,348	1,24,445	1,25,759	2,27,290	2,29,185	28,170	24,350	2,826	1,492
..	..	88,305	88,357	39,546	39,602	6,12,455	6,12,943	19,28,434	19,43,328	2,31,430	2,32,508	7,335	2,888
..	..	65,376	65,343	24,362	24,363	4,18,224	4,26,442	21,25,953	21,39,719	1,45,012	1,45,288	3,657	2,786
3,354	4,860	13,689	13,711	1,171	1,125	1,49,882	1,45,841	12,81,309	12,79,578	39,899	38,423	6,360	12,545
927	946	204	202	..	..	49,972	50,149	7,04,179	7,04,326	23,403	23,154	66	508
16,644	25,041	2,78,475	2,78,546	84,639	83,404	26,70,834	26,75,981	88,30,809	88,62,701	11,88,569	11,82,453	30,625	39,235
197	158	78,754	78,774	8,719	8,722	2,78,780	2,78,804	13,20,081	13,10,043	73,645	68,467	8,203	11,259
1,664	1,653	1,58,402	1,58,419	15,364	15,300	3,20,508	3,22,384	29,93,777	29,88,962	1,46,025	1,4..,853	22,033	11,820
..	..	41,412	42,819	4,866	4,867	2,96,659	2,99,435	12,64,035	12,56,126	1,05,276	1,03,774	11,621	5,786
..	..	62,187	62,083	3,071	3,042	3,18,843	3,20,654	10,25,549	10,26,811	85,613	79,745	1,264	1,196
750	750	33,854	35,614	3,037	3,035	1,47,298	1,48,737	9,11,011	8,95,969	48,810	51,475	50,060	21,730
70	70	1,11,347	1,10,260	15,266	15,169	7,59,174	7,58,208	11,92,047	11,93,472	3,31,065	3,29,956	5,710	1,257
2,681	2,531	4,85,956	4,87,969	50,323	50,135	21,21,262	21,28,222	87,06,500	86,71,383	7,90,432	7,81,270	98,891	53,048
..	..	1,43,967	1,47,211	13,236	13,286	5,39,282	5,42,659	8,90,605	8,89,366	3,70,426	3,67,705	3,024	2,413
..	..	1,67,579	1,73,548	23,602	23,859	5,41,142	5,47,604	18,43,219	18,47,019	5,10,532	5,05,834	6,835	7,085
..	..	1,25,877	1,26,011	12,694	12,704	3,83,144	3,83,343	9,55,932	9,32,789	2,31,494	2,31,411	10,522	16,247
..	..	....	....	..	..	5,051	5,073	9,67,771	9,71,431	19	19	3,845	2,729
8,363	7,617	851	852	190	190	80,326	79,542	8,20,957	8,04,961	16,631	16,759	126	646
8,363	7,617	4,38,274	4,47,622	49,722	50,039	15,48,945	15,58,221	54,78,484	54,45,566	11,29,102	11,21,728	24,352	29,120
1,264	1,261	....	....	..	..	74,877	74,783	8,34,526	8,40,843	....	....	2,996	2,916
4,368	4,786	....	....	..	..	*2,06,967	†2,09,573	13,01,968	13,69,270	6,014	8,249	17,159	9,759
2,669	2,260	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	‡1,32,169	§1,32,959	22,78,246	19,45,269	2,507	2,786	8,456	12,235
2,950	2,907	....	....	..	..	4,103	4,075	2,29,620	2,51,094	....	....	....	....
143	156	....	....	..	..	8,857	9,053	3,60,365	3,02,611	....	.. ..	....	....
11,394	11,370	....	....	..	..	4,26,973	4,30,442	50,04,725	47,09,087	8,521	11,035	28,611	24,910
39,082	46,559	12,02,705	12,14,137	1,84,684	1,83,578	67,68,014	67,92,866	2,80,20,518	2,76,88,737	31,16,624	30,96,486	182,479	1,46,313

DEDUCT REMISSIONS ON NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

Introduction of Revision Survey.		Failure of Crops.		Poverty, Death and Desertion.		Accidents, Locusts, Fire, Flood, &c.		Other Causes.		Total Remissions.		Total Deductions on account of Irrigation Revenue and Remissions.	
1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.. ..	..	..	..	175	37	....	....	1,468	560	1,643	596	1,643	879
1,178	..	..	..	....	28	137	118	996	725	2,310	872	2,310	1,971
.. ..	13,772	..	..	441	673	130	12	1,302	506	1,873	14,963	1,873	14,963
....	..	..	..	685	57	5,832	5,073	8	990	6,524	6,120	6,524	6,120
47*	..	..	..	231	74	2,766	1,127	865	700	4,340	1,901	4,340	1,901
152	154	..	..	73	49	541	....	....	.. ..	766	204	766	204
.. ..	..	..	..	....	..	372	670	....	....	372	670	372	670
1,808	13,926	..	..	1,605	918	9,778	7,000	4,639	3,481	17,828	25,326	17,828	26,708
2,32,401	..	20	..	27	410	2,481	500	4,897	222	2,39,826	1,132	2,45,525	7,317
....	..	..	..	2,020	2,435	28,763	....	1,151	1,306	31,935	3,741	51,044	12,258
52,576	..	..	2,20,798	49	31	1,12,418	54	....	....	1,64,842	2,20,884	1,75,251	2,31,350
1,07,445	..	..	..	149	120	....	.. ..	1,057	3,272	1,08,651	3,392	1,95,363	66,441
....	..	..	..	.. ..	..	....	....	2,46,453	1,048	2,46 453	1,048	2,56,672	9,608
601	1,146	118	..	2	200	1,272	....	308	430	2,302	1,777	38,172	37,874
3,92,823	1,146	138	2,20,798	2,247	3,196	1,44,934	554	2,53 866	6,278	7,94,009	2,31,974	9,62,027	3,64,848
24,272	48,129	..	..	42	64	18	.. ..	239	218	24,571	48,412	26,390	50,273
4,44,019	77,877	12	..	30	66	....	....	133	55	4,44,194	77,998	4,47,035	80,045
....	..	..	..	544	316	1	....	79,174	38	79,719	354	79,858	493
15,130	38,208	32	74	280	379	741	200	73,669	72,105	89,852	1,10,966	89,852	1,10,966
9,779	11,926	..	302	....	..	52	52	613	605	10,444	12,885	10,444	12,885
4,93,200	1,76,140	44	376	896	825	811	252	1,53,828	73,021	6,48,780	2,50,615	6,53,579	2,54,662
.. ..	..	..	..	265	188	1,29,040	30,156	1,061	501	1,30,366	30,845	1,43,029	42,276
....	..	158	..	....	..	25,774	4,137	1,089	1,013	27,021	5,150	66,027	43,968
....	..	42	..	113	178	71,557	8,001	3,302	4,013	75,015	12,192	1,21,975	29,501
.. ..	..	289	2,521	....	..	13,401	....	.. ..	22	13,690	2,543	27,078	16,809
....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,268	711
....	..	489	2,521	378	366	2,39,772	42,234	5,452	5,589	2,46,092	50,730	3,60,377	1,33,265
8,87,831	1,91,212	671	2,23,695	5,126	5,305	3,95,295	50,100	4,17,785	88,379	17,06,709	5,58,615	19,95,811	7,79,483

* This includes Rs. 1,843 deducted free by special agreement.
† Do. Rs. 1,963 do. do. do.
‡ This includes Rs. 813 deducted free by special agreement.
§ Do. Rs. 834 do. do. do.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1.)—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the actual Realizations in the years 1881-82 and 1882-83—continued.

District.	Revenue for Collection.						Realization and Remission up to 31st July.			
	On account of current year.		Outstanding balances on account of former years on 31st July last.		Total.		Collections on account of current year.		Collections on account of former years.	
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
1	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmadabad	14,46,649	14,45,729	4,499	2,781	14,51,148	14,48,510	14,45,480	14,41,734	3,325	859
Kaira	19,73,163	19,75,615	....	....	19,73,163	19,75,615	19,73,163	19,75,615	....	....
Panch Mahâls	2,74,160	2,55,754	10,847	9,264	2,85,006	2,65,018	2,72,100	2,51,657	1,966	2,070
Broach	22,26,800	22,25,099	44,117	53,417	22,70,916	22,78,516	22,21,624	22,08,873	12,235	12,370
Surat	23,33,828	23,52,171	11,873	44,541	23,45,702	23,96,711	23,33,222	23,43,120	908	3,409
Thâna	13,90,689	13,93,424	317	738	13,91,006	13,94,161	13,90,673	13,93,107	317	738
Kolâba	7,40,221	7,44,884	....	12	7,40,221	7,44,896	7,40,171	7,44,884	....	12
Total	1,03,85,510	1,03,92,676	71,653	1,10,753	1,04,57,162	1,05,03,427	1,03,76,443	1,03,58,990	18,841	19,458
Central Division.										
Nâsik	11,80,092	14,08,102	43,443	32,573	12,23,535	14,40,675	8,99,222	13,77,005	21,397	24,220
Khândesh	31,80,667	32,02,475	4,227	3,956	31,84,894	32,06,431	31,78,747	32,00,804	1,320	1,052
Ahmadnagar	12,30,656	11,58,446	2,03,233	1,52,209	14,33,888	13,10,745	11,10,551	9,77,344	95,932	27,540
Poona	10,46,382	11,53,509	15,118	26,599	10,61,500	11,80,108	10,36,718	11,70,687	8,843	11,748
Sholâpur	8,05,121	9,81,244	12,269	33,170	8,17,389	10,14,414	8,03,954	9,78,893	1,583	20,049
Sâtâra	15,53,280	15,51,803	2,128	46,489	15,55,409	15,98,292	15,52,697	15,49,886	1,256	21,499
Total	89,96,198	94,55,579	2,80,418	2,95,086	92,76,615	97,50,665	85,81,889	92,34,619	1,30,322	1,06,118
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	12,68,791	12,41,563	474	4,732	12,69,264	12,46,295	12,67,336	12,41,171	370	3,391
Dhârwâr	19,60,814	23,24,260	3,91,136	3,835	23,51,950	23,28,095	19,50,616	19,34,180	10,488	2,055
Kaladgi	11,45,443	12,07,230	20,414	1,08,102	11,65,857	13,15,332	11,38,350	11,07,795	12,226	42,479
Kânara	8,90,869	8,83,981	838	1,489	8,91,707	8,85,470	8,85,576	8,83,151	513	1,369
Ratnâgiri	8,37,223	8,23,092	26,745	25,761	8,63,968	8,48,852	8,24,616	8,07,896	12,653	9,062
Total	61,03,140	64,80,126	4,39,607	1,43,919	65,42,746	66,24,044	60,75,494	60,64,193	36,250	59,256
Sind.										
Karâchi	7,52,910	8,55,979	1,68,105	1,57,703	9,21,014	10,13,682	7,01,225	7,18,616	26,072	18,183
Haidarabad	12,94 584	13,74 565	3,57,225	2,09,948	16,51,809	15,84,513	11,52,629	11,09,840	58 372	91,446
Shikârpur	22,19,050	10,80,238	1,41,460	1,90,805	23,60,510	21,71,042	21,02,662	18,86,104	44,611	42,040
Thar and Pârkar	2,16,260	2,48,676	957	1,473	2,17,217	2,50,148	2,15,771	2,48,037	917	1,154
Upper Sind Frontier	3,67,055	3,10,351	31,514	17,476	3,98,569	3,27,828	3,50,870	2,84,395	4,392	9,051
Total	48,49,859	47,69,809	6,99,261	5,77,405	55,49,119	53,47,213	45,03,157	42,46,992	1,34,344	1,62,804
Grand Total	3,03,34,707	3,10,98,190	14,90,939	11,27,163	3,18,25,642	3,22,25,349	2,95,36,983	2,99,04,794	3,19,757	3,47,636

District.	Realization and Remission up to 31st July—*continued.*		Balances outstanding on the 1st August.							
	Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.		Total.		On account of current year.		On account of former years.		Total.	
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
1	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmadabad	862	1,419	14,49,666	14,44,011	1,170	3,995	312	504	1,482	4,499
Kaira	....	....	19,73,163	19,75,615	....	....	....	....	....	....
Panch Mahâls	5,918	443	2,79,984	2,54,169	2,060	4,097	2,963	6,750	5,023	10,847
Broach	26,780	13,156	22,60,639	22,34,399	5,175	16,226	5,102	27,891	10,277	44,117
Surat	4,493	38,310	23,38,723	23,84,838	597	9,051	6,382	2,822	6,979	11,873
Thâna	....	....	13,90,990	13,93,844	16	317	....	....	16	317
Kolâba	....	....	7,40,171	7,44,896	50	....	....	....	50	....
Total	38,053	53,328	1,04,33,336	1,04,31,772	9,068	33,686	14,759	37,967	23,827	71,653
Central Division.										
Nâsik	10,293	2,183	9,30,911*	14,03,418†	2,86,570	37,283	11,753	6,160	2,98,322	43,443
Khândesh	2,195	347	31,82,271	32,02,204	1,920	1,671	703	2,556	2,623	4,227
Ahmadnagar	53,098	1,02,628	12,59,581	11,07,512	1,20,104	1,81,102	54,203	22,131	1,74,308	2,03,234
Poona	4,531	2,556	10,50,092	11,64,990	9,664	2,822	1,744	12,296	11,408	15,118
Sholâpur	5,589	3,204	8-11,127	10,02,145	1,166	2,352	5,096	9,917	6,262	12,269
Sâtâra	890	24,779	15,54,825	15,96,164	583	1,917	....	211	583	2,128
Total	76,596	1,35,697	87,88 807	94,76,433	4,20,007	2,27,147	73,499	53,271	4,93,506	2,80,419
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	90	1,260	12,67,796	12,45,821	1,472	392	14	81	1,486	474
Dhârwâr	3,79,668	723	23,49,772	19,36,959	1,199	3,90,080	981	1,056	2,180	3,91,136
Kaladgi	2,886	54,645	11,53,442	12,94,918	7,093	9,435	5,322	10,978	12,415	20,413
Kânara	320	93	8,86,409	8,84,632	5,294	830	4	8	5,298	838
Ratnâgiri	2,534	4,250	8,39,802	8,22,108	12,607	15,196	11,558	11,549	24,165	26,745
Total	3,85,478	60,971	64,97,221	61,84,438	27,665	4,15,933	17,879	23,672	45,544	4,39,606
Sind.										
Karâchi	86,837	1,08,778	8,14,134	8,45,577	51,684	1,37,362	55,196	30,742	1,06,880	1,68,105
Haidarabad	2,01,985	26 002	14,12,966	12,27,287	1,41,955	2,64,724	96,888	92,800	2,38,842	3,57,525
Shikârpur	7,818	1,00,539	21.55.091	20,29,583	1,16,388	94,134	89,031	47,326	2,05,419	1,41,460
Thar and Pârkar	....	....	2,16,688	2,49,191	489	638	40	319	529	957
Upper Sind Frontier	5,216	2,838	3,40,478	2,96,313	36,186	25,906	21,106	5,558	58,092	31,514
Total	3,01,856	2,38,157	49,39,357	46,47,951	3,46,702	5,22,814	2,63 061	1,76,445	6,09,762	6,99,261
Grand Total	8,01,983	4,88,153	3,06,58,721	3,07,40,594	8,03,442	11,99,580	3,69,198	2 91,355	11,72,639	14,90,939

*This does not include the irrigation revenue credited to Public Works Department, Rs. 5,6.9.
† Do. do. do. Rs. 6,185.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE.

(1.)—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs during 1882-83.

District.	Population. Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Revenue from Duty on Spirit.	Wine, Beer, and other fermented Liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.	Incidence per head of Population.	Number of Licenses for Retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
Northern Division.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmadabad, including Deesa	83,942	772,382	856,324	217·96	1,00,179	1,280	7,711	1,09,170	0 2 1	122	6,877	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	27,051	40	628	27,719	0 0 7	63	12,424	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	27,573	60	12,957	40,590	0 2 6	97	2,633	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	224·94	1,22,753	7,231	10,523	*1,40,507	0 6 5	10	32,693	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	3,65,789	3,03,016	52,119	7,20,924	1 2 9	77	7,976	
Thâna	42,391	866,157	908,548	214	7,87,271	3,150	4,787	7,95,208	..	47	20,349	
Kolâba	17,891	363,758	381,649	235	1,12,489	17,199	2,504	1,32,192	0 5 6	118	32,342	
Total ..	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	15,43,105	3,31,976	91,229	19,66,310	0 7 7	534	7,767	
Central Division.												
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	1,21,200	2,393	20,529	1,44,122	0 2 11	141	5,540	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	4,37,446	600	45,119	4,83,165	0 6 3	326	3,795	
Ahmadnagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	40,852	7,364	10,296	58,512	0 1 3	34	22,095	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	2,83,972	20,524	19,022	3,23,518	0 5 9	257	3,504	
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128	99,879	26,007	17,272	1,43,158	0 4 5	27	21,573	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	42,347	904	†8,132	†51,383	0 0 9	87	11,991	
Total ..	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	10,25,696	57,792	1,20,370	12,03,858	0 3 7	872	7,077	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	1,48,217	51,836	14,768	2,14,821	0 4 0	61	14,164	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	2,41,460	300	9,895	2,51,655	0 4 6	51	17,311	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·9	65,177	150	6,385	‡1,14,428	0 2 8	201	3,176	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	1,23,619	200	4,913	1,28,732	0 4 10	219	1,885	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	49,363	72,194	1,886	1,23,443	0 1 11	673	1,481	
Total ..	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	6,27,836	1,24,680	37,847	8,33,079	0 3 6	1,205	3,157	
Sind.												
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	1,26,511	300	44,502	1,71,313	0 5 8	365	1,311	
Haidarabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·	1,00,301	639	36,703	1,37,642	0 2 11	42	17,967	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	80,000	1,035	40,000	1,21,035	0 2 0	624	1,366	
Thar and Párkar ..	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·9	4,774	50	§5,843	§10,667	0 0 8	81	2,510	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·	20,200	400	7,665	28,265	0 3 7	142	874	
Total ..	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	51·52	3,31,786	2,423	1,34,713	4,68,922	0 3 1	1,254	1,924	
Total for 4 Divisions ..	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	126·84	35,28,423	5,16,871	3,84,159	44,72,169	0 4 6	3,865	4,188	
Bombay City and Island Import duty	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145	18,25,207 8,33,295	1,80,277 1,80,753	32,698 264	20,38,182 10,14,312	3 15 2	1,081	715	
Total ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145	26,58,502	3,61,030	32,962	30,52,494	3 15 2	1,081	715	
Grand Total ..	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	133·05	61,86,925	8,77,901	4,17,121	75,24,663	0 7 3	4,946	3,410	

* This includes Rs. 9,378 which represents the pass-duty on opium sold less by the farmer than what he had agreed to sell by the contract. During the whole year the farmer obtained his supply direct from Bombay. No data exist in the Collector's office as to the amount of duty recovered on such supplies. The amount is a very small part of the opium revenue, and is consequently not taken into account in calculating the incidence.

† Includes Rs. 853 on account of gain on the sale of opium (fixed duty) and fines to the A'bkári Contractor for breach of the condition of license.

‡ This includes Rs. 42,716 on account of revenue from Shendgi trees not shown separately in any of the preceding columns.

§ Includes Rs. 639 on account of fines and confiscations.

(2.)—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Spirits during 1882-83.

District.	Population. Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of wholesale Licenses.	Revenue from. Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.	Total.	Incidence per head.	Number of Licenses for Retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
Northern Division.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmadabad, including Deesa	83,942	772,382	856,324	217·96	..	1,025	1,00,179	1,01,204	0 1 11	64	13,109	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	40	27,051	27,091	0 0 7	53	14,768	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	..	50	27,572	27,622	0 1 4	58	4,404	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	224·94	..	200	1,22,752	1,22,952	0 6 0	5	65,386	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	234	850	3,65,789	3,66,639	0 9 6	77	1,975	
Thâna	42,391	866,157	908,548	214	15	3,150	7,87,271	7,90,421	0 12 9	30	37,356	
Kolâba	17,891	363,758	381,649	235	..	100	1,12,489	1,12,589	0 4 8	2	1,90,824	
Total ..	356,033	3,791,895	41,47,928	260·92	249	5,415	15,43,103	15,48,518	0 5 11	289	14,656	
Central Division.												
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	1,010	1,21,200	1,22,210	0 2 6	72	10,850	
Khándesh	92,297	1144,934	1,237,231	124	..	600	4,37,446	4,38,046	0 5 7	130	9,517	
Ahmadnagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	..	900	39,952	40,852	0 0 10	19	39,538	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	2,803	2,83,972	2,86,775	0 5 1	143	6,298	
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128	..	400	99,879	1,00,279	0 2 9	9	64,720	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	..	717	42,347	43,064	0 0 8	19	54,907	
Total ..	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	..	6,430	10,24,796	10,31,226	0 3 1	392	13,559	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	..	700	1,48,217	1,48,917	0 2 9	15	57,600	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	3	300	2,41,460	2,41,760	0 4 4	29	30,445	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·9	3	150	65,177	65,327	..	64	9,544	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	..	200	1,23,619	1,23,819	0 4 8	197	2,144	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,939	997,000	254·22	..	700	49,363	50,063	0 0 9	14	71,220	
Total ..	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	6	2,050	6,27,836	6,29,886	0 2 7	319	11,925	
Sind.												
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	3	5,075	1,21,436	1,26,511	..	118	3,956	
Haidarabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·	..	638	1,00,301	1,00,939	0 2 2	15	50,308	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	1,035	80,000	81,035	0 1 6	300	2,843	
Thar and Párkar ..	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·9	..	50	4,774	4,824	0 0 4	18	11,961	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·	..	400	20,200	20,600	0 2 7	64	1,940	
Total ..	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	51·52	3	7,198	3,26,711	3,33,909	0 2 2	515	4,687	
Total for 4 Divisions ..	2,948,458	127,32,760	15,681,218	126·84	258	21,093	35,22,446	35,43,539	0 3 7	1,515	10,391	
Bombay City and Island Import duty	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145	89	1,74,370 10,14,048	18,25,207	19,99,477 10,14,048	3 14 4	777	892	
Total ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145	89	11,88,318	18,25,207	30,13,525	3 14 4	777	892	
Grand Total ..	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	133·05	347	12,09,411	53,47,653	65,57,064	0 6 4	2,292	7,197	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(3.)—Revenue derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured in India in the European method, or imported from abroad, during 1882-83.

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Still-head and Import Duty.				Incidence of Still-head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of Total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Northern Division.																		
Ahmadabad, including Deccan.	83,942	772,382	856,324	217·96	..	12	....	50 to 100	....	..	....	....	..	....	1,025	....	69,914	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	2	....	40	....	..	....	....	..	....	40	....	391,366	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	..	1	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	50	....	255,479	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	224·94	..	4	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	200	....	81,732	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	..	17	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	850	....	36,129	
Thâna	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·	15	24	50	100	..	..	....	....	..	....	3,150	....	37,856	
Kolâba	17,891	363,758	381,649	235·	..	2	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	100	....	190,824	
Total ..	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	15	62	50	50 to 100	....	..	....	....	..	....	5,415	....	41,479	
Central Division.																		
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	13	....	150	....	..	....	....	..	....	1,010	....	60,092	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	..	12	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	600	....	103,102	
Ahmadnagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	..	18	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	900	....	41,735	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	65	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,803	....	13,855	
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128	..	8	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	400	0 0 1	72,810	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	..	18	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	717	1 pie	57,958	
Total ..	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	..	134	....	50 to 150	....	..	....	....	..	....	6,430	....	45,820	
Southern Division.																		
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	..	14	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	700	1 pie	61,715	
Dharwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	3	3	50	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	300	....	294,302	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·9	3	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	150	....	212,831	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	..	4	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	200	....	105,460	
Ratnágiri	71,051	925,039	997,090	254·22	..	8	....	50 to 100	....	..	....	....	..	....	700	....	124,636	
Total ..	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	6	29	50	50 to 100	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,050	....	131,184	
Sind.																		
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	3	17	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	5,075	....	28,158	
Haidarabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·	..	6	....	106	....	..	....	....	..	....	638	....	125,770	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	17	....	25 to 100	....	..	....	....	..	....	1,035	0 3 8	50,175	
Thar and Párkar ..	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·9	..	1	....	50	....	..	....	....	..	....	50	....	203,344	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·	..	4	....	100	....	..	....	....	..	....	400	0 0 6	31,045	
Total ..	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	51·52	3	45	....	25 to 106	....	..	....	....	..	....	7,198	....	53,640	
Total for 4 Divisions ..	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	126·84	24	270	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	21,093	....	56,004	
Bombay City and Island Import duty	158,024	615,172	773,196	35·145	89	272	50 to 200	50 to 1,118	4	5,42,194	19·1 O. P. 17·2 U. P.	1,74,270 10,14,048	..	2 3 3	11,88,318	1 8 7	2,842	
Total ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35·145	89	272	50 to 200	50 to 1,118	4	5,42,194	19·1 O. P. 17·2 U. P.	11,88,318	4	2 3 3	11,88,318	1 8 7	2,842	
Grand Total ..	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	133·05	113	542	50 to 200	50 to 1,118	4	5,42,194	....	11,88,318	..	....	12,09,411	0 1 2	29,862	

(4.)—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Country Spirits during 1882-83.

District.	Population.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Amount of Revenue, including License Duty levied by				Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-head Duty.	Farming or out-stills not of fixed capacity.	Contract or out-stills of fixed capacity.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmadabad, including Deesa	83,942	772,382	856,324	217·96	1	..	52	..	..	92,229	..	7,950	1,00,179	46,812	25° and 50° below U. P.	..	....	100,179	0 1 11	16,134	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	..	51	..	..	..	27,051	..	27,051	38,946	....	..	....	27,051	0 0 7	15,347	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	..	..	57	..	..	..	27,572	..	27,572	57,270	....	..	....	27,572	0 1 4	4,482	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	224·94	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1,22,752	1,22,752	{ 45,034 / 17,434	25° U. P. / 50° U. P.	..	{ 2 0 0 / 1 5 6	{ 122,752	0 6 0	326,930	*Right farmed.
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	2	234	60	..	..	3,29,929	35,860	..	3,65,789	349,956	....	238,817	10 annas to 2 Rs.	365,789	0 9 6	10,236	
Thâna	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·	..	..	6	..	..	3,84,687	..	..	3,84,687	279,854	....	279,854	....	787,271	..	159,517	
Kolâba	17,891	363,758	381,649	235·	..	..	91	..	..	..	50,744	61,745	1,12,489	....	....	..	....	112,489	0 4 8	4,194	
Total ..	356,633	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	4	234	318	..	..	8,06,845	1,41,227	1,92,447	11,40,519	835,306	.. ..	518,671	....	1,543,103	0 6 5	15,440	
Central Division.																					
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	1	..	59	..	..	1,21,200	..	..	1,21,200	{ 61,224 / M. s. t. 107329 5 20	25° U. P. / 50° U. P. / 65° U. P.	..	....	121,200	0 2 5	13,240	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	..	..	118	..	..	..	..	4,37,446	4,37,446		....	..	....	437,446	0 5 7	10,485	
Ahmadnagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	..	..	15	..	..	39,952	..	..	39,952	17,327	{ 25° U. P. / 50° U. P.	..	....	39,952	0 0 10	751,228	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	1	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	2,83,972	{ 100,919 / 1,133	25° U. P. / 26° U. P.	..	....	283,972	0 5 0	11,546	
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·	1	..	37	..	..	99,879	..	..	99,879	42,858	37½	..	....	99,879	0 2 8	15,742	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,225	1,062,350	213·02	1	..	100	..	..	..	..	42,347	42,347	{ 24,083	25° U. P. / 50° U. P.	..	Rs. 1 10 9 to Rs. 2 12 0	42,347	0 0 7	1,043,249	
Total ..	289,893	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	4	..	407	..	..	2,61,031	..	4,79,793	10,21,796	247,544	....	..	....	10,24,796	0 3 1	13,059	
Southern Division.																					
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	1	..	212	..	..	1,48,217	..	..	1,48,217	75,267	U. P. 25° and 50°	..	....	148,217	0 2 9	4,075	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	..	..	265	..	..	..	2,41,460	..	2,41,460	....	....	..	....	241,460	0 4 4	3,331	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·9	..	..	64	..	..	..	65,177	..	65,177	30,530	....	..	....	65,177	0 1 7	9,976	
Kánara	24,232	397,558	421,840	107·	..	..	193	..	..	..	1,23,619	..	1,23,619	68,000	....	..	....	123,619	0 4 1	2,185	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	..	6	..	..	..	49,363	..	49,363	103,779	....	..	....	49,363	0 0 9	166,181	
Total ..	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	1	..	740	..	..	1,48,217	4,79,619	..	6,27,836	277,576	....	..	....	627,836	0 2 7	5,141	
Sind.																					
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	..	..	101	..	..	..	1,21,436	..	1,21,436	....	....	..	....	121,436	0 4 0	4,739	
Haidarabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1,00,301	1,00,301	32,841	34·4	..	....	100,301	0 2 1	83,847	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	....	....	..	....	80,000	0 1 6	3,014	
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·9	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	4,774	707	....	..	....	4,774	0 0 4	11,961	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·	..	..	60	..	..	..	20,200	..	20,200	8,640	.. ..	..	....	20,200	0 2 7	2,070	
Total ..	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	51·52	1	..	470	..	..	..	1,41,636	1,00,301	3,26,711	42,188	....	..	.. ..	326,711	0 2 1	5,114	
Total for 4 Divisions ..	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	126·84	10	234	1,935	..	..	12,16,093	7,62,482	7,72,541	31,19,862	1,402,614	....	518,671	....	35,22,446	..	8,318	
Bombay City and Island.	158,024	615,172	773,196	35·145	2	..	453	..	120 to 1,118	18,25,207	..	..	18,25,207	9,88,432	55° O. P. 70° U. P.	..	3 0 0	18,25,207	2 5 9	1,706	
Grand Total ..	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	133·05	12	234	2,388	..	..	30,41,300	7,62,482	7,72,541	49,45,069	2,391,046 M. s. t. 107329 5 20	....	518,671	....	5,347,653	0 4 9	7,037	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(5.)—Materials from which Country Spirit was distilled during 1882-83.

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					From Mowra *(Bassia latifolia).*					Ta'di.					Other Materials.					Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Northern Division.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmadabad, including Deesa	83,942	772,382	856,324	217·96	..	..	..	..	..	52	7,950	92,229	1,00,179	838,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	..	..	..	..	51	27,051	..	27,051	195,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	..	..	..	..	..	57	27,572	..	27,572	156,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	224·94	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,22,752	1,22,752	326,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	..	..	..	..	..	294	35,860	3,29,929	3,65,789	614,198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thâna	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·	..	..	..	..	..	6	7,87,271	..	7,87,271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kolâba	17,891	363,758	381,649	235·	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,745	..	61,745	371,022	86	50,744	..	50,744	10,627	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	356,633	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	..	..	..	..	..	461	9,47,449	5,44,910	14,92,359	..	86	50,744	..	50,744	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Division.																									
Nâsik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	..	..	..	..	59	1,21,200	..	1,21,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khândesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	..	..	..	..	..	115	4,37,365	..	4,37,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	81	..	81	..	
Ahmadnagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	39,952	39,952	751,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* With 15 shops.
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	..	..	..	..	78	2,83,972	..	2,83,972	900,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sholâpur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·	..	..	..	..	..	1	99,879	..	99,879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	..	..	..	..	..	1	42,347	..	42,347	1,608,876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	..	..	..	..	..	255	9,84,763	39,952	10,24,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	81	..	81	..	
Southern Division.																									
Belgaum	36,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	1	..	1,48,217	1,48,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	74,795	..	74,795	..	13	1,66,665	..	1,66,665	..	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·9	64	65,177	..	65,177	18,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kánara	24,242	397,578	421,540	107·	111	71,889	..	71,889	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	51,729	..	51,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	49,·63	..	49,363	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	176	1,37,066	1,48,217	2,85,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	1,75,887	..	1,75,887	..	13	1,66,665	..	1,66,6·5	..	
Sind.																									
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	101	1,21,436	..	1,21,436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Haidarabad	6·1,94·	132,679	7·9,·24	83·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1,01,301	..	1,00,301	1,04,962	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	85·,986	85·29	283	80,000	..	80,000	852,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thar and Párkar	157,654	45,710	203,344	15·9	17	4,774	..	4,774	205,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Upper Sind Frontier	110,·81	13,800	1·4,1·1	66·	60	..	20,200	20,200	40,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	51·52	461	2,06,210	20,200	2,26,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1,00,301	..	1,00,301	..	
Total for 4 Divisions	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	126·84	637	3,43,276	1,68,417	5,11,693	..	716	19,32,212	5,84,862	25,17,074	..	187	2,26,631	..	2,26,631	..	25	2,67,047	..	2,67,047	..	
Bombay City and Island	158,024	615,172	773,196	35·145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,98,434	13,·8,4·4	773,196	505	73,291	3,53,482	4,26,773	7,73,196	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	133·05	637	3,43,276	1,68,417	5,11,693	..	716	19,32,212	19,83,296	39,15,508	..	692	2,99,922	3,53,482	6,53,404	..	25	2,67,047	..	2,67,047	..	

(6.)—*Revenue from Wine and Beer and Fermented Liquors during 1882-83.*

District.	Population.				Number of Wholesale License.	Number of Licenses for Retail of					Revenue derived from						Incidence per Head.	Population per retail License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tádi Fermented.	Pachwal or Handla Rice Beer.	Other kind of Fermented Liquors.	Wine.	Beer.	Tádi Fermented.	Pachwal or Handla Rice Beer.	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors.	Total Revenue.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
											Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Northern Division.																			
Ahmadabad, including Deesa	83,942	772,382	856,324	217·96	..	12		2	..	..	1,025		255	..	..	1,280	..	59,926	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	2		..	..	..	40		..	..	..	40	..	3,91,366	
Panch Mahális	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·78	..	1		..	..	..	50		10	..	..	60	..	2,55,479	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	224·94	..	4		1	..	..	200		7,031	..	..	7,231	0 0 4	65,386	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	..	17		346	..	..	850		3,02,166	..	..	3,03,016	0 7 10	1,692	
Thána	42,391	896,157	908,548	214·	15	24		..	..	..	3,150		..	..	..	3,150	..	37,856	
Kolába	17,891	363,758	381,649	235·	..	2		..	..	..	100		17,098	..	..	17,198	0 0 10	..	
Total	356,633	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	15	62		349	..	..	5,415		3,26,560	..	..	3,31,975	0 1 3	9,736	
Central Division.																			
Nasik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	13		5	..	..	1,010		1,383	..	..	2,393	..	43,400	
Khándesh	22,297	1,144 934	1,237,231	124·	..	12		..	..	..	600		..	..	..	600	..	..	
Ahmadnagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	..	*		1†	..	..	..		7,364	..	..	7,364	0 0 2	7,51,228	* The amount of Rs. 900 shown in Statement No. III includes income from wine and beer. Separate licenses for selling wine and beer on the one hand and spirit on the other are not issued.
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	65		32	..	..	2,803		17,721	..	..	20,524	0 0 4	9,284	
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·	..	8		1	..	..	400		25,607	..	..	26,007	0 0 8	64,720	
Sátára	39,712	1,025,628	1,062,350	213·02	..	18		4	..	..	717		187	..	..	904	..	47,420	
Total	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	..	116		43	..	..	5,530		52,262	..	..	57,792	0 0 2	30,028	† 12 retail shops have been opened under 1 license.
Southern Division.																			
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	..	14		1	..	..	700		51,136	..	..	51,836	0 0 11	57,600	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	3	8		..	..	..	300		..	..	..	300	..	2,94,301	
‡Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·9	..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	..	4		..	..	..	200		..	..	..	200	..	1,05,460	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	8		642	..	..	700		71,494	..	..	72,194	0 1 2	1,533	
Total	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,394	166·98	3	29		643	..	..	1,900		1,22 630	..	..	1,24,530	0 0 6	5,636	
Sind.																			
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	..	§ 20		9	..	..	..		300	..	..	300	..	53,187	
Haidarabad	621,945	232,679	754,624	83·	..	6		..	..	..	638		..	..	..	638	..	1,32,934	
Shikárpur	660,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	17		..	..	..	1,035		..	..	..	1,035	..	50,175	
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·2	..	1		..	..	..	50		..	..	..	50	..	2,03,344	
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·	..	4		..	..	60	400		..	..	20,200	20,600	0 2 7	1,941	
Total	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	51·52	..	48		9	..	60	2,123		300	..	20,200	22,623	0 0 1	42,347	
Total for 4 Divisions	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	126·84	18	255		1,044	..	60	14,968		5,01,752	..	20,200	5,36,920	0 0 6	11,746	
Bombay City and Island	158,024	615,172	773,196	35·145	89	272		140	..	..	3,55,023		6,007	..	..	3,61,030	0 7 5	1,876	
Grand Total	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	133·05	107	527		1,184	..	60	3,69,991		5,07,759	..	20,200	8,97,950	0 0 10	8,962	

§ 3 wholesale. 17 retail. } For foreign liquor in general.

‡ *Vide* note on Statement III.

B 594—31 *dp*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*concluded.*

(7.)—Revenue derived from Opium and preparations of Opium, such as Madad and Chandol, during 1882-83.

District.	Population. Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Rate of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per License.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.						Rs.	M. s. t. g.	Rs.	Rs.			
Ahmadabad, including Deesa ...	83,942	772,382	856,324	217·96	4	3,100	.....	.....	3,198	...	209,743	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	Sale of opium being farmed out, no information can be given.
Panch Mahals	16,060	239,499	255,479	160·78	35	...	30 11 57 157½	11,808	12,686	0 0 9	7,299	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	224·94	1	...	114 11 51 157½	9,377	9,377	...	326,930	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	28	...	45 33 0 0	46,840	46,840	0 1 2	21,935	
Thána	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·	1	...	17 34 0 0	.....	275	...	1 license for the whole district.	
Kolába	17,891	363,758	381,649	235·	7	775	5 9 59 140	.....	1,246	...	.....	
Total ...	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	76	...	213 20 9 71	.....	73,622	0 0 3	54,578	
Central Division.												
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	39	...	16 8 23 0	2,913	13,929	0 0 3	20,030	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	88	30,830	94 26 62 26	10,830	41,660	0 0 6	14,059	
Ahmadnagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	1	...	6 22 69 45	995	6,217	0 0 1	751,228	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	41	...	176 35 15 45	12,403	12,403	0 0 2	21,966	
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·	1	...	52 27 67 0	.....	11,733	0 0 4	582,487	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	213·02	27	...	14 23 61 90	*712	6,289	0 0 1	38,638	* Amount realized over and above the cost price of opium sold.
Total ...	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	197	...	361 24 58 14	.....	92,231	0 0 3	26,980	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	5	...	10 24 2 135	.....	12,190	0 0 3	1,72,802	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	9	...	5 9 26 16	.....	3,892	...	98,100	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·9	11	...	4 15 22 135	.....	4,922	...	58,044	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	8	...	1 12 12 45	110	1,856	...	52,730	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	8	...	2 3 79 0	234	1,057	...	124,636	
Total ...	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	41	...	25 4 62 139	.....	23,917	0 0 1	92,788	
Sind.												
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	90	...	33 34 41 13	3,639	19,229	...	5,318	
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·	16	12,824	57 30 15 150	6,638	19,462	0 0 5	47,164	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	62	...	39 30 0 0	.....	...	...	13,758	Opium was farmed out according to the minimum guaranteed yield system at the rate of 5½ lbs. in all during the year under report, and consequently columns 9 to 11 cannot be filled in.
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·9	45	5,035	18 32 60 75	.....	5,035	0 0 4	4,518	
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·	31	...	2 30 0 0	.....	2,965	0 0 4	4,006	
Total ...	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	51·52	244	...	152 37 37 46	.....	46,691	0 0 3	9,892	
Total for 4 Divisions...	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	126·84	558	...	753 17 7 80	.....	2,36,461	0 0 2	28,102	
Bombay	158,024	615,172	773,196	35·145	30	...	136 13 14 84½	.....	15,965	0 0 3	25,773	
Grand Total ...	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	133·053	588	...	889 30 21 164½	.....	2,52,426	0 0 2	27,983	

(8).—Revenue derived from Hemp (Gánja) and its congeners and preparations therefrom during 1882-83.

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for Retail of				Duty on					Fixed Duty on					Quantity Sold.—Indian Maunds.					Total Revenue.					Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the Square Mile.		Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Northern Division.											Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	M. s. t.	M. s.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pies	Rs.
Ahmadabad, including Deesa	83,942	772,382	856,324	217·96	..	*52	..	..	..	52	4,513	..	..	..	4,513	..	..	..	..	..	322 0 0	..	80 0 0	20 0 0	422 0 0	*4,513	..	..	..	4,513	1	16,134
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	*10	..	..	..	10	628	..	..	..	628	..	..	..	..	..	52 30 0	..	7 10 0	..	80 0 0	628	..	..	..	628	..	78,273
Panch Mahals	16,060	339,419	255,479	160·78	..	4	..	..	..	4	271	..	..	..	271	..	..	..	..	..	7 33 20	..	2 17 28	0 27 15	10 37 63	271	..	..	..	271	..	63,869
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	224·94	..	1	..	..	..	1	1,144	..	..	..	1,144	..	..	..	..	..	42 30 0	..	12 35 0	2 0 0	57 25 0	1,144	..	..	..	1,144	..	3,26,930
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	..	*24	..	..	..	24	1,186	..	..	..	1,186	..	..	..	..	..	154 23 0	..	121 21 0	..	276 4 0	5,279	..	..	..	5,279	1	25,591
Thána	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153 2 50	..	....	..	153 2 50	4,512	..	..	..	4,512	..	..
Kolába	17,891	363,758	381,649	235·	..	8	..	..	..	8	1,226	..	..	..	1,226	32	..	..	..	32	84 0 0	..	....	..	84 0 0	1,258	..	..	..	1,258	..	47,956
Total	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	1	99	..	..	..	99	8,968	..	..	..	8,968	32	..	..	..	32	816 38 70	..	224 3 28	22 27 15	1,063 29 33	17,605	..	..	..	17,605	..	41,797
Central Division.																																
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	4	21	..	..	..	21	6,289	..	..	311	6,600	..	..	..	..	..	1,860 0 0	..	....	21 0 0	1,881 0 0	6,289	..	..	311	6,600	1	31,248
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	..	100	..	..	8	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212 16 18	..	0 39 28	213 15 46	213 15 46	3,344	..	..	115	3,459	..	11,456
Ahmadnagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	18	12	..	..	1	13	1,775	..	..	137	1,912	2,167	..	..	..	2,167	89 29 60	..	3 0 0	92 29 60	92 29 60	3,942	..	..	137	4,079	1	57,781
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	6,619	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	351 9 29	..	..	..	..	6,619	1	21,966
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·	..	12	..	..	4	16	2,634	..	..	2,905	5,539	..	..	..	..	..	327 2 18	..	....	16 22 20	343 24 38	2,634	..	..	2,905	5,539	2	36,405
Sátára	36,712	1,025,688	1,062,350	213·02	..	32	..	..	5	37	1,781	..	..	61	1,842	..	..	..	..	..	386 0 40	..	....	1 1 40	387 2 0	1,781	..	..	61	1,842	..	28,195
Total	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	22	177	..	..	18	236	12,479	..	..	3,414	22,512	2,167	..	..	..	2,167	2,875 8 56	..	.....	42 23 8	3,269 1 13	17,990	..	..	3,529	28,138	1	22,521
Southern Division.																																
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·5	..	39	..	..	1	40	2,551	..	..	27	2,578	..	..	..	..	..	153 34 50	..	...	0 13 50	154 8 20	2,551	..	..	27	2,578	..	21,600
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	..	*11	..	..	2	13	5,483	..	..	520	6,003	..	..	..	..	..	388 8 1	..	....	139 7 11	527 15 12	5,483	..	..	520	6,003	1	63,065
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·9	..	31	..	..	..	31	1,463	..	..	..	1,463	..	..	..	..	..	108 28 40	..	....	..	108 28 40	1,463	..	..	..	1,463	..	20,596
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	..	15	..	..	..	15	*3,056	..	..	..	3,056	..	..	..	..	..	*93 0 0	..	....	..	93 0 0	3,056	..	..	..	3,056	1	28,122
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	...	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	829	..	829	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	29 25 25	..	29 25 25	..	..	..	829	..	829	..	99,709
Total	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	..	96	..	10	3	109	12,553	..	829	547	13,929	..	..	..	..	..	743 31 11	..	29 25 25	139 20 61	912 37 17	12,553	..	829	547	13,929	..	34,902
Sind.																																
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	..	145*	..	..	..	145	*25273	..	..	..	25,273	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	25,273	..	..	..	25,273	..	3,301
Haiderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	17,241	..	..	..	..	..	9 6 73	12 6 59	861 17 37	0 4 40	882 35 49	..	..	..	..	17,241	4	68,602
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	..	..	..	..	262	..	..	..	..	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	....	5 19 10	2,490 16 0	0 10 0	2,496 5 10	..	..	..	..	40,000	9	3,217
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·9	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	808	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 20 0	34 0 0	..	34 25 67	..	..	..	..	808	..	11,297
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,700	0 5 67	3 18 45	328 35 5	..	332 13 50	..	..	..	..	4,700	7	2,642
Total	1,973,244	440,579	2,413 823	51·52	..	145	..	11	..	483	25,273	..	..	..	83,322	..	..	..	..	4,700	9 12 60	21 24 34	3,714 28 42	0 14 40	3,746 0 16	25,273	..	..	..	88,022	7	4,997
Total for 4 Divisions	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	126·84	23	517	..	21	21	927	59,273	..	829	3,961	1,28,731	2,199	..	..	..	6,899	4,445 11 37	21 24 34	3,968 17 15	205 5 44	8,991 27 79	73,421	..	829	4,076	1,47,694	1	16,916
Bombay	158,024	615,172	773,196	35·145	..	72	..	28	..	100	..	..	..	..	16,733	..	..	..	..	264	....	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	16,997	4	7,731
Grand Total	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	133·05	23	589	..	49	21	1,027	59,273	..	829	3,961	1,45,464	2,199	..	..	..	7,163	4,445 11 37	21 24 34	3,968 17 15	205 5 44	8,991 27 79	73,421	..	829	4,076	1,64,691	1	16,021

*Include Bháng, &c.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS.

(1).—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1883.

1	2							3	4	5	6
	Value or Nature of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.								Miscellaneous Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act.		
Years.	General Stamps.						Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Total.	Stamp Duty realized under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.	Penalty realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Court Fee Stamps.					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1882-83.	55,156 10 0	1,42,600 15 0	2,44,022 5 0	13,58,083 8 0	15,547 8 0	23,53,032 10 0	17,139 3 0	41,55,582 11 0	5,047 2 0	6,490 4 0	923 12 0
Total of 1881-82.	21,501 14 0	1,09,306 0 0	2,59,600 0 0	14,14,877 13 0	....	23,17,482 9 0	....	41,22,768 4 0	10,348 14 11	13,507 11 0	588 10 0
Difference ..	+33,654 12 0	+33,294 15 0	−15,577 11 0	−56,794 5 0	....	+35,550 1 0	....	+62,814 7 0	−4,701 12 11	−7,017 7 0	+335 2 0

1	7	8	9	10	11		12	13				
	Miscellaneous Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act—*continued.*				Other Miscellaneous Receipts.			Charges on account of Discount.				
Years.	Penalty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of Adjudication Fee realized under Section 30.	Amount realized by payments of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.	Amount of Court Fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	Non-judicial.	Court Fees.	Total realized, *i. e.* Total of Columns 3 to 11.	On Sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On Sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On Sale of Bill of Exchange or Hundis.	On Sale of other General Stamps.	On Sale of Court Fee or Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1882-83.	9,326 7 0	283 8 0	47 14 3	10,507 12 0	1,176 4 2	33 10 8	42,20,019 5 1	1,185 13 10	4,149 12 8	2,604 7 9	35,883 3 2	32,441 0 2
Total of 1881-82.	6,027 8 0	342 8 0	1 6 3	10,696 13 5	1,764 6 8	56 0 10	41,66,102 3 1	371 13 3	3,311 6 8	2,490 6 3	36,813 15 7	35,337 6 3
Difference ..	+3,298 15 0	−59 0 0	+46 8 0	−189 1 5	−588 2 6	−22 6 2	+53,917 2 0	+814 0 7	+838 6 0	+114 1 6	−930 12 5	−2,896 6 1

1	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20		
	Charges on account of Discount.—*continued.*	Refund of Penalties under Section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of Value of damaged Stamps under Sections 51 and 54 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XXI.	Refund under the Court Fees Act.	Miscellaneous Charges.		Total Charges.	Net Receipts of the current Year.		
Years.	Total.					On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court Fee Stamps.		Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1882-83.	76,264 5 7	516 9 7	19,296 8 6	3,093 5 6	41,951 13 8	39,572 2 10	24,568 10 10	2,05,463 8 6	53,970 12 2	1,38,428 12 1	2,41,388 8 6
Total of 1881-82.	78,325 0 0	165 6 0	15,910 5 5	6,114 1 8	38,907 14 4	39,567 12 1	24,222 13 10	2,03,213 5 4	21,130 0 9	1,05,989 7 7	2,57,109 9 9
Difference ..	−2,060 10 5	+351 3 7	+3,586 3 1	−3,020 12 2	+3,043 15 4	+4 6 9	+345 13 0	+2,250 3 2	+32,840 11 5	+32,449 4 6	−15,721 1 3

1	20					21					
	Net Receipts of the current year.—*continued.*					Net Receipts of the last year.					
Years.	Other General Stamps.	Court Fee Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Total.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Court Fee Stamps.	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1882-83.	12,83,585 11 8	22,64,485 5 2	15,547 0 0	17,139 3 0	40,14,555 12 7	21,130 0 9	1,05,989 7 7	2,57,109 9 9	13,49,528 13 5	22,29,130 14 3	39,62,888 13 9
Total of 1881-82.	13,49,528 13 5	22,29,130 14 3	....	....	39,62,888 13 9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Difference ..	−65,943 1 9	+35,354 6 11	....	....	+51,666 14 10	....	....	....	....	....	....

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B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2.)—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, from 1872-73 to 1882-83.

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmadabad.	Ahmadnagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Dhárwár.	Haidarabad.	Kaira.	Kaládgi.	Kánara.	Khándesh.	Kolába.	Karáchi.	Násik.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Shikárpur.	Sholápur.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Káthiáwár.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years. Actual.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1872-73 ..	10,79,062	2,47,564	2,49,905	1,54,435	2,27,141	1,68,140	1,32,138	2,63,045	83,001	86,235	4,84,876	..	1,09,562	2,26,045	3,69,693	1,48,187	2,79,145	1,23,188	1,72,253	2,01,057	2,66,997	4,843	1,570	109	454	50,75,661	3,06,044	6·4
1873-74 ..	11,11,424	2,22,952	2,17,782	1,51,334	2,17,618	1,55,122	1,11,376	2,33,460	85,303	87,057	4,65,543	..	1,12,375	2,13,092	3,43,233	1,27,063	2,39,015	1,21,869	1,49,439	1,92,484	2,41,089	4,920	1,253	86	340	48,05,249	2,70,412	5·3
1874-75 ..	11,06,644	2,10,772	1,87,265	1,17,265	1,93,418	1,39,193	1,13,631	1,96,113	79,739	58,787	3,87,098	..	88,600	1,87,246	2,93,764	1,02,630	1,91,236	1,19,392	1,08,349	1,68,306	2,21,212	5,276	1,043	78	493	42,77,556	5,27,692	10·9
1875-76 ..	10,24,740	2,02,378	1,63,544	1,20,669	1,93,085	1,37,563	1,05,295	2,06,830	77,029	71,732	3,65,622	..	96,070	1,95,535	2,60,326	1,16,794	1,96,319	1,06,449	1,23,215	1,59,458	1,93,812	18,783	1,126	41	342	41,36,766	1,40,790	3·2
1876-77 ..	9,62,853	2,15,579	1,71,174	1,22,643	1,91,631	1,36,621	99,016	2,06,720	78,290	77,478	3,69,801	68,090	1,11,894	1,85,648	2,72,934	1,32,744	1,97,227	1,25,675	1,10,822	1,66,624	1,70,572	16,611	1,350	45	408	41,92,456	55,690	1·3
1877-78 ..	9,80,937	2,00,272	1,48,090	1,30,444	1,82,985	1,23,762	1,05,042	1,93,491	64,168	67,913	3,10,781	71,413	1,16,424	1,59,133	2,46,906	1,30,668	1,74,461	1,29,316	1,04,209	1,50,144	1,48,968	20,697	1,116	32	236	39,61,608	2,30,848	5·5
1878-79 ..	10,19,412	2,16,766	1,68,868	1,25,337	1,81,725	1,31,182	1,11,260	1,99,878	73,943	73,507	3,85,088	72,056	1,01,478	2,01,632	2,65,375	1,40,303	1,97,542	1,27,954	1,22,895	1,47,698	1,40,730	19,023	1,148	54	209	41,75,002	2,13,394	5·3
1879-80 ..	9,46,614	2,17,702	1,39,147	1,28,176	1,48,899	1,11,929	1,22,275	1,96,226	62,886	76,104	3,95,269	70,703	1,10,896	1,93,801	2,30,375	1,42,408	1,78,007	1,45,514	90,816	1,53,081	1,58,995	18,693	1,067	30	144	40,39,760	1,35,242	3·2
1880-81 ..	10,88,388	2,23,296	96,570	1,27,733	1,69,795	1,10,922	1,30,888	1,94,194	59,183	63,790	3,40,139	67,662	1,06,810	1,78,660	2,04,367	1,40,224	1,47,968	1,53,749	71,266	1,54,213	1,63,507	22,006	1,309	32	153	40,21,825	17,935	0·4
1881-82 ..	10,38,660	2,34,921	98,423	1,16,844	1,58,700	1,04,128	1,26,340	2,03,794	52,786	65,345	3,99,681	63,460	1,09,687	1,72,516	1,92,688	1,27,993	1,41,448	1,45,610	72,598	1,54,109	1,61,884	19,136	1,241	53	141	39,62,889	58,936	1·4
1882-83 ..	12,48,471	2,30,037	89,832	1,21,439	1,43,905	1,02,829	1,09,856	1,90,353	56,898	69,911	3,93,214	61,062	1,06,635	1,69,208	1,82,631	1,28,956	1,19,320	1,30,595	66,302	1,39,668	1,37,069	14,601	1,189	44	131	40,14,556	51,667	1·3

(3.)—Statement showing the Sales of Court-Fee Stamps of each denomination during the year 1882-83.

Year.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Annas Labels.	3 Annas Labels.	4 Annas Labels.	6 Annas Labels.	8 Annas Labels.	12 Annas Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	2 Rupees Labels.	4 Rupees Labels.	5 Rupees Labels.	7 Rupees Labels.	10 Rupees Labels.	20 Rupees Labels.	40 Rupees Labels.	70 Rupees Labels.	100 Rupees Labels.	200 Rupees Labels.	400 Rupees Labels.	700 Rupees Labels.	1,000 Rupees Labels.	Amount.
																						Rs. a. p.
1882-83	12,78,443	2,06,459	25,699	3,26,486	40,054	8,93,964	67,555	2,37,723	93,611	24,439	25,523	18,764	20,762	8,101	3,306	631	570	243	67	12	179	23,53,032 10 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (III.)—LOCAL FUNDS.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements from Local (Public Works) Funds in each Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83.

Collectorates.	Opening balance on 1st April 1882.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance on 31st March 1883.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.					
Ahmadabad	49,626	1,30,789	1,38,304	42,111	
Kaira	38,245	1,42,420	1,48,323	32,342	
Panch Maháls	1,13,175	39,013	63,364	88,824	
Broach	99,606	1,39,975	1,87,467	52,114	
Surat	1,801	2,48,851	2,14,264	36,388	
Thána	33,751	1,65,164	1,59,453	39,462	
Total ...	3,36,204	8,66,212	9,11,175	2,91,241	
Central Division.					
Násik	41,961	91,705	1,08,360	25,306	
Khándesh	1,14,239	2,20,483	2,10,379	1,24,343	
Ahmadnagar	—332	1,47,321	1,41,583	5,406	
Poona	23,379	1,01,495	1,06,201	18,673	
Sholápur	31,503	71,389	66,514	36,378	
Sátára	68,353	1,15,096	1,40,681	42,768	
Total ...	2,79,103	7,47,489	7,73,718	2,52,874	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	45,881	95,100	1,02,052	38,929	
Dhárwár	26,371	1,59,631	1,53,258	32,744	
Kolába	9,079	50,688	43,997	15,770	
Kaládgi	52,583	86,185	1,13,942	24,826	
Kánara	11,249	73,128	77,157	7,220	
Ratnágiri	37,484	51,315	91,790	—2,991	
Total ...	1,82,647	5,16,047	5,82,196	1,16,498	
Sind.					
Karáchi	12,250	95,863	81,850	26,263	
Haidarabad	—4,767	1,06,058	98,242	3,049	
Shikárpur	1,00,374	1,39,195	1,37,722	1,01,847	
Thar and Párkar	—6,933	22,040	19,138	—4,021	
Upper Sind Frontier	4,453	19,620	24,131	—58	
Total ...	1,05,387	3,82,776	3,61,083	1,27,080	
Grand Total ...	9,03,341	25,12,524	26,28,172	7,87,693	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (III.)—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.

Heads of Receipts.	Actual Receipts.		c Estimated Receipts 1882-83.	a Compared with b.		b compared with c.	
	a 1881-82.	b 1882-83.		Increase in 1882-83.	Decrease in 1882-83.	Increase over Budget Estimate.	Decrease under Budget Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Incorporated Local Funds.							
District Road Fund	26,28,011	25,12,728	23,25,800	...	1,15,283	1,86,928	...
Do. Educational Fund	13,03,221	13,82,765	12,83,000	79,544	...	99,765	...
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	14,703	10,825	12,400	...	3,878	...	1,575
Local Fund Pension Fund	44,594	...	56,000	...	44,594	...	56,000
Government Central Book Depôt... ...	1,42,850	1,40,324	1,70,000	...	2,526	...	29,676
Civil Jail Fund	1,177	...	...	...	1,177	...	...
Total ...	41,34,556	40,46,642	38,47,200	79,544	1,67,458	2,86,693	87,251
Excluded Local Funds.							
Báriya Tribute	13,526	10,219	13,480	...	3,307	...	3,261
Cotton Improvement	3,286	4,792	5,000	1,506	...	...	208
Infanticide	7,118	9,878	2,680	2,760	...	7,198	...
Station Improvement... ...	28,167	28,343	28,080	176	...	263	...
Indus Conservancy	47,634	42,647	37,120	...	4,987	5,527	...
Dispensary	7,126	7,716	6,460	590	...	1,256	...
Ports	2,14,297	2,32,546	1,78,290	18,249	...	54,256	...
Cantonments	1,74,619	2,10,800	1,72,000	36,181	...	38,800	...
Rewa Kántha Education	1,157	1,403	1,150	246	...	253	...
Schools	7,073	6,737	7,960	...	336	...	1,223
Scholarships and Prizes	10,069	18,367	11,880	8,298	...	6,487	...
Steam Vessels Survey	13,255	16,129	12,300	2,874	...	3,829	...
Total ...	5,27,327	5,89,577	4,76,400	70,880	8,630	1,17,869	4,692

Expenditure.

Incorporated Local Funds.							
District Road Fund	24,87,470	26,27,742	26,83,800	1,40,272	...	...	56,058
Do. Educational Fund	12,99,687	14,38,510	14,99,180	1,38,823	...	...	60,670
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	14,783	10,745	13,640	...	4,038	...	2,895
Local Fund Pension Fund	3,547	1,46,338	53,000	1,42,791	...	93,338	...
Government Central Book Depôt ...	97,258	1,22,329	1,80,700	25,071	...	...	58,371
Civil Jail Fund	20,021	...	...	...	20,021	...	...
Total ...	39,22,766	43,45,664	44,30,320	4,46,957	24,059	93,338	1,77,994
Excluded Local Funds.							
Báriya Tribute	15,739	19,584	14,510	3,845	...	5,074	...
Cotton Improvement...	1,08,648	15,704	14,500	...	92,944	1,204	...
Infanticide	7,266	8,149	6,450	883	...	1,699	...
Station Improvement	34,931	26,780	30,070	...	8,151	...	3,290
Indus Conservancy	46,541	36,038	29,630	...	10,503	6,408	...
Dispensary	7,446	6,146	6,390	...	1,300	...	244
Port Funds	2,03,442	2,18,942	1,68,500	15,500	...	50,442	...
Cantonment Funds	1,33,646	1,62,247	1,67,530	28,601	...	...	5,283
Schools	6,973	7,533	7,960	560	...	...	427
Scholarships and Prizes	12,373	13,619	11,880	1,246	...	1,739	...
Rewa Kántha Education	1,110	2,273	1,130	1,163	...	1,143	...
Steam Vessels Survey	10,537	10,260	9,760	...	277	500	...
Total ...	5,88,652	5,27,275	4,68,310	51,798	1,13,175	68,209	9,244

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

(1.)—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities

District.	2	3								4			5								
	Population within Municipal limits.	Number of Members of Committee.								By balance in hand at the close of last year.			Octroi.								
		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	
		Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal balance.	Total.	Class I. (Articles of food or drink for men or animals.)	Class II. (Animals for slaughter.)	Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing.)	Class IV. (Building materials.)	Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices.)	Class VI. (Tobacco.)	Class VII. (Cloth.)	Class VIII. (Metals.)	Total.
Northern Division.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmadabad	197,655	34	91	..	125	42	83	16	109	4,310	42,261	46,572	1,14,269	135	2,060	5,428	1,629	5,662	30,425	6,039	1,65,648
Kaira	71,330	20	58	..	78	31	47	9	69	56	26,806	26,863	17,634	..	1,342	1,917	1,184	620	9,301	2,480	37,139
Panch Mahâls ..	22,159	8	20	..	28	14	14	4	24	..	7,331	7,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	58,205	17	42	..	59	17	42	7	52	2,549	21,225	23,775	42,823	..	3,241	5,291	484	1,272	5,033	5,450	63,598
Surat	134,543	21	60	..	81	29	52	9	72	6,086	65,985	72,071	1,02,270	2,054	5,720	6,225	2,092	3,247	10,730	3,044	1,34,784
Thâna	103,884	36	96	..	132	50	82	21	111	369	25,907	26,276	8,647	..	341	242	..	4,560	125	13	13,670
Total ..	587,866	136	367	..	503	183	320	66	437	13,370	1,89,515	2,02,888	2,85,643	2,189	14,504	19,103	6,047	15,099	55,411	17,026	4,14,839
Central Division.																					
Ahmadnagar ..	46,453	17	44	..	61	20	41	12	49	10,893	7,715	18,608	19,666	..	2,857	1,151	719	394	1,903	1,513	28,384
Khándesh	157,697	76	203	..	279	109	170	32	247	528	44,221	44,750	19,266	763	1,920	5,129	2,015	249	3,721	1,653	34,720
Násik	70,879	24	55	..	79	34	45	20	59	20,192	23,819	44,012	23,614	..	650	1,244	844	421	3,139	1,493	31,405
Poona	179,739	53	116	..	169	64	105	35	134	10,100	90,172	1,00,272	1,07,257	82	17,911	11,9 2	4,980	4,20	11,,40	26,361	1,83,990
Sátára	108,259	51	116	..	167	62	105	26	141	3	46,265	46,268	28,468	716	1,962	1,846	1,516	480	8,621	1,673	45,292
Sholápur	102,027	24	63	..	87	35	52	10	77	2,827	91,355	94,182	74,348	1,575	22,697	5,591	17,929	1,193	29,414	5,539	1,58,289
Total ..	665,054	245	597	..	842	324	518	135	707	44,543	3,03,547	3,48,092	2,72,619	3,136	47,995	26,873	27,925	6,946	58,199	38,232	4,82,083
Southern Division.																					
Kaládgi	40,872	15	48	..	63	23	40	10	53	..	17,558	17,558	12,143	301	282	701	478	210	1,669	248	16,022
Belgaum	66,009	28	69	..	97	39	58	12	85	165	42,091	42,257	23,175	760	2,837	2,351	3,620	1,104	3,439	773	38,082
Kolába	26,156	15	48	..	63	18	45	9	54	6,716	1,787	8,504	4,747	..	511	927	417	507	1,126	145	7,853
Kánara	39,757	24	70	..	94	33	61	15	79	25	15,088	15,113	11,042	538	2,246	259	725	955	2,196	1,403	19,368
Ratnágiri	48,738	20	55	..	75	25	50	11	64	58	10 347	10,406	9,332	..	412	575	1,470	1,046	3,920	1,323	17,882
Dhárwár	121,124	44	125	..	169	62	107	23	146	..	27,951	27,9 1	17,409	832	2,154	3,120	1,835	3,132	4,,90	1,8 9	37,223
Total ..	337,646	146	415	..	561	200	361	80	481	6,964	1,14,822	1,21,789	77,848	2,431	8,442	7,153	10,528	7,018	16,079	5,791	1,36,430
Sind.																					
Karáchi	109,959	45	114	..	159	53	106	36	123	6,080	2,28,559	2,34,639	1,14,410	3,257	13,296	3,873	4,645	11,651	42,395	407	1,92,735
Haidarabad	88,492	64	131	..	195	67	128	32	163	588	1,21,005	1,21,593	90,239	..	793	1,706	3,727	4,251	27,875	4,102	1,32,696
Shikárpur	117,359	53	137	..	190	65	125	32	158	260	2,26,246	2,26,5 7	97,996	..	6,237	2,779	6,171	7,14	17,051	1,319	1,38,700
Thar and Párkar ..	7,195	12	23	..	35	12	23	3	32	..	12,096	12,096	4,772	..	757	46	533	1,083	2,,69	159	9,423
Upper Sind Frontier	7,365	4	10	..	14	5	9	1	13	6,000	14,270	20,270	11,290	253	72	499	254	713	474	42	13,640
Total ..	330,370	178	415	..	593	202	391	104	489	12,928	6,02,176	6,15,105	3,18,707	3,510	20,955	8,903	15,370	24,843	90,064	6,029	4,87,194
Grand Total .	1,920,936	705	1794	..	2499	909	1590	385	2114	77,805	12,10,060	12,87,874	9,54,817	11,266	91,096	62,012	9,868	53,906	229 653	67,078	15,20546

District.	6												7	8	9	10	11					
	Assessed Taxes—*continued.*																Other Taxes in detail.					
	Silk. ‖				Lime.				Maniaroo.													
	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on vehicles.	Tax on animals.	Tolls, &c.	Tax levied on foreign ships furnishing themselves with sweet water from Gogha.	Fees for slaughtering animals.	Tax on mills.	Tax on boats.	Tax on kilns.	Shop tax.
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmadabad	..	15,448	..	15,448	..	127	..	127	..	..	..	..	3,822	9,529	..	19,040	18	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,650	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Mahâls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	..	237	5,377	3,961	..	9,477	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,180	11,609	176	*59,319	..	625	..	..	..	..
Thâna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,054	1,812	..	25,067	..	..	2,463	2,487	120	2,796
Total ..	..	15,448	..	15,448	..	127	..	127	..	237	..	237	47,021	27,130	176	1,12,903	18	625	2,463	2,487	120	2,796
Central Division.																						
Ahmadnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khándesh	271	3,950	..	4,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,949	666	795	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Násik	..	5,464	..	5,464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,772	1,257	212	6,641	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,835	3,414	3,504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sátára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,042	1,301	2,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	1863	..	..	1,863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	349	4,781	2,249	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2134	9,414	..	11,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,08,865	6,987	11,318	8,890	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Division.																						
Kaládgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,816	2,527	3,686	4,584	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolába	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,407	1,197	16	1,191	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kánara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,047	1,425	1,381	1,996	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,349	576	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,248	1,754	2,759	749	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,345	7,479	7,842	8,520	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind.																						
Karáchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,901	11,063	..	212						
Haidarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	2,442	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,089	8,157	..	770	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,001	20,388	..	982	2,442	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	2134	24,862	..	26,997	..	127	..	127	..	237	..	237	2,32,232	61,984	19,336	1,31,295	2,460	625	2,463	2,487	120	2,796

* In the Central Division the figures shown are on account of "Cotton Manufacture Tax," and in the Southern Division on account of "Tax on artisans."
† In the Central Division the figures are on account of "Fees on Music", and in the Southern Division "Tax on Cloth Shops."
‡ In the Central Division the figures are on account of "Factory Tax", and in the Southern Division "Fishing Boats."
§ In the Central Division the figures are on account of "Tax on Country Liquor."

RIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1882-83.

6																								
ASSESSED TAXES.																								
CONSERVANCY CESS.				LICENSE ON TRADES.				LEATHER AND HIDES.*				IVORY.†				COCHINEAL.‡				SORANGEE.§			
Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
542	41,527	..	42,069	..	1,107	..	1,107	..	2,556	..	2,556	..	382	..	382	..	720	..	720	..	307	..	307
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554	..	554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	525	..	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,374	36,049	..	45,423	24	203	..	227	..	476	..	476	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,285	4,941	..	6,227	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,201	82,517	..	93,719	24	1,340	..	1,364	..	4,111	..	4,111	..	382	..	382	..	720	..	720	..	307	..	307
4,970	9,778	..	14,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	1,707	..	1,754	80	25	..	105	..	5,594	..	5,594	..	..	..	..	..	650	..	650	225	..	..	225
2,272	6,582	..	8,854	..	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	150
6,895	19,916	12	26,824	..	246	..	246	6	12,470	..	12,476	..	1,831	..	1,831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
929	2,745	..	3,674	..	453	..	453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
8,116	1,459	..	9,576	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,229	42,187	12	65,430	80	774	..	854	6	18,064	..	18,070	.	1,831	..	1,831	..	650	..	650	376	..	..	376
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,735	6,621	..	8,357	..	67	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
635	1,842	..	2,477	..	..	..	..	69	20	..	89	114	90	..	204	..	275	..	275	..	..	..	..
..	849	..	849	183	80	..	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	772	..	772	5	95	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	16	3,144	..	3,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,370	10,075	..	12,446	204	3,391	..	3,596	69	20	.	89	114	90	..	204	..	275	..	275	..	..	..	..
12	2,770	..	2,782	..	1,111	..	1,111	..	105	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
285	2,543	..	2,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
297	5,313	..	5,610	..	1,111	..	1,111	..	105	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87,097	1,40,092	12	1,77,205	308	6,616	..	6,925	75	22,300	..	22,375	114	2,303	..	2,417	..	1,645	..	1,645	376	307	..	683

12	13									14			15	16	17	18	
	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.									DEBT.							
Total income from taxation.	Realizations under special Acts.	Proceeds of land, &c.	Income from markets (rent, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	Conservancy and road cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	Municipal fines.	Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals.	Grant-in-aid from provincial or local funds.	Sundries (rent of municipal lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.)	Total.	Loans.	Deposits (Contractors, Salaries unpaid, &c.)	Advances.	Total income of year, excluding balance.	Total, including balance.	Incidence of taxation (column 12) per head of population.	Incidence of income shown in column 15, per head of population.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,60,778	906	7,642	3,466	5,693	4,843	6	6,670	43,748	72,778	1,20,000	49,232	1,331	5,04,120	5,50,693	1 5 1	2 8 9	
45,563	875	7	197	506	638	..	4,320	900	7,446	....	400	..	53,410	80,274	0 10 2	0 11 11	
9,943	342	3	..	70	66	1	..	102	585	....	..	332	10,861	18,198	0 7 2	0 7 10	
83,192	776	2,453	6,605	152	327	..	548	1,561	12,424	....	2,629	..	98,246	1,22,021	1 6 10	1 10 11	
2,54,823	142	736	5,281	3,194	938	..	4,350	5,296	19,944	....	8,539	1,195	2,84,501	3,56,578	1 14 3	2 1 10	
72,710	834	37	4,891	338	1,201	469	..	2,597	10,371	10,000	756	811	94,650	1,20,927	0 11 2	0 14 7	
7,27,009	3,675	10,878	20,440	9,953	8,013	481	15,888	54,204	1,23,548	1,30,000	61,556	3,669	10,45,788	12,48,681	1 3 9	1 12 5	
53,486	20	1,284	12,307	2,673	388	147	..	4,209	20,959	..	938	914	76,300	94,908	1 2 5	1 10 3	
84,711	1,661	1,002	5,418	1,836	3,342	..	..	3,289	16,551	8,000	75	4	1,09,343	1,54,093	0 8 8	0 11 1	
79,421	367	496	1,387	1,486	1,150	156	..	1,097	6,141	..	150	2,236	87,950	1,31,962	1 1 11	1 3 10	
2,65,243	1,373	332	1,061	39,118	273	..	..	3,689	45,848	..	15,231	396	3,26,719	4,26,992	1 7 7	1 14 0	
71,503	405	1,430	1,977	719	197	36	22,150	2,416	29,332	1,00,000	207	2,683	2,03,727	2,50,321	2 0 5	0 15 4	
2,19,625	163	4,113	1,416	2,911	825	..	4,911	9,475	23,816	..	2,254	455	2,46,152	3,40,334	2 2 5	2 6 0	
**7,73,989	3,989	8,587	23,566	48,743	6,175	339	27,061	24,175	1,42,647	1,08,000	18,855	6,688	10,50,191	13,98,610	1 2 0	1 9 3	
21,517	147	205	136	59	377	..	800	650	2,376	..	..	..	23,894	41,452	0 8 5	0 9 4	
64,154	423	171	3,274	656	207	..	4,850	1,742	11,326	..	446	959	76,887	1,19,144	0 15 6	1 2 11	
17,713	396	..	132	33	51	..	2,275	3,367	6,256	..	..	188	24,159	32,663	0 10 10	1 3 11	
32,913	669	1,632	452	7	648	116	..	1,357	4,884	..	173	1,509	39,481	54,594	0 13 2	0 15 10	
31,937	348	23	3,389	13	56	107	..	4,800	8,738	..	49	308	41,124	51,530	0 11 8	0 15 1	
74,171	763	6,231	4,294	1,015	260	72	4,640	2,846	19,124	20	275	1,056	94,648	1,22,599	0 9 9	0 12 6	
††2,42,405	2,746	7,262	11,677	1,783	1,599	295	12,565	14,762	52,704	20	943	4,110	3,00,193	4,21,982	0 11 5	0 14 2	
2,28,911	2,843	67,925	10,552	1,275	3,675	31	2,000	31,690	1,19,993	....	1,803	..	3,50,709	5,85,349	2 1 4	3 3 1	
1,35,204	3,044	2,637	9,334	260	554	..	..	5,767	21,586	....	523	..	1,57,324	2,78,918	1 8 6	1 12 6	
1,53,546	4,578	1,613	11,047	363	842	457	846	49,904	69,653	....	7,377	370	2,30,947	4,57,454	1 4 11	1 15 6	
9,459	1,620	..	..	..	6	..	..	517	2,144	....	..	..	11,603	23,700	1 5 1	1 9 10	
14,718	..	..	6,013	..	1	..	..	1,157	7,172	....	..	..	21,890	42,161	2 0 0	2 15 7	
5,41,838	12,085	72,175	36,944	1,898	5,078	488	2,846	89,035	2,20,748	....	9,703	370	7,72,473	13,87,582	1 10 3	2 5 5	
22,85,241	22,495	98,902	92,627	62,377	20,865	1,603	58,360	1,82,176	5,39,447	2,38,020	91,057	14,837	31,68,645	44,56,855	1 3 2	1 9 7	

¶ This includes Rs. 238 collected on account of octroi not falling under any of the eight classes.
‖ In the Central Division the figures are on account of "Water Tax."
** This includes "Other Miscellaneous Items" aggregating Rs. 53,850.
†† Do. do. do. Rs. 13,165.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities*

1	2	3	4		5			6											
			General Establishment.		Public Safety.			Public Health.											
			(a)	(b)				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)			
																Conservancy.			
District.	Balance from previous year.	Income during the year.	Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.	Collection of Municipal taxes including octroi (establishment, purchase of account books, paper, money boxes, repair to outposts, &c.)	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, &c.)	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c; repairs to outposts, &c.)	Registration of births and deaths.	Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.)	Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	Vaccination (establishment.)	Water-works (establishment, repairs.)	Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust bins, &c.)	Establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry-earth land for burying night-soil, &.	Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessments.	Remissions of cess.
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmadabad	46,572	5,04,120	17,233	17,767	4,715	18,396	449	329	28,846	3,059	8,979	979	11,678	23,778	28,424	37,032	263	9
Kaira	26,863	53,410	3,416	5,074	331	4,788	95	12	983	546	6,467	336	2,609	2,591	6,215	6,281	..	..
Panch Mahâls ..	7,331	10,861	899	158	431	1,187	63	..	687	65	1,000	..	199	235	806	861	6	4
Broach	23,775	98,246	7,392	5,320	2,254	12,354	437	..	..	444	1,401	263	..	8,674	11,092	125	3	..
Surat	72,671	2,84,501	17,097	14,528	7,251	25,447	18,059	120	4,738	3,008	6,735	420	9	17,956	17,913	29,728	33	16,012
Thána	26,276	94,650	6,601	6,158	775	4,783	50	96	13,292	633	4,385	1,140	2,562	738	17,093	7,506	13	1,428
Total ..	2,02,888	10,45,788	52,638	49,000	15,757	66,955	19,153	557	48,546	9,605	28,967	3,129	17,057	53,974	81,543	82,213	318	17,453
Central Division.																		
Khándesh	44,750	1,09,343	6,712	6,537	849	4,095	479	..	3,220	1,055	3,887	246	4,757	153	11,896	8,263	34	61
Násik	44,012	87,950	4,193	8,617	112	2,972	19	..	4,222	322	350	330	1,870	..	9,788	13,058	41	..
Ahmadnagar ..	18,608	76,300	5,408	4,160	251	2,302	327	198	11,707	244	1,353	264	2,709	289	4,504	10,474	5	7,922
Poona	1,09,272	3,26,719	17,734	14,375	2,316	10,104	5,884	..	16,913	912	6,867	855	26,314	3,063	20,159	49,091	9	635
Sholápur	46,268	2,03,727	8,914	6,939	1,316	2,310	187	..	50,612	1,063	7,360	282	2,326	8	4,148	7,748	9	188
Sátára	94,182	2,46,152	10,156	15,649	768	4,980	290	155	9,038	1,684	9,360	1,024	21,814	..	8,621	33,644	..	..
Total ..	3,48,092	10,50,191	53,117	56,277	5,612	26,763	7,186	348	95,802	5,280	29,677	3,007	59,790	3,513	59,116	1,27,278	98	8,806
Southern Division.																		
Kolába	8,504	24,159	1,385	2,108	88	530	..	..	22	47	3,162	..	635	..	2,024	2,218	152	..
Ratnágiri	10,406	41,124	2,879	1,888	412	2,204	28	..	8,388	254	..	..	5,847	..	2,209	7,405	1	..
Belgaum	42,257	76,387	3,634	5,647	257	2,152	118	135	29,903	438	4,484	632	304	281	7,922	12,100	..	8
Kaládgi	17,558	28,894	1,474	2,566	..	629	11	..	5,269	293	2,883	108	87	..	4,148	1,085	12	..
Dhárwár	27,951	94,648	5,371	10,399	..	2,746	414	638	7,384	603	8,236	704	9,397	..	17,012	5,557	5	..
Kánara	15,113	30,481	2,243	3,486	688	2,227	242	14	1,971	421	3,564	3	1,015	325	4,963	4,384	..	..
Total ..	1,21,789	3,00,193	17,036	26,094	1,445	10,488	813	787	52,937	2,056	22,439	3,447	17,285	606	39,183	26,749	170	8
Sind.																		
Karáchi	2,34,639	3,50,709	21,583	18,233	1,645	17,765	30,568	720	1,95,646	3,279	6,234	3,056	1,717	3,387	923	39,181	15	..
Haidarabad	1,21,593	1,57,324	11,372	6,073	800	2,475	12,203	152	1,691	1,423	2,883	302	19,719	3,529	..	20,561	..	..
Shikárpur	2,26,507	2,30,947	24,432	13,850	961	15,031	14,585	..	12,449	3,035	4,979	1,471	6,708	3,789	20,104	16,158	28	..
Thar and Párkar ..	12,696	11,603	960	1,064	..	177	526	..	..	357	1,666	..	851	..	..	1,509	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier.	20,270	21,890	1,793	1,284	3	1,829	4,075	..	6,680	1,027	229	120	344	198	..	4,260	..	..
Total ..	6,15,105	7,72,473	57,140	40,504	3,409	37,277	61,957	872	2,16,466	9,121	15,991	4,949	29,339	15,394	21,027	81,759	38	..
Grand Total ..	12,87,874	31,63,645	1,79,928	1,71,875	26,253	1,41,483	89,108	2,564	4,13,751	26,062	97,074	12,532	1,23,471	73,987	2,00,369	3,17,999	624	26,267

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1882-83.

			7	8						9	10					11	12	13		
(*j*)	(*k*)		Public Instruction.	Public Convenience.							Debt.							Balance at close of year.		
	Other measures.			Public Works.								Interest.								
Drainage works (establishment, repairs)	Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies.)	Public garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)	Contributions to schools.	Establishment.	Construction and maintenance of roads.	Other (new) works.	Other Repairs.	Survey of land.	Other charges (Roman printing rewards, &c.)	Contribution to local or provincial funds.	Loans, instalments paid during the year.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.)	Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.)	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,370	..	5,458	11,953	813	1,82,824	6,981	4,136	14,317	430	1,518	..	..	..	26,122	1,331	9,481	4,71,175	27,420	52,097	79,517
1,290	..	245	1,855	..	6,194	1,782	1,331	..	724	..	..	..	..	63	..	2,571	55,810	43	24,421	24,464
205	..	..	300	72	2,819	384	49	354	150	2,000	..	..	..	..	372	166	13,469	..	4,724	4,724
..	144	861	1,320	300	25,286	..	2,352	558	2,765	..	5,613	..	180	2,970	..	1,623	93,738	2,208	26,074	28,282
43	2,870	12,833	7,227	1,020	40,502	6,993	6,830	555	3,748	1,954	7,480	..	6,009	5,801	1,235	19,057	3,04,118	8,829	43,625	52,454
..	78	1,139	3,037	..	15,787	..	689	..	1,622	..	500	..	250	609	993	2,720	94,830	516	25,580	26,097
3,908	3,092	20,536	25,692	2,205	2,73,412	16,140	15,387	15,784	9,439	5,472	13,593	..	6,439	35,565	3,931	35,618	10,33,140	39,016	1,76,521	2,15,538
8,808	500	1,925	2,787	..	5,846	4,129	5,119	..	4,389	..	1,360	8,000	3,044	422	..	3,060	1,01,655	440	51,997	52,438
2,387	..	187	1,903	84	8,922	2,509	1,264	33	2,204	..	..	1,000	215	129	1,337	2,080	75,663	30,210	26,089	56,299
63	1,292	681	2,123	555	4,326	450	1,726	1,305	325	..	458	..	..	888	945	1,329	68,680	22,384	3,843	26,227
8,361	26	5,241	1,616	2,879	38,880	7,628	3,069	..	8,456	..	..	..	..	15,495	459	..	2,67,355	9,824	1,49,812	1,59,636
556	101	785	1,487	189	6,919	282	2,833	8	1,361	..	12,235	..	10,891	199	174	721	1,34,175	65,491	50,653	1,16,145
725	242	1,923	10,753	..	11,990	5,089	7,507	1,437	11,038	..	13,026	3,140	9,247	1,600	195	1,724	1,97,332	2,281	*1,40,720	1,43,001
21,400	2,161	10,742	20,669	3,707	76,883	20,087	21,518	2,783	27,773	..	27,079	12,140	23,397	18,733	3,110	8,914	3,44,860	1,30,630	4,23,114	5,53,746
..	..	..	2,599	..	1,732	8	44	..	48	..	1,544	..	..	..	259	584	20,098	7,213	5,351	12,564
..	144	81	494	111	1,398	933	405	..	281	..	3,937	489	1,468	25	1,814	6,692	43,798	73	7,658	7,732
156	216	345	1,706	592	12,093	1,916	1,652	..	519	..	..	..	..	260	980	2,551	91,066	351	27,726	28,078
129	..	236	932	..	603	..	100	..	405	..	507	..	..	..	..	361	21,849	..	19,603	19,603
318	919	117	1,307	1,268	6,807	1,068	302	4,637	619	286	2,936	..	1,744	212	256	3,069	94,453	..	28,144	28,145
158	..	1,213	4,046	453	2,309	2,567	314	..	755	..	300	..	38	63	1,600	956	40,336	135	14,122	14,257
761	1,279	1,992	11,084	2,424	24,942	6,492	2,817	4,637	2,627	286	9,224	489	3,250	560	4,909	14,213	3,11,600	7,772	1,02,604	1,10,379
91	..	10,580	9,478	5,565	59,396	8,654	1,461	900	6,338	..	..	..	..	2,847	56	5,177	4,59,507	5,036	1,20,805	1,25,841
12	12	1,815	4,557	..	14,657	3,485	2,239	100	605	..	22,906	..	..	79	120	3,508	1,37,286	1,032	1,40,598	1,41,631
1,398	942	2,803	17,245	4,792	21,709	11,562	5,197	..	13,245	..	..	..	..	4,662	300	3,626	2,22,060	3,114	2,32,279	2,35,393
..	..	1,769	1,081	..	54	463	216	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	11,548	..	12,151	12,151
151	..	1,022	260	..	1,287	3,051	1,057	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,799	11,855	1,505	13,361
1,652	954	17,989	32,621	10,357	97,103	27,215	10,170	1,000	20,387	..	22,906	..	..	7,588	476	12,991	8,59,200	21,037	5,07,338	5,28,377
27,721	7,486	51,259	90,066	18,093	4,72,340	60,934	49,892	24,264	60,226	5,758	72,802	12,629	33,086	62,446	12,426	71,736	30,48,800	1,98,455	12,00,577	14,08,040

*The balance at the close of the year shows an excess of Rs. 324 owing to the opening balance of the Station Funds of 1881-82 having been shown more by the Accountant General in the balance sheet for that year.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and Consumption or Expenditure per Head, and the

1	2	3					4				
		GRAIN.					SUGAR.				
Name of Municipality.	Population by Census of 1882.	Gross imports.	Quantity or Value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or Value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
Northern Division.		Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.
Ahmadabad	190,624	17,94,243 35 0	360 0 0	17,93,883 35 0	28,043	10 36 4	29,320 26 20	....	29,320 26 20	19,514	0 6 34
Káira	71,330	2,58,376 17 0	....	2,56,376 17 0	3,696	5 2 17	1,442 25 60	....	1,442 25 60	354	0 2 61
Panch Mahâls	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
Broach	58,295	4,98,755 0 0	197 0 0	4,98,558 0 0	7,934	8 22 7	18,734 0 0	2,666 0 0	16,068 0 0	9,599	0 11 2
Surat	134,543	10,24,972 0 0	30 0 0	10,24,942 0 0	16,629	8 31 56	35,840 0 0	....	35,840 0 0	34,136	0 10 52
Thána	79,182	....	....	....	....	....	1,177 5 4	....	1,177 5 4	211	0 2 55
Total ..	533,974	35,76,347 12 0	587 0 0	35,75,760 12 0	56,302	9 6 34	86,514 17 4	2,666 0 0	83,848 17 4	63,814	0 8 9
Central Division.											
Ahmadnagar	41,699	4,00,801 0 0	12 0 0	4,00,789 0 0	14,184	9 24 38	10,323 0 0	....	10,323 0 0	863	0 9 72
Khándesh	76,472	7,77,732 0 0	3,388 0 0	7,74,344 0 0	10,372	7 10 33	13,022 10 0	48 0 0	12,974 10 0	1,296	0 4 47
Násik	52,305	2,27,817 0 0	396 0 0	2,27,421 0 0	15,545	4 13 70	7,917 0 0	1,055 0 0	6,862 0 0	1,279	0 5 19
Poona	156,822	15,39,530 0 0	1,16,006 0 0	14,23,524 0 0	59,745	9 0 77	1,91,439 0 0	1,14,183 0 0	77,256 0 0	11,373	0 19 57
Sátára	108,259	4,64,742 0 0	12 0 0	4,64,732 0 0	15,935	4 1 29	3,020 0 0	....	3,020 0 0	352	0 1 9
Sholápur	102,027	17,24,361 14 0	23 0 0	17,24,338 0 0	46,696	16 36 2	58,185 0 0	52 0 0	58,133 0 0	3,815	0 22 63
Total ..	537,584	51,34,983 0 0	1,19,837 0 0	50,15,148 0 0	1,62,477	9 12 0	2,83,906 10 0	1,15,338 0 0	1,68,568 10 0	18,978	0 12 43
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	61,518	6,75,202 0 0	19,317 0 0	6,55,885 0 0	15,223	10 26 37	13,220 0 0	2,374 10 0	10,847 0 0	624	0 7 4
Dhárwár	102,326	6,13,450 0 0	97,893 0 0	5,15,555 0 0	9,022	5 1 43	76,190 0 0	31,166 0 0	45,024 0 0	2,052	0 17 48
Kaládgi	40,872	2,84,364 0 0	....	2,84,364 0 0	7,049	6 38 24	3,924 0 0	....	3,924 0 0	201	0 3 67
Kánara	39,757	2,59,498 0 0	900 0 0	2,58,598 0 0	6,011	6 20 14	8,021 0 0	46 0 0	7,975 0 0	297	0 8 2
Ratnágiri	28,460	1,33,154 0 0	3,726 0 0	1,29,428 0 0	1,855	4 22 28	11,546 0 0	3,274 6 0	8,272 0 0	1,040	0 11 4
Kolába	26,156	1,94,848 0 0	....	1,94,848 0 0	2,362	7 17 78	2,706 0 0	....	2,706 0 0	417	0 4 11
Total ..	299,089	21,60,516 0 0	1,21,836 0 0	20,38,680 0 0	41,527	6 32 52	1,15,607 0 0	36,860 16 0	78,747 0 0	4,631	0 10 42
Sind.											
Karáchi	109,959	28,74,667 3 54	20,72,278 9 52	8,02,388 34 2	63,728	7 11 71	52,365 34 44½	25,188 35 8	27,176 39 36½	10,098	0 9 71
Haidarabad	88,492	7,86,860 12 56	1,08,428 29 0	6,78,431 23 56	51,283	7 26 53	26,060 11 75	7,494 36 20	18,565 15 55	5,826	0 8 31
Shikárpur	117,359	20,78,553 6 20	11,44,740 24 0	9,33,812 22 20	47,267	7 38 22	1,01,260 25 20	34,188 4 60	67,072 20 20	13,375	0 22 69
Thar and Párkar	7,195	41,884 33 26	1,797 24 0	40,087 9 26	2,229	5 14 72	2,541 36 9	211 6 9	2,330 30 0	874	0 13 9
Upper Sind Frontier ..	7,365	96,928 30 16	2,142 0 0	94,786 30 16	5,924	12 34 62	2,357 14 58½	....	2,357 14 58½	884	0 12 64
Total ..	330,370	58,78,894 6 12	33,29,387 6 52	25,49,506 39 40	1,70,431	7 28 45	1,84,586 2 47	67,083 2 17	1,17,503 0 10	36,057	0 14 18
Grand Total ..	1,701,017	1,67,50,740 18 12	35,71,647 6 52	1,31,79,095 11 40	4,30,737	7 3 0	6,70,613 29 51	2,21,947 18 17	4,48,666 27 14	1,23,480	0 10 40

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

...ised by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83, the Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population.

5					6					7				
Gin.					Class I.					Class II.				
Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
34,323 19 20	..	34,323 19 20	41,587	0 7 28	22,72,894 2 0	800 0 0	22,71,594 2 0	1,14,269	12 15 0	650	..	650	135	0 0 7
8,293 29 70	290 20 0	8,003 9 70	5,072	0 4 39	4,04,795 5 20 and 1,94,575 No. of cocoanuts.	2,391 20 0	4,02,403 25 20 and 1,94,575 No. of cocoanuts.	17,634	5 25 52 and 7 No. of cocoanuts.	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,650 0 0	62 0 0	8,588 0 0	14,960	0 5 71	6,30,703 0 0	41,327 0 0	5,89,381 0 0	42,823	10 4 33	..	..	..	..	..
23,738 0 0	2 0 0	23,736 0 0	17,177	0 7 60	16,65,783 0 0	32 0 0	16,65,751 0 0	1,02,270	12 15 18	3,16,320	..	3,16,320	2,054	2 15 2
711 32 6	..	711 32 6	211	0 1 50	2,34,804 30 55	352 4 0	2,34,452 26 55	8,647	2 38 34	..	..	..	..	..
75,717 1 16	354 20 0	77,362 21 16	3,09,340	0 6 45	52,08,484 37 75 and 1,94,575 No. of cocoanuts.	44,902 24 0	51,63,582 13 75 and 1,94,575 No. of cocoanuts.	2,85,643	9 26 64 and 7 No. of cocoanuts.	3,16,970	..	3,16,970	2,189	2 8 7
2,905 0 0	..	2,905 0 0	536	0 2 62	4,41,247 0 0	67 0 0	4,41,180 0 0	19,666	10 23 16	..	..	..	..	..
2,431 0 0	..	2,431 0 0	457	0 1 12	9,61,645 0 0	4,715 0	9,56,930 0 0	19,266	2 7 36	37,205	..	37,205	763	0 14 9
7,519 0 0	909 0 0	6,610 0 0	1,500	0 5 4	3,46,065 0 0	552 0 0	3,45,513 0 0	23,614	6 24 18	..	..	..	..	..
23,550 0 0	3,004 0 0	20,546 0 0	5,071	0 5 19	32,80,314 0 0	4,18,079 0 0	28,62,235 0 0	1,07,257	12 32 68	4,756	..	4,756	82	0 12 0
4,102 0 0	..	4,102 0 0	576	0 1 41	5,53,019 0 0	12 0 0	5,53,007 0 0	28,468	5 4 26	30,175	..	30,175	716	0 4 5
8,137 0 0	..	8,137 0 0	2,374	0 3 16	23,71,428 0 0	736 0 0	23,70,692 0 0	74,348	23 9 35	1,47,089	..	1,47,089	1,575	1 7 0
48,644 0 0	3,913 0 0	44,731 0 0	10,491	0 3 26	79,53,718 0 0	4,24,161 0 0	75,29,557 0 0	2,72,619	14 0 0	2,19,225	..	2,19,225	3,137	0 6 6
276 0 0	0 20 0	275 20 0	21	0 0 11	9,81,649 0 0	80,018 0 0	9,01,631 0 0	23,175	15 3 7	46,998	..	46,998	760	0 12 0
16,301 0 0	9 0 0	16,292 0 0	864	0 6 30	9,71,213 0 5	1,55,728 0 0	8,15,485 0 0	17,409	7 38 62	51,420	18,558	32,862	[illegible]	0 [illegible]
2,775 0 0	....	2,775 0 0	325	0 2 57	5,09,350 0 0	..	5,09,350 0 0	12,143	12 18 29	22,312	..	22,312	[illegible]	[illegible]
484 0 0	....	484 0 0	92	0 0 39	3,46,744 0 0	948 0 0	3,45,796 0 0	11,042	8 27 3	18,279	..	18,279	538	0 [illegible] 4
8,001 0 0	6,336 0 0	1,665 0 0	126	0 2 27	5,27,356 0 0	1,859 6 0	5,25,497 0 0	9,332	18 18 51	..	..	..	..	..
1,595 0 0	....	1,595 0 0	265	0 2 35	2,57,472 0 0	90 0 0	2,57,382 0 0	4,748	9 33 49	..	..	..	..	..
29,432 0 0	6,345 20 0	23,086 20 0	1,693	0 3 7	35,93,784 0 0	2,98,643 6 0	33,55,141 0 0	77,849	11 8 68	1,39,009	18,558	1,20,451	2,431	0 6 5
16,668 34 70	572 6 55	16,096 28 15	15,606	0 5 68	34,53,768 29 1	22,30,300 36 55	12,23,467 32 26	2,14,410	11 5 5	1,25,472	510	1,24,962	3,257	1 2 2
16,988 37 25	1,271 31 0	15,718 6 25	21,978	0 7 8	8,70,928 35 8	1,20,501 31 20	7,50,427 3 68	90,239	8 19 17	..	..	..	..	..
31,928 9 60	9,093 7 0	22,835 2 60	16,209	0 7 63	27,52,226 33 60	13,15,296 39 0	14,36,929 34 60	97,996	12 9 60	..	..	..	..	..
1,271 25 0	65 25 0	1,206 0 0	831	0 6 8	49,874 2 36	2,553 6 63	47,320 35 53	4,772	6 18 0	..	..	..	..	..
2,468 31 63	12 13 0	2,456 18 63	1,535	0 13 27	1,83,524 12 16	2,154 13 0	1,81,369 39 16	11,290	24 25 3	49,296	..	49,296	253	6 11 1
69,326 18 58	11,015 2 65	58,312 16 3	56,159	0 7 4	73,10,322 32 41	36,70,807 6 58	36,39,515 25 63	3,18,707	11 0 52	1,74,768	510	1,74,258	3,510	3 13 8
2,23,119 19 74	21,628 2 55	2,01,492 17 19	1,77,686	0 4 60	2,40,66,309 30 36	43,78,813 36 58	1,96,87,795 39 58	9,54,818	11 23 0	8,49,972	19,068	8,30,904	11,267	0 7 9

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and Consumption or Expenditure per Head, and the Incidence

1	8					9					10			
	Class III.					Class IV.					Class V.			
Name of Municipality.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.
Northern Division.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmadabad	73,070 27 20	..	73,070 27 20	2,060	0 16 44	2,62,081	487	2,61,594	5,428	1 6 9	1,23,861	..	1,23,861	1,68
Kaira	5,98,180 28 0	..	5,98,180 28 0	3,342	10 7 35	90,804	124	90,680	1,917	1 12 6	1,11,169	..	1,11,169	1,34
Panch Mahals	.. ..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	3,83,546 0 0	8,614 0 0	3,79,932 0 0	3,241	6 20 55	3,15,036	52,150	2,62,886	5,201	4 8 1	33,524	1,404	32,120	48
Surat	7,47,486 0 0	..	7,47,486 0 0	5,320	6 39 2	2,21,579	..	2,21,579	6,225	1 13 2	84,631	..	84,631	2,09
Thána	20,002 37 40	..	20,002 37 40	341	1 15 27	5,021 and 8,31,388 bricks and tiles in No.	..	5,021 and 8,31,388 bricks and tiles in No.	242	0 2 6	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18,27,286 12 60	8,614 0 0	18,18,672 12 60	14,304	4 12 25	8,94,521 and 8,31,388 bricks and tiles in No.	52,761	8,41,760 and 8,31,388 bricks and tiles in No.	19,103	1 13 8	3,53,185	1,404	3,51,784	6,07
Central Division.														
Ahmadnagar	34,463 0 0	..	34,463 0 0	2,855	0 33 4	48,006	42	47,964	1,131	1 0 0	..	..	..	71
Khándesh	27,149 20 0	12 0 0	27,137 20 0	1,920	0 15 31	4,55,614	15	4,55,499	5,129	6 13 10	22,01,593	1,798	21,99,795	2,01
Násik	47,170 0 0	..	47,170 0 0	650	0 36 5	33,647	..	33,647	1,211	0 10 3	5,872 Mds.	156 Mds.	5,716 Mds.	84
Poona	9,47,503 0 0	34,903 0 0	9,12,600 0 0	17,911	5 32 0	5,33,207	33,421	4,99,786	11,032	0 14 10	7,71,039	2,21,407	5,49,632	4,90
Sátára	1,06,022 0 0	..	1,06,022 0 0	1,962	39 14 0	18,279	..	18,279	1,846	0 5 9	60,922	..	60,922	1,51
Sholápur	5,96,905 0 0	54 0 0	5,96,851 0 0	22,697	5 33 75	8,04,389	40,061	7,64,319	17,353	7 7 10	Mds. 13,869 Rs. 5,20,035	1,134	Mds. 13,869 Rs. 5,18,901	6,16
Total ..	17,59,212 20 0	34,969 0 0	17,24,243 20 0	47,995	3 8 20	18,93,033	73,539	18,19,494	38,035	3 6 0	Mds. 8,45,830 Rs. 27,27,500	2,21,407 3,088	Mds. 6,24,423 Rs. 27,24,412	16,53
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	2,55,167 0 0	799 0 0	2,54,368 0 0	2,837	4 10 11	1,08,349	4,924	1,03,425	2,351	1 11 8	5,29,794	805	5,28,989	3,75
Dhárwár	1,29,942 0 0	15,052 0 0	1,14,890 0 0	2,154	1 4 11	1,18,002	15,744	1,02,258	3,120	1 0 0	5,31,301	1,47,712	3,83,589	3,53
Kaládgi	3,637 0 0	....	3,637 0 0	282	0 2 45	61,776	..	6,1776	701	1 8 2	56,228	..	56,228	46
Kánara	1,08,938 0 0	176 0 0	1,08,762 0 0	2,246	2 31 75	13,258	..	13,258	259	0 5 4	11,25,097	10,226	1,14,871	75
Ratnágiri	17,400 0 0	2,972 0 0	14,428 0 0	412	0 20 22	26,553	3,132	23,421	375	0 13 2	3,67,982	7,209	3,60,773	1,47
Kolába	23,915 0 0	38 0 0	23,877 0 0	511	0 36 41	17,485	..	17,485	327	0 10 10	61,107	..	61,197	41
Total ..	5,38,999 0 0	19,037 0 0	5,19,962 0 0	8,446	1 29 40	3,45,423	23,800	3,21,623	7,133	1 1 2	16,71,599	1,65,952	15,05,647	10,39
Sind.														
Karáchi	5,31,930 18 79	87,653 16 55	4,44,277 2 15	13,296	4 1 49	3,95,075	1,72,447	2,22,628	3,873	2 0 0	6,52,662	4,74,714	1,77,947	4,84
Haidarabad	10,723 23 38	1,678 25 53	9,044 37 65	793	0 4 7	96,984	270	96,713	1,706	1 1 6	2,46,094	55,861	1,90,232	3,72
Shikárpur	1,95,131 4 40	8,849 4 0	1,86,282 0 40	6,237	1 23 39	1,95,442	16,125	1,79,317	2,779	1 8 5	53,78,099	35,23,390	18,54,709	6,17
Thar and Párkar	1,927 9 13	223 12 40	1,703 36 53	557	0 9 50	1,974	98	1,875	46	0 5 5	33,066	8,543	24,523	39
Upper Sind Frontier ..	285 0 52½	..	285 0 52½	72	0 1 44	9,171	..	9,171	499	1 3 11	19,625	..	19,625	29
Total ..	7,39,997 16 53	98,404 18 68	6,41,592 37 65	20,955	1 37 54	6,98,646	1,88,940	5,09,704	8,903	1 8 4	63,29,546	40,62,508	22,67,036	15,54
Grand Total ..	48,65,495 9 33	1,61,024 18 68	47,04,470 30 45	91,700	2 30 50	32,31,623	3,89,040	34,92,581	73,774	2 0 8	1,10,31,833 & 8,45,830 Mds.	42,32,952 &2,21,407 Mds.	68,48,879 &6,24,423 Mds.	48,50

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83, the of Taxation per Head of Population—continued.

	11					12					13					14	
	Class VI.					Class VII.					Class VIII.					Incidence of Taxation per Head.	
Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Class I.	Total Octroi.
Rs. a p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Mds. s. t.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4 7 3	13,235 34 40	....	13,235 34 40	5,662	0 2 53	21,81,667	5,316	21,76,351	30,423	11	2,57,485	..	2,57,486	6,039	1 6 5	0 9 11	0 14 5
1 8 11	3.723 36 0	....	3,723 36 0	620	0 3 38	11,90,607	365	11,90,242	9,300		1,93,998	80	1,93,918	2,480	3 4 0	0 3 11	0 8 4
..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 10 6	16,614 0 0	1,524 0 0	15,090 0 0	1,272	0 10 28	5,61,292	58,000	5,03,292	5,033	10	5,03,182	70,740	4,32,392	5,450	7 6 8	0 11 9	1 1 5
0 11 7	16,606 0 0	....	16,606 0 0	3,245	0 4 74	7,53,004	1,49,600	6,03,404	10,530	4	2,02,966	..	2,02,966	3,044	1 12 0	0 12 1	1 0 0
..	23,029 37 10	100 21 40	22,929 15 50	4.300	0 13 26	5,005	..	5,005	125	..	665	120	545	13	0 1 2	0 1 8	0 2 9
1 5 3	73,209 27 50	1,624 21 40	71,585 6 10	15,099	0 5 62	46,91,575	2,13,281	44,78,294	55,411	10	11,58,246	70,940	10,87,307	17,026	2 8 9	0 8 6	0 12 4
..	4,902 0 0	....	4,902 0 0	394	0 5 38	7,26,741	700	7,26,041	1,963	17	2,65,623	75	2,65,548	1,513	6 5 10	0 7 6	0 0
14 6 10	2,603 20 0	....	2,603 20 0	249	0 1 18	11,19,705	14,806	11,04,899	3,721	12	3,62,292	5,232	3,57,060	1,653	2 13 5	0 1 2	0 5 5
M. s. t. 0 4 29	2,694 0 0	....	2,694 0 0	421	0 2 5	7,96,355	2,250	7,94,105	3,139	15	1,54,435	..	1,54,435	1,493	2 15 2	0 7 2	0 9 7
0 7 59	27,296 0 0	3,043 0 0	24,253 0 0	4,203	0 4 49	26,15,645	8,47,872	17,67,773	11,341	10	18,29,921	1,47,886	16,82,035	26,361	2 5 8	0 6 6	0 9 5
0 22 39	3,828 0 0	....	3,828 0 0	486	0 1 33	10,67,790	..	10,67,790	8,621	9	1,88,076	..	1.88,076	1,673	1 11 6	0 4 2	0 11 1
Rs. a. p. 5 1 4	7,342 0 0	28 0 0	7,314 0 0	1,193	0 2 69	36,00,196	76,199	35,23,997	29,414	34	8,30,668	4,504	8,26,164	5,539	8 1 6	0 11 7	1 8 9
M. s. t. 1 6 0 Rs. a. p. 5 1 0	48,665 20 0	3,071 0 0	45,594 20 0	6,946	0 3 30	99,26,432	9,41,827	89,84,605	58,199	16	36,31,015	1,57,697	34,73,318	38,232	6 7 1	0 8 0	0 10 7
8 13 6	61,678 0 0	9,629 0 0	52,049 0 0	1,104	0 33 67	14,22,569	2,68,125	11.54,444	3,459	18	1,05,399	3,502	1,01,897	773	1 10 6	0 6 0	0 9 10
3 12 0	7,550 0 0	5,332 0 0	2,248 0 0	3,131	0 0 70	12,72,546	3,77,925	8,94,621	4,599	8	1,74,912	15,102	1,59,810	1,899	1 0 9	0 1 4	0 5 6
1 6 0	3,996 0 0	....	3,996 0 0	216	0 3 73	10,11,388	1,536	10,09,852	1,669	24	1,05,744	..	1,05,744	248	2 5 6	0 4 9	0 9 8
2 14 3	3,140 0 0	30 0 0	3,110 0 0	953	0 3 10	3,87,974	8,296	3,79,678	2,196	9	1,12,626	11,085	1,01,541	1,403	2 5 10	0 4 5	0 7 9
12 14 4	22,140 0 0	531 0 0	21,609 0 0	1,046	0 30 32	21,59,807	9,79,253	11,80,554	3,920	41	2,22,353	97,625	1,24,728	1,323	4 10 6	0 5 0	0 10 0
2 5 5	18,199 0 0	....	18,199 0 0	568	0 27 66	2,58,675	731	2,57,944	1,137	10	19,965	..	19,965	146	0 12 3	0 2 11	0 4 10
5 0 7	1,16,733 0 0	15,522 0 0	1,01,211 0 6	7,018	0 13 43	65,12,959	16,35,866	48,77,093	16,980	6	7,40,999	1,27,314	6,13,685	5,792	2 10 0	0 4 1	0 7 3
1 9 10	15,560 5 30	884 14 40	14,675 30 70	11,651	0 5 27	56,46,437	16,04,851	40,41,586	42,395	36	5,10,787	5,63,986	27,001	407	0 3 11	1 0 8	1 12 3
2 2 5	11,334 21 25	2,020 24 0	9,313 37 25	4,251	0 4 16	20,65,435	1,29,990	19,35,445	27,875	21	2,89,008	4,099	2,84,908	4,102	3 3 6	1 0 4	1 8 0
15 12 10	23,587 12 45	9,402 39 0	14,184 13 45	7,145	0 4 67	33,06,429	2,23,819	30,82,609	17,051	26	4,08,883	1,10,196	2,98,687	1,319	2 8 9	0 13 4	1 2 11
3 15 3	4,016 23 35	1,647 22 73	2,369 0 42	1,083	0 13 2	1,66,408	12,840	1,53,567	2,269	24	11,353	710	10,643	159	1 7 11	0 10 7	1 5 0
2 10 6	3,572 16 50	2 28 0	3,569 28 50	713	0 19 31	43,538	..	43,538	474	5	2,844	..	2,844	42	0 6 2	1 8 6	1 13 8
6 14 4	58,070 39 25	13,958 8 33	44,112 30 72	24,843	0 5 28	1,12,28,247	19,71,500	92,56,745	90,064	28	12,22,875	6,78,991	6,24,083	6,029	1 14 2	0 15 5	1 7 8
4 0 5	2,96,679 6 75	34,175 29 73	2,62,503 17 8	53,906	M. s. t. 0 6 13	3,23,59,213	47,62,474	2,75,96,737	2,20,654	16	67,53,135	10,34,942	57,98,393	67,079	3 6 5	0 8 0	0 14 4

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1.)—Statement of Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2	3			4			5	6	7
Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Northern Deccan Division.										
Khándesh	1,237,231	22,442	20,672	43,114	35·48	34·18	34·85	108·56	12·78	.....
Násik	781,206	14,320	13,153	27,473	36·03	34·27	35·17	108·87	10·40	.....
Ahmadnagar	751,228	15,052	14,334	29,386	39·44	38·78	39·12	105·01	19·61	.....
Poona	900,621	13,057	11,697	24,754	28·69	26·25	27·48	111·63	9·64	.....
Sholápur	582,487	10,190	9,948	20,138	34·56	34·58	34·57	102·43	15·58	.....
Southern Deccan Division.										
Sátára	1,062,350	21,282	20,215	41,497	39·96	38·15	39·06	105·28	16·44	.....
Belgaum	864,014	16,589	15,888	32,477	38·18	36·99	37·59	104·41	14·42	.....
Dhárwár	882,907	18,673	17,584	36,257	42·24	39·88	41·06	106·19	18·48	.....
Kaládgi	638,493	11,567	11,111	22,678	36·42	34·63	35·52	104·10	16·42	.....
Konkan Division.										
Kánara	421,840	6,461	6,164	12,625	28·97	31·00	29·93	104·82	4·32	.....
Ratnágiri	997,090	10,822	9,800	20,622	22·88	18·70	20·68	110·43	6·00	.....
Kolába	381,649	4,653	4,525	9,178	24·24	23·85	24·05	102·83	4·98	.....
Bombay City	773,196	7,812	7,282	15,094	16·81	23·61	19·52	107·28	.....	6·64
Thána	908,548	13,317	12,581	25,898	28·44	28·57	28·50	105·85	6·41	.....
Gujarát Division.										
Surat...	614,198	11,081	10,752	21,833	36·21	34·89	35·55	103·06	12·74	.....
Broach	326,930	4,859	4,483	9,342	28·84	28·29	28·58	108·39	8·23	.....
Kaira	804,800	14,045	12,396	26,441	32·91	32·79	32·85	113·30	10·52	.....
Panch Mahás	255,479	3,567	3,246	6,813	27·19	26·11	26·67	109·89	10·69	.....
Ahmadabad...	856,324	12,216	11,176	23,392	27·80	26·81	27·32	109·31	3·12	.....
Sind Division.										
Karáchi	478,688	5,480	4,391	9,871	20·60	20·64	20·62	124·80	2·22	.....
Haidarabad	754,624	5,088	3,679	8,767	12·49	10·59	11·62	138·30	.....	2·96
Thar and Párkar	203,344	2,865	2,196	5,061	25·49	24·15	24·89	130·46	7·69	.....
Shikárpur	852,986	9,714	7,616	17,330	21·07	19·43	20·32	127·55	.....	0·55
Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	775	530	1,305	11·05	9·81	10·51	146·23	0·61	.....
Total for 1882 ...	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	30·12	29·59	29·86	108·71	8·99	.....
Do. for 1881 ...	16,454.414	239,912	219,745	459,657	28·23	27·76	27·93	109·18	4·75	.....

(2.)—Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4			5	6			7		
Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Males died to every 100 Deaths of Females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Deccan Division.												
Khándesh	9,944	124·42	14,611	12,693	27,304	115·11	23·10	20·99	22·07	25·93	23·49	24·75
Násik	5,940	131·51	10,154	9,195	19,349	110·43	25·55	23·96	24·77	29·51	27·27	28·41
Ahmadnagar	6,666	112·69	7,652	7,006	14,658	109·22	20·05	18·95	19·51	30·36	27·17	28·79
Poona	5,348	168·40	8,400	7,671	16,071	109·50	18·46	17·22	17·84	24·82	22·27	23·57
Sholápur	4,521	128·84	5,832	5,231	11,063	111·49	19·78	18·18	18·99	32·96	25·00	31·04
Southern Deccan Division.												
Sátára	4,988	212·98	12,348	11,687	24,035	105·66	23·19	22·06	22·62	31·44	27·32	29·71
Belgaum	4,657	185·53	10,511	9,504	20,015	110·59	24·19	22·13	23·17	42·53	36·82	39·73
Dhárwár	4,535	194·68	10,131	9,807	19,938	103·30	22·91	22·24	22·58	41·73	36·80	39·93
Kaládgi	5,757	110·90	6,298	5,895	12,193	106·70	19·83	18·37	19·10	41·59	35·69	36·90
Konkan Division												
Kánara	3,911	107·85	5,751	5,052	10,803	113·84	25·79	25·41	25·61	39·24	36·65	37·99
Ratnágiri	3,922	254·22	7,740	6,897	14,637	112·23	16·36	13·16	14·68	23·39	18·32	19·79
Kolába	1,496	255·11	3,905	3,372	7,277	115·80	20·34	17·78	19·07	19·71	17·74	18·73
Bombay City	22	35,145·27	10,694	9,535	20,229	112·16	23·01	30·91	26·16	32·36	45·99	37·55
Thána	4,243	214·12	10,349	9,722	20,071	106·45	22·10	22·08	22·09	25·91	22·28	23·13
Gujarát Division.												
Surat...	1,662	369·55	7,358	6,649	14,007	110·66	24·04	21·57	22·81	29·04	27·06	28·02
Broach	1,453	225·00	3,561	3,093	6,654	115·13	21·14	19·52	20·35	35·03	33·57	34·33
Kaira...	1,609	500·18	9,799	8,171	17,970	119·92	22·96	21·62	22·33	33·05	30·28	31·87
Panch Mahás	1,613	158·38	2,208	1,875	4,083	117·76	16·83	15·08	15·98	30·01	24·95	27·62
Ahmadabad...	3,821	224·10	11,155	9,569	20,724	116·57	25·39	22·95	24·20	32·62	30·98	31·84
Sind Division.												
Karáchi	14,115	33·91	5,014	3,793	8,807	132·19	18·85	17·82	18·40	17·73	15·62	16·93
Haidarabad...	9,030	83·57	6,306	4,694	11,000	134·34	15·48	13·51	14·58	13·37	11·51	12·56
Thar and Párkar	12,729	15·98	1,998	1,500	3,498	133·20	17·78	16·49	17·20	14·65	15·57	15·05
Shikárpur	10,001	85·29	9,329	8,473	17,802	110·10	20·23	21·62	20·87	10·23	8·86	9·61
Upper Sind Frontier	1,877	66·16	731	499	1,230	146·49	10·42	9·24	9·90	8·33	7·26	7·86
Total for 1882 ...	123,860	132·85	181,835	161,583	343,418	112·53	21·40	20·31	20·87	29·69	27·40	28·72
Do. for 1881 ...	123,860	132·85	202,166	179,284	381,450	112·76	23·79	22·53	23·18	28·60	26·36	27·53

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10							
						Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
						Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.										From all Causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.			Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
A.—DISTRICTS.																				
Northern Deccan Division.																				
Khándesh	1,1 7 9	127	124	21,141	4,147	14	9	217	28	268	640	26,447	0·11	0·10	17·80	3·49	0·22	0·54	22·26	24·82
Násik	, 4 ,	2	26	11,156	1,039	5	9	109	13	136	1,414	17,666	0·36	0·04	19·26	2·27	0·19	1·92	24·04	27·69
Ahmadnagar	, 1 1	181	6	9,971	1,204	6	8	120	20	154	1,582	13,201	0·26	0·01	14·15	1·85	0·22	2·24	18·78	28·01
Poona	, , ,	1 ,	3,56	10,208	1,064	2	9	102	31	204	1,074	13,103	0·26	0·47	13·55	1·41	0·27	1·43	17·40	27·19
Sholápur	4 0 , 8	2 ,	4	6,252	642	9	7	90	8	114	987	8,298	0·01	0·01	12·76	1·31	0·23	2·02	16·94	25·76
Southern Deccan Division.																				
Sátára	1,010	2,3	2	15,806	1,689	12	37	236	49	334	2,685	22,885	2·34	..	15·64	1·67	0·33	2·66	22·64	29·63
Belgaum	, 4	1, ,	46	9,631	7,2 2	25	45	199	39	308	4,566	18,838	1·40	0·06	11·77	4·01	0·38	5·64	23·26	39·33
Dhárwár	, 01 6	1, ,	10	10, 2	3,001	32	46	163	23	254	3,686	17,663	0·16	0·01	13·33	3·83	0·32	4·66	22·31	40·38
Kaládgi	6 1,1 ,	341	7	8,053	973	24	38	127	34	223	2,240	12,037	0·86	0·01	12·75	1·54	0·35	3·55	19·06	38·36
Konkan Division.																				
Kánara	2 7,4 0	..	49	6,024	713	18	13	165	27	223	3,264	10,273	..	0·12	15·16	1·79	0·56	8·21	25·85	39·02
Ratnágiri	9 , 7	87	7	8,192	757	8	16	205	150	379	4,708	14,130	0·09	0·01	8·40	0·77	0·39	4·82	14·48	19·78
Kolába	5 8 0	11	98	5, 8	104	5	3	94	34	136	1,216	7,007	0·39	0·24	14·43	0·28	0·37	3·30	19·02	18·19
Thána	8 , 1	7	314	15,8 0	270	17	25	222	155	419	1,816	19,468	0·87	0·36	18·25	0·31	0·48	2·09	22·36	23·03
Gujarát Division.																				
Surat	491,195	4	10	8,084	1,278	7	4	145	50	206	681	11,163	0·01	0·02	18·29	2·60	0·42	1·38	22·73	28·63
Broach	2 , 1 0	1	..	5,119	302	1	5	71	32	109	304	5,835	..	..	18·40	1·09	0·39	1·09	20·98	35·57
Kaira	7 7 1 6	122	5	13,126	1,092	11	21	193	61	286	947	16,178	0·17	0·01	17·81	2·30	0·39	1·28	21·96	32·19
Panch Mahális	, , 1	..	1	3,146	86	2	5	36	20	73	58	3,654	..	..	15·00	0·37	0·32	0·25	15·95	27·26
Ahmadabad	8 , 4	457	22	11,920	872	5	17	107	63	192	673	14,167	0·71	0·03	17·39	1·27	0·23	0·98	20·67	27·48
Sind Division.																				
Karáchi	410,356	..	57	5,974	154	..	5	134	96	235	644	7,064	..	0·14	14·56	0·37	0·57	1·57	17·21	15·97
Haidarabad	7 , 9	..	29	8,842	63	2	5	202	194	403	360	9,697	..	0·04	12·46	0·09	0·57	0·51	13·67	11·25
Thar and Párkar	8 0, 6	3	1	2,972	7	1	1	23	80	105	268	3,356	0·01	0·01	14·82	0·03	0·52	1·34	16·74	14·39
Shikárpur	7 0 , 3	..	21	15,016	146	5	9	202	77	293	217	15,693	..	0·03	19·50	0·19	0·38	0·28	20·38	8·62
Upper Sind Frontier	1 , 9	..	..	974	11	3	..	21	11	35	33	1,053	..	..	8·63	0·10	0·31	0·29	9·33	6·00
Total of Districts for 1882	14 1,7 9	6,352	1,186	247,470	24,226	204	337	3,243	1,305	5,089	34,063	288,886	0·48	0·08	15·15	1·69	0·35	2·37	20·13	26·73
Total of Districts for 1881	14,351,769	13,974	432	241,547	25,761	228	330	3,273	1,300	5,131	33,477	320,322	0·97	0·03	16·83	1·80	0·36	2·33	22·32	20·46
B.—TOWNS.																				
Khándesh District.																				
Dhulia	18,449	8	..	168	25	..	..	2	..	2	76	279	0·13	...	9·11	1·35	0·11	4·12	15·12	21·19
Nandurbár	6 41	..	7	132	14	..	..	2	1	3	1	157	..	1·02	19·29	2·05	0·44	0·15	22·95	20·21
Chopda	13,9 2	..	..	195	1	1	1	2	..	4	.. 4	200	..	..	14·00	0·07	0·29	..	14·36	17·34
Nasirabad	10,107	..	..	198	19	..	..	..	..	...		221	..	..	19·59	1·88	..	0·40	21·87	37·33
Násik District.																				
Násik	23,766	36	3	560	127	2	..	7	1	10	240	976	1·51	0·13	23·56	5·34	0·43	10·10	41·07	51·80
Yeola	17,8 5	..	3	344	9	..	..	..	..	...	191	547	..	0·17	19·45	0·51	..	10·30	30·93	34·47
Devláli Cantonment	1,086	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	...	3	22	..	..	16·57	0·92	..	2·76	20·25	26·43
Málegaon	3,780	..	..	59	25	..	..	1	..	1	53	138	..	..	15·61	6·61	0·26	14·02	36·50	40·12
Ahmadnagar District.																				
Ahmadnagar	32,708	..	..	593	57	..	2	3	..	5	531	1,186	..	..	18·08	1·74	0·15	16·19	36·16	49·36
Sangamner	8,796	..	..	120	4	..	..	3	..	3	66	193	..	..	13·64	0·45	0·34	7·50	21·94	30·36
Ahmadnagar Cantonment ..	4,694	1	..	25	3	..	2	2	..	4	45	78	0·21	..	5·33	0·64	0·85	9·59	16·62	23·82
Poona District.																				
Poona City	99,622	11	120	859	184	4	2	40	.. 1	46	945	2,171	0·11	1·26	8·62	1·85	0·46	9·49	21·79	28·80
Junnar	10,373	..	..	63	18	..	..	..	..	1	93	175	..	..	6·07	1·73	0·10	8·97	16·87	14·58
Poona Cantonment	30,129	3	24	249	74	2	..	11	..	13	177	540	0·10	0·80	8·26	2·46	0·43	5·87	17·92	21·83
Kirkee do.	7,252	..	..	41	5	..	..	2	..	2	34	82	..	..	5·65	0·69	0·27	4·69	11·30	..
Sholápur District.																				
Sholápur	59,633	87	..	1,046	72	1	2	13	..	16	271	1,492	1·46	..	17·54	1·21	0·27	4·54	25·02	71·73
Bársi	16,126	37	..	314	22	1	..	7	..	8	149	580	2·29	..	19·47	1·36	0·50	9·24	32·87	51·09
Pandharpur	16,910	57	..	350	170	2	1	4	7	14	152	743	3·37	..	20·70	10·05	0·83	8·99	43·94	72·35
Sátára District.																				
Sátára	29,028	9	1	344	94	2	1	11	1	15	172	635	0·31	0·03	11·85	3·24	0·52	5·93	21·88	32·26
Karád	10,778	18	..	137	15	..	1	3	1	5	140	315	1·67	..	12·71	1·39	0·46	12·90	29·22	27·59
Wái	11,676	10	..	108	16	..	..	3	..	3	63	200	0·86	..	9·25	1·37	0·26	5·40	17·13	29·15
Belgaum District.																				
Belgaum	23,115	17	..	167	44	..	1	16	..	17	140	385	0·74	..	7·22	1·90	0·74	6·06	16·66	42·73
Gokák	10,307	163	1	64	68	..	1	3	..	4	86	386	15·81	0·10	6·21	6·60	0·39	8·34	37·45	44·38
Athni	11,186	4	..	112	32	..	3	3	1	7	129	284	0·36	..	10·01	2·86	0·63	11·53	25·39	56·07
Belgaum Cantonment	9,582	15	..	58	16	..	..	1	..	1	32	122	1·57	..	6·05	1·67	0·10	3·34	12·73	45·42

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(3.)—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10						
						Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
						Suicide.												From all Causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
B.—TOWNS—*continued.*																			
Dhárwár District.																			
Dhárwár	27,191	..	2	314	64	5	2	7	1	15	259	654	..	0·07	11·55	2·35	0·55	9·53	24·05	31·27
Hubli	36,677	..	1	323	264	1	4	2	..	7	382	977	..	0·03	8·81	7·20	0·19	10·41	26·64	30·39
Gadag Betigri	17,001	..	..	153	120	1	..	1	..	2	155	430	..	..	9·00	7·06	0·12	9·12	25·29	33·65
Ránebennur	10,202	..	..	106	32	..	2	2	..	4	72	214	..	..	10·39	3·14	0·39	7·06	20·98	28·14
Kaládgi District.																			
Kaládgi	7,024	2	..	59	38	..	..	1	..	1	56	156	0·28	..	8·40	5·41	0·14	7·97	22·20	79·76
Kaládgi Cantonment	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kánara District.																			
Kárwár	13,761	..	..	132	19	..	..	9	..	9	118	278	..	..	9·59	1·38	0·65	8·57	20·20	25·04
Kumta	10,629	..	2	113	19	1	1	5	..	7	111	252	..	0·19	10·63	1·79	0·66	10·44	23·71	18·21
Ratnágiri District.																			
Vengurla	8,947	..	..	64	7	..	..	9	..	9	140	220	..	..	7·15	0·78	1·01	16·65	25·59	18·95
Ratnágiri	12,616	12	1	97	88	..	..	3	..	3	77	278	0·95	0·08	7·69	6·98	0·24	0·10	22·04	22·85
Kolába District.																			
Alibág	6,376	4	2	66	1	..	..	1	..	1	65	139	0·63	0·31	10·35	0·16	0·16	10·19	21·80	30·21
Mahád	6,804	..	..	74	2	1	1	3	1	6	49	131	..	..	10·88	0·29	0·88	7·20	19·25	26·67
Thána District.																			
Thána	14,456	4	2	176	2	2	..	1	..	3	55	242	0·28	0·14	12·17	0·14	0·21	3·80	16·74	24·20
Kalyán	12,910	..	12	120	2	..	..	9	3	12	31	177	..	0·93	9·30	0·15	0·93	2·40	13·71	23·67
Panvel	10,351	11	..	122	2	1	..	2	1	4	45	184	1·06	..	11·79	0·19	0·39	4·35	17·78	24·24
Bombay City	773,196	190	91	5,421	1,586	33	28	270	5	336	12,605	20,229	0·25	0·12	7·01	2·05	0·43	16·30	26·16	37·56
Surat District.																			
Surat	109,844	5	78	1,591	..	3	2	23	2	30	979	2,683	0·05	0·71	14·48	..	0·27	8·91	24·42	26·62
Bulsár	13,229	..	1	111	13	..	1	6	..	7	29	161	..	0·08	8·39	0·98	0·53	2·19	12·17	11·43
Broach District.																			
Broach	37,281	..	..	376	7	1	1	11	1	14	102	499	..	..	10·09	0·19	0·38	2·74	13·28	27·83
Jambusar	11,479	..	..	124	189	..	1	3	3	7	..	320	..	..	10·80	16·46	0·61	..	27·88	26·54
Kaira District.																			
Kaira	12,640	7	..	336	33	..	..	2	..	2	23	401	0·55	..	26·58	2·61	0·16	1·82	31·72	22·66
Nadiád	28,309	..	..	633	1	1	1	3	2	7	4	645	..	..	22·36	0·04	0·25	0·14	22·79	30·61
Borsad	12,228	..	..	191	2	1	..	1	..	2	3	198	..	..	15·62	0·16	0·16	0·25	16·19	25·63
Kapadvanj	14,442	139	..	328	40	..	1	2	1	4	37	548	9·62	..	22·71	2·77	0·28	2·50	37·94	25·05
Panch Mahál District.																			
Godhra	13,342	..	..	161	7	..	1	5	..	6	4	178	..	..	12·07	0·52	0·45	0·30	13·34	36·33
Dohad	12,394	..	3	211	7	..	1	3	..	4	16	241	..	0·24	17·02	0·56	0·32	1·29	19·44	37·66
Ahmadabad District.																			
Ahmadabad	122,820	113	..	3,126	90	2	9	14	1	26	1,704	5,061	0·94	..	25·45	0·73	0·21	13·87	41·20	58·55
Gogha	6,563	..	..	120	55	..	..	3	..	3	..	178	..	..	18·28	8·38	0·45	..	27·12	25·97
Viramgám	18,990	59	..	669	76	..	..	2	2	4	19	827	3·11	..	35·23	4·00	0·21	1·00	43·55	33·70
Dholka	17,716	28	..	304	42	..	..	11	4	15	35	424	1·58	..	17·16	2·37	0·85	1·97	23·94	19·83
Ahmadabad Cantonment	4,801	..	..	32	1	..	..	1	..	1	33	67	..	..	6·67	0·21	0·21	6·87	13·96	49·06
Karáchi District.																			
Karáchi	68,332	..	6	924	113	..	..	28	..	28	672	1,743	..	0·09	13·52	1·65	0·41	9·83	25·51	23·40
Hyderabad District.																			
Haidarabad	45,195	..	70	1,052	16	..	1	6	1	8	157	1,303	..	1·55	23·28	0·35	0·18	3·47	28·83	37·48
Thar and Párkar District.																			
Umarkot	2,828	..	..	139	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	142	..	..	49·15	0·35	..	0·71	50·21	28·17
Shikárpur District.																			
Shikárpur	42,496	..	1	788	7	..	..	11	1	12	105	913	..	0·02	18·54	0·16	0·28	2·47	21·48	23·50
Sukur	27,389	..	7	473	47	..	..	18	1	20	86	633	..	0·26	17·27	1·72	0·73	3·14	23·11	18·81
Lárkhána	13,188	..	..	495	..	1	..	9	..	10	58	563	..	..	37·53	..	0·76	4·40	42·69	13·89
Upper Sind Frontier District.																			
Jacobabad	11,352	..	..	136	19	..	..	11	..	11	11	177	..	..	11·98	1·67	0·97	0·97	15·59	36·43
Total of Towns	2,102,645	1,052	444	25,984	4,127	70	74	637	43	824	22,101	54,532	0·50	0·21	12·36	1·96	0·39	10·51	25·93	35·82
Total for 1882	16,454,414	7,904	1,630	243,454	28,353	274	411	3,880	1,348	5,913	56,164	343,418	0·48	0·10	14·80	1·72	0·36	3·41	20·87	27·80
Total for 1881	16,454,414	16,694	539	272,403	30,342	327	396	3,898	1,329	5,950	55,522	381,450	1·01	0·03	16·56	1·84	0·36	3·98	23·18	27·53

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

(1.)—Showing the Number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

Class.	Number open on 31st December 1881.		Number open during the year.		Number closed during the year.		Number open on the last day of the year.	
	Civil Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Civil Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Civil Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Civil Hospitals.	Dispensaries.
Bombay Presidency.								
I.	6	25	...	...	...	...	6	29
II.	10	60	...	1	...	...	11	55
III.	25	61	...	11	...	...	24	74
Total ...	41	146	...	12	...	...	41	158

(2.)—Statement showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2												3				4
	In-door Patients.												Out-door Patients.				
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.		H.				A.	B.	C.	D.	
District.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of Deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily Average Number.				Number treated.				Total Number of Patients treated, both in-door and out-door.
							Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.	
Konkan ..	13,195	8,469	1,013	1,757	1,255	9·5	849	275	567·4	146·4	41·9	755·7	225,930	23,494	249,424	2,542·4	262,619
Deccan	7,510	5,604	829	220	521	6·9	560	284	233·4	59·5	26·3	319·2	384,572	37,789	422,361	4,144·4	429,871
Gujarát... ...	8,065	6,502	398	402	384	4·7	510	169	343·9	46·2	18·7	408·9	369,055	20,826	389,881	4,546·8	397,946
Sind	5,571	4,812	164	170	248	4·4	326	97	179·1	16·2	9·9	205·2	194,004	9,491	203,495	2,034·7	209,066
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	770	402	120	119	83	10·8	113	13	48·4	6·6	4·0	59·0	19,649	264	19,913	260·8	20,683
Total ...	35,111	25,789	2,524	2,668	2,491	7·1	2,358	838	1372·2	275·0	100·8	1,748·0	1,193,210	91,864	1,285,074	13,529·1	1,320,185

(3.)—Statement showing the Diseases of In-door and Out-door Patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2																	
	Diseases.																	
	General Diseases.													Local Diseases.				
	Order A.—Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.				Order B.—Constitutional Diseases.													
District.	Small-pox.	Malarious fever, ague and remittent fever.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart Diseases.	Dysentery.
Konkan	96	65,468	118	2,499	9,082	4,394	615	1,465	355	929	295	2,073	9,542	3,576	6	16,381	291	4,543
Deccan	25	57,065	1,645	5,069	11,813	4,934	883	1,155	355	267	328	2,807	52,434	10,985	61	19,808	166	6,244
Gujarát	5	70,663	753	3,644	13,663	7,155	575	2,061	310	382	377	1,809	31,513	14,356	23	21,097	240	4,926
Sind	2	56,849	4	1,189	6,156	3,495	266	985	36	212	144	1,529	23,540	7,000	9	10,992	163	3,006
Foreign	...	4,099	...	222	992	163	110	139	14	119	16	169	781	433	...	1,490	46	292
Total ...	128	254,134	2,520	12,623	41,716	20,141	2,449	5,805	1,070	1,909	1,160	8,387	117,810	36,350	99	69,768	906	19,011

1	2												3	4	
	Diseases.													Surgical Operations.	
	Local Diseases.														
District.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, Boils and Whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour premature natural and difficult.	Other local Diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poison and poisoned Wounds.	Injuries.	Total Number of In-door and Out-door Patients.	Major.	Minor.
Konkan	10,299	30,086	1,311	1,552	2,517	5,041	22,402	4,520	204	46,408	2,053	707	13,791	262,619	1,446	14,771
Deccan	9,803	44,314	1,682	2,646	3,428	13,931	65,736	14,838	88	77,732	1,873	2,798	14,958	429,871	947	16,211
Gujarát	9,687	20,013	1,226	3,011	4,113	21,043	62,977	18,002	17	67,447	3,034	1,245	12,579	397,946	1,016	21,363
Sind	4,004	621	1,560	2,875	2,912	9,225	10,395	14,125	18	37,535	1,063	741	8,415	209,066	1,022	14,131
Foreign	470	667	102	212	271	537	1,137	1,530	8	5,435	202	69	958	20,683	140	1,450
Total ...	34,263	95,701	5,881	10,296	13,241	49,777	162,647	53,015	335	234,557	8,225	5,560	50,701	1,320,185	4,571	67,926

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

(3a.)—Statement showing the Results of Major Operations performed in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1882.

Name of Operation.	Remained on 31st December 1881.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result. Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
Operations on the Eye and its appendages	14	1,079	1,093	1,026	16	28	..	23
Operations on Arteries ..	1	14	15	14	1	..	..	..
Operations on Veins	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..
Operations on joints	1	351	352	305	24	15	1	7
Operations on Bones	3	85	88	69	10	2	1	6
Amputations	28	282	310	233	5	11	39	22
Removal of Tumours.. ..	11	333	344	313	7	5	6	13
Removal of Foreign Bodies ..	..	74	74	72	2	..	..	..
Removal of Calculi	27	532	559	447	8	8	52	44
Incisions	15	1,179	1,194	1,066	18	7	29	15
Reparative Operations ..	5	90	95	69	5	4	..	6
Operations not classified ..	5	410	415	283	63	10	32	12
Obstetrical Operations ..	..	116	116	87	1	7	20	1
Total ..	110	4,161	4,271	3,980	160	97	180	149

(4.)—Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of In-door and Out-door Patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

District.	Total treated during year. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Classes. A Europeans.	B Eurasians.	C Hindus.	D Muhammadans.	E Parsis.	F Native Christians.	G Others.	Daily Attendance. Average Number. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Ratio per Cent. of Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Konkan	123,386	51,059	88,174	262,619	3,207	1,574	161,196	49,677	9,606	32,280	5,070	1,735·8	706·8	875·5	3,318·1	52·7	21·4	25·9	100
Deccan	185,384	75,581	168,906	429,871	1,382	592	338,118	80,409	1,089	4,756	3,135	2,[illegible]	8[illegible]	1,5[illegible]	4,4[illegible]	46·5	18·7	34·8	100
Gujarát	186,797	79,574	131,575	397,946	268	77	292,075	83,809	18,916	2,334	467	2,517·1	1,047·3	1,601·3	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	100
Sind	125,446	30,889	52,731	209,066	2,842	1,861	94,302	101,038	2,750	2,967	3,505	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,2[illegible]	61·3	15·9	22·8	100
Foreign	12,116	4,380	4,187	20,683	416	..	1,229	17,276	481	4[illegible]	8[illegible]	206·7	59·6	5·5	[illegible]	64·7	18·6	16·7	100
Total ..	633,129	241,483	445,573	1,320,185	8,115	4,104	887,221	332,209	32,842	42,709	12,805	7,913·6	2,9[illegible]	4,364·2	15,2[illegible]	51·8	19·6	28·6	100

(5.)—Statement showing the Current Income and Expenditure on account of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2 Income. A	B From Government.					C				D
District.	Cash Balance on 1st January 1883.	As Salaries.	Registers and Forms.	As Europe Medicines.	For Diet of Police Cases	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowances given by Government,	Total.	1 From Local Fund.	2 From Municipal Fund.	3 From other Miscellaneous Sources.	4 Total.	Interest on Investment.	Sale of Securities or withdrawals of Deposits.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Konkan	18,598 15 1	2,13,197 8 3	..	23,694 2 3	..	..	1,07,157 1 11	3,44,048 12 5	12,888 5 10	15,879 11 4	13,927 14 6	72,695 15 8	5,024 14 3	155
Deccan	42,567 4 8	94,622 12 8	..	5,536 13 9	..	..	57,752 8 1	1,57,912 2 6	19,482 11 5	23,518 1 6	4,608 0 2	47,608 13 1	700 0 0	..
Gujarát	14,023 6 2	72,177 6 7	..	9,179 5 2	..	..	40,614 13 0	1,21,971 8 9	14,815 14 6	18,034 15 5	2,162 9 10	31,013 7 9	6,028 3 2	..
Sind	26,310 14 7	56,017 1 11	..	4,562 6 8	..	..	21,284 5 3	81,863 13 10	7,367 14 6	15,134 2 9	1,695 5 7	24,197 6 10	697 14 11	..
Foreign	801 1 7	34,072 2 1	..	2,143 2 2	..	..	11,134 6 10	47,349 11 8	....	4,143 7 10	1,864 8 3	6,008 0 1	1,023 0 0	..
Total ..	1,02,301 10 1	4,70,086 15 6	..	45,115 14 7	..	..	2,37,943 3 1	7,53,146 1 2	54,554 14 3	1,02,710 6 10	24,258 6 4	1,81,523 11 5	13,471 0 4	155

1	2 Income—*continued.* E Subscription. From Europeans.	From Natives.	F Total Income.	3 Expenditure. A On Establishment.	B On Bazár Medicines.	C On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	D On Diet.	E On Miscellaneous Charges.	F On Buildings or Repairs.	G Invested during the year.	H Total Expenditure during the year.	4 Cash Balance on 31st December 1882.	5 Average Cost of each Diet.	6 Cost Percentage of Total paid by Government.
District.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Konkan ..	..	435 14 6	4,40,959 7 11	2,66,895 3 6	9,145 14 8	33,015 2 11	54,817 3 3	37,086 9 9	7,045 11 0	..	4,08,665 13 1	32,353 10 10	0 2 7	86·9
Deccan ..	105	995 0 0	2,49,888 4 3	1,43,957 15 4	3,440 0 2	17,332 2 9	9,460 9 4	15,219 3 0	5,015 8 4	500	1,94,925 6 11	54,962 13 4	0 1 11	82·0
Gujarát ..	514	11,027 12 0	1,84,578 5 10	1,05,220 15 2	3,637 15 1	21,133 2 0	13,132 3 1	9,309 10 6	4,687 11 5	7,500	1,64,621 9 3	19,956 12 7	0 2 1	77·6
Sind	..	....	1,33,070 2 2	80,213 12 0	1,590 8 11	8,242 7 9	4,902 7 2	5,922 11 4	4,610 1 9	..	1,05,482 0 11	27,588 1 3	0 2 6	77·4
Foreign ..	619	4,500 0 0	59,678 13 4	37,500 10 8	195 6 7	2,664 7 0	6,945 8 4	4,336 9 6	2,183 0 9	4,500	58,325 10 10	1,353 2 6	0 7 8	90·4
Total ..	619	16,958 10 6	10,68,175 1 6	6,33,788 8 8	18,009 13 5	82,387 6 5	89,257 15 2	72,474 12 1	23,542 1 3	12,500	9,31,960 9 0	1,36,214 8 6	0 2 4	83·3

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1.)—Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., of Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882.

1	2			3			4			5			6															7			8			9			10			11											
													DISCHARGED.																										PERCENTAGE TO											
													A.			B.						C.			D.														Daily Average Strength.						Admissions.					
																Transferred to friends.																							A.			B.			C.			D.		
Asylum.	Remained on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total Population.			Cured.			Improved.			Not Improved.			Otherwise.			Total.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.			Daily Average Sick.			Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Colába	256	59	315	153	18	171	2	1	3	411	78	489	18	8	26	103	5	108	22	2	24	6	1	7	149	16	165	19	4	23	243	58	301	247·9	60·6	308·5	13·9	3·2	17·1	7·2	13·2	8·4	7·7	6·6	7·5	11·6	42·1	14·9	12·3	21·0	13·2
Poona	54	19	73	45	5	50	..	2	2	99	26	125	21	3	24	8	1	9	..	1	1	..	1	1	29	6	35	7	2	9	63	18	81	58·0	18·0	76·0	1·4	0·6	2·0	36·2	16·7	31·6	12·1	11·1	11·8	46·7	42·9	46·2	15·6	28·6	17·3
Dhárwár, ...	14	5	19	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	5	20	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	12	5	17	12·9	5·0	17·9	2·1	1·4	3·5	15·5	..	11·2	..	..	..	200·0	..	200·0	..	..	..
Ahmadabad	89	19	108	36	5	41	3	..	3	128	24	152	22	3	25	1	..	1	6	..	6	..	..	..	29	3	32	8	1	9	91	20	111	91·6	18·3	109·9	4·4	0·2	4·6	24·0	16·4	22·7	8·7	5·5	8·2	56·4	60·0	56·8	20·5	20·0	20·5
Haidarabad	97	15	112	28	5	33	..	..	..	125	20	145	19	4	23	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	25	9	2	11	96	13	108	96·0	17·0	113·0	12·0	2·0	14·0	19·8	23·5	20·3	9·3	11·8	9·7	67·8	80·0	69·7	32·1	40·0	33·3
Total for 1882 ..	510	117	627	263	33	296	5	3	8	778	153	931	82	18	100	114	7	121	28	3	31	6	2	8	230	30	260	43	9	52	505	114	619	506·4	118·9	625·3	33·8	7·4	41·2	16·2	15·1	15·9	8·5	7·6	8·3	30·6	50·0	32·9	16·0	25·0	17·1
Total for the year 1881 ..	524	122	646	226	26	252	2	3	5	752	151	903	55	12	67	139	10	149	4	1	5	2	..	2	200	23	223	42	11	53	510	117	627	514·6	118·1	632·7	36·7	10·2	46·9	10·7	10·2	10·6	8·2	9·3	8·4	24·1	41·4	26·1	18·4	37·9	20·6

(2.)—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1882.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Asylum.	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, Transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Colába	48	4	52	9	1	10	...	...	...	57	5	62	2	1	3	2	...	2	53	4	57	50·5	3·2	53·7
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1·4	...	1·4
Ahmadabad	15	1	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	1	17	1	...	1	1	...	1	14	1	15	15·3	1·0	16·3
Haidarabad	19	...	19	2	...	2	...	...	...	21	...	21	5	...	5	3	...	3	13	...	13	16	...	16
Total for 1882 ...	84	5	89	12	1	13	...	...	...	96	6	102	9	1	10	6	...	6	81	5	86	83·2	4·2	87·4
Total for the year 1881 ...	85	5	90	19	...	20	...	...	...	104	6	110	11	1	12	9	...	9	84	5	89	84·4	4·1	88·5

D.—VACCI

(1.)—Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination

Number	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	THE NORTHERN DECCAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
1	Khándesh	1,237,231	124·43	25	P. 21,634	20,848	42,482	1,704
					R. 95	24	119	
2	Násik	781,206	131·52	13	P. 10,608	10,284	20,892	1,618
					R. 118	17	135	
3	Ahmadnagar	751,228	112·69	13	P. 13,727	13,772	27,499	2,140
					R. 203	123	326	
4	Poona	900,621	168·41	17	P. 12,362	11,265	23,627	1,467
					R. 922	393	1,315	
5	Sholápur	582,487	128·83	12	P. 11,114	10,754	21,868	1,859
					R. 379	59	438	
6	Native States ... Dáng Territory ...	60,270	15·70	...	.....	...	...	.....
7	Native States ... Akalkot	58,040	116·54	1	P. 847	736	1,583	2,136
					R. 537	16	553	
8	Native States ... Modnimb	13,773	154·75	...	P. 236	219	455	456
					R. 1	...	1	
	Total by Establishments in Northern Deccan Registration District. Cantonment	37,381	9345·25	1	P. 829	642	1,471	1,813
					R. 182	160	342	
	Municipal	273,084	3175·40	8	P. 6,108	5,484	11,592	1,608
					R. 996	276	1,272	
	Local Fund	3,942,308	121·94	71	P. 62,508	60,797	123,305	1,747
					R. 539	180	719	
	Native States	132,083	29·84	1	P. 1,083	955	2,038	2,592
					R. 538	16	554	
	Total ...	4,384,856	119·01	81	P. 70,528	67,878	138,406	1,744
					R. 2,255	632	2,887	
	THE SOUTHERN DECCAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
9	Sátára	1,062,350	212·98	14	P. 16,406	15,642	32,048	2,316
					R. 334	40	374	
10	Belgaum...	864,014	185·54	12	P. 11,775	11,446	23,221	2,001
					R. 579	213	792	
11	Dhárwár	882,907	194·70	18	P. 11,850	11,342	23,192	1,345
					R. 858	160	1,018	
12	Kaládgi	638,493	110·90	9	P. 7,845	7,621	15,466	1,761
					R. 296	91	387	
13	Kolhápur States...	800,189	284·16	11	P. 10,522	10,091	20,613	1,892
					R. 173	30	203	
14	Southern Maratha Jághírs. Sángli	196,832	219·68	4	P. 2,085	1,915	4,000	1,025
					R. 92	10	102	
15	Jamkhandi	83,917	170·56	2	P. 1,637	1,661	3,298	1,657
					R. 14	2	16	
16	Miraj (Senior)	55,959	222·94	2	P. 798	750	1,548	793
					R. 30	8	38	
17	Do. (Junior)	30,541	146·83	1	285	267	552	552
18	Kurundvád (Elder) ...	35,187	193·33	1	P. 419	446	865	872
					R. 6	1	7	
19	Do. (Younger)..	25,811	226·41	1	P. 361	336	697	700
					R. 3	...	3	
20	Mudhol	52,163	144·10	1	P. 900	845	1,745	1,763
					R. 16	2	18	
21	Rámdurg	29,570	211·21	1	P. 450	416	866	901
					R. 27	8	35	
	Total ...	509,980	192·81	13	P. 6,935	6,636	13,571	1,061
					R. 188	31	219	

NATION.

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83.

Primary Vaccinations.				Revaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Revaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
42,592	22,317	18,363	41,388	119	91	97·42	76·47	33·53	30,397	24·57	405	0·33
20,917	13,153	7,086	2,543	135	101	98·33	74·81	26·43	16,872	21·60	244	0·31
27,540	18,528	8,454	27,290	326	215	99·24	65·95	36·61	18,954	25·23	145	0·19
23,632	10,862	11,726	22,912	1,315	586	96·97	44·56	26·09	16,845	18·70	125	0·14
21,878	14,138	7,106	21,475	438	325	98·20	76·48	37·44	14,082	24·18	109	0·19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,596	1,146	308	1,516	553	506	95·77	91·50	34·84	1,469	25·31	...	...
455	292	152	451	1	...	99·12	...	32·75	235	17·06	...	...
1,471	948	472	1,450	342	238	98·57	69·59	45·16	1,072	28·68	2	0·05
11,592	7,299	3,760	11,286	1,272	593	97·36	46·62	43·50	10,191	37·32	49	0·18
123,496	70,751	48,503	120,872	719	497	98·03	69·12	30·79	85,368	21·65	977	0·25
2,051	1,438	460	1,967	554	506	96·52	91·34	18·72	2,223	16·78	...	...
138,610	80,436	53,195	135,575	2,887	1,834	97·95	63·53	31·34	98,854	22·54	1,028	0·23
32,062	17,849	13,119	31,249	374	332	97·51	88·77	29·73	26,699	25·13	125	0·12
23,250	9,837	12,178	22,795	792	626	98·16	79·04	27·11	15,905	18·41	188	0·22
23,237	9,831	11,516	22,293	1,018	671	96·12	65·91	26·01	15,613	17·68	324	0·36
15,473	8,366	6,259	15,090	387	294	97·57	75·97	24·09	11,366	17·80	110	0·17
20,637	9,771	9,191	19,481	203	159	94·51	78·33	24·54	14,062	17·57	...	...
4,003	1,676	1,927	3,690	102	83	92·25	81·37	19·17	2,433	12·36	...	...
3,298	1,844	1,309	3,262	16	14	98·91	87·50	39·04	2,028	24·17	...	...
1,560	567	793	1,410	38	26	91·09	68·42	25·66	1,104	19·72	...	...
552	293	259	552	...	...	100·	...	18·07	486	15·91	...	...
869	266	551	836	7	7	96·65	100·	23·93	648	18·42	...	...
697	290	342	632	3	2	90·67	66·67	24·56	373	14·45	...	...
1,745	867	813	1,741	18	18	99·77	100.	33·72	961	18·42	...	...
867	389	365	833	35	28	96·18	80·00	29·12	523	17·69	...	...
13,591	6,192	6,359	12,956	219	178	95·47	81·28	25·75	8,556	16·78	...	...

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
	SOUTHERN DECCAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT—*continued.*								
22	Sátára Jághírs ...	Pant Pratinidhi ...	58,916	131·80	1	P. 532	515	1,047	1,052
						R. 3	2	5	
23		Pant Sacheo	145,876	97·84	2	P. 1,174	1,087	2,261	1,133
						R. 4	2	6	
24		Phaltan...	58,402	147·11	1	P. 786	736	1,522	1,526
						R. 4	...	4	
25		Jath	55,493	56·68	1	P. 1,007	970	1,977	1,995
						R. 18	...	18	
		Total ...	318,687	96·16	5	P. 3,499	3,308	6,807	1,368
						R. 29	4	33	
26	Under the Dhárwár Agency.	Sávanúr State ...	14,763	210·90	1	P. 438	430	868	894
						R. 16	10	26	
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Deccan Registration District.	Municipal	155,444	51814·66	6	P. 3,260	3,302	6,562	1,142
						R. 233	60	293	
		Local Fund	3,292,320	165·17	47	P. 44,616	42,749	87,365	1,907
						R. 1,834	444	2,278	
		Native States	1,643,619	185·85	30	P. 21,394	20,465	41,859	1,411
						R. 406	75	481	
		Total ...	5,091,383	176·90	83	P. 69,270	66,516	135,786	1,673
						R. 2,473	579	3,052	
	THE KONKAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
27	Kánara		421,840	107·87	12	P. 5,947	5,299	11,246	983
						R. 345	211	556	
28	Ratnágiri...		997,090	254·22	13	P. 11,408	11,253	22,661	1,815
						R. 466	465	931	
29	Kolába		381,649	255·04	6	P. 4,731	4,638	9,369	1,681
						R. 431	285	716	
30	Thána		908,548	214·14	16	P. 12,225	11,773	23,998	1,580
						R. 1,072	209	1,281	
31	Native States ...	Sávantvádi	174,433	192·53	1	P. 2,583	2,573	5,156	6,273
						R. 717	400	1,117	
32		Janjira	76,361	234·96	1	P. 1,105	1,134	2,239	2,242
						R. 3	...	3	
33		Jawhár	48,556	90·93	1	1,167	1,115	2,282	2,282
	Total by Establishment in Konkan Registration District.	Municipal	61,703	4746·38	3	P. 1,756	1,462	3,218	1,461
						R. 999	165	1,164	
		Local Fund	2,647,424	195·25	44	P. 32,555	31,501	64,056	1,509
						R. 1,315	1,005	2,320	
		Native States	299,350	169·60	3	P. 4,855	4,822	9,677	3,599
						R. 720	400	1,120	
		Total ...	3,008,477	196·96	50	P. 39,166	37,785	76,951	1,631
						R. 3,034	1,570	4,604	
	THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.								
34	Bombay City (Municipal)		773,196	35145·27	8	P. 11,408	10,995	22,403	4,607
						R. 11,497	2,955	14,452	

TION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Revaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Revaccination.		Number	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,058	424	518	948	5	2	90·54	40·00	16·12	603	10·23	...	...
2,261	872	1,299	2,230	6	6	98·63	100·	15·33	2,598	17·81	...	...
1,523	620	846	1,495	4	3	98·23	75·00	25·65	836	14·31	...	...
1,981	1,030	728	1,782	18	15	90·14	83·33	32·38	828	14·92	...	...
6,823	2,946	3,391	6,455	33	26	94·82	78·79	20·34	4,865	15·27	...	...
868	295	528	849	26	19	97·81	73·08	58·80	549	37·18	...	...
6,570	3,615	2,531	6,280	293	224	95·70	76·45	41·84	6,101	39·25	40	0·26
87,452	42,268	40,541	85,147	2,278	1,699	97·46	74·58	26·37	63,482	19·28	707	0·21
41,919	19,204	19,469	39,741	481	382	94·94	79·42	24·40	28,032	17·06	...	...
135,941	65,087	62,541	131,168	3,052	2,305	96·60	75·52	26·22	97,615	19·17	747	0·15
11,311	1,887	6,278	10,220	556	325	90·88	58·45	25·00	9,590	22·73	96	0·23
22,738	12,711	9,138	22,484	931	792	99·22	85·06	23·34	24,811	24·88	163	0·16
9,380	5,577	3,441	9,178	719	422	97·96	58·93	25·15	8,227	21·56	96	0·25
24,062	11,074	11,745	23,530	1,281	541	98·05	42·23	26·49	19,551	21·52	195	0·21
5,202	3,667	1,286	5,116	1,117	738	99·22	66·07	33·56	4,535	26·00	...	...
2,239	1,102	1,035	2,239	3	3	100·	100·	29·36	1,949	25·52	...	...
2,282	1,275	909	2,282	...	...	100·	...	47·00	1,505	30·99	...	...
3,218	1,842	1,004	3,125	1,164	468	97·11	40·21	58·23	2,319	37·58	1	0·02
64,273	29,407	29,598	62,287	2,323	1,612	97·24	69·48	24·14	59,860	22·61	549	0·21
9,723	6,044	3,230	9,637	1,120	741	99·59	66·16	34·37	7,989	26·69	...	...
77,214	37,293	33,832	75,049	4,607	2,821	97·53	61·27	25·88	70,168	23·32	550	0·18
22,793	14,940	4,641	20,735	14,452	12,056	92·55	83·42	42·41	13,468	17·42	326	0·42

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	THE EASTERN GUJARÁT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
35	Surat	614,198	369·44	9	P. 10,033 R. 311	9,709 88	19,742 399	2,238
36	Broach	326,930	224·99	6	P. 5,406 R. 189	5,194 39	10,600 228	1,805
37	Kaira	804,800	500·31	9	P. 11,170 R. 68	9,399 8	20,569 76	2,294
38	Panch Maháls	255,479	158·35	5	P. 4,038 R. 198	3,886 12	7,924 210	1,627
39	Ahmadabad	856,324	224·10	14	P. 13,975 R. 974	13,450 278	27,425 1,252	2,048
40	Rewa Kántha States	543,452	113·41	12	P. 8,229 R. 47	7,655 15	15,884 62	1,329
41	Mahi Kántha States	517,485	46·84	5	P. 5,676 R. 18	5,127 4	10,803 22	2,165
42	Cambay	86,074	245·93	1	P. 906 R. 1	758 2	1,664 3	1,667
43	Surat Agency ... Dharampur	101,289	127·57	1	1,916	1,848	3,764	3,764
44	Surat Agency ... Bánsda	34,122	88·86	1	595	549	1,144	1,144
45	Surat Agency ... Sachín Local Fund ...	15,721	374·31	...	P. 377 R. 7	386 5	763 12	775
46	Jámbughoda Local Fund	6,440	45·03	...	92	103	195	195
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. Municipal	320,766	21384·40	6	P. 5,960 R. 425	5,583 132	11,543 557	2,017
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. Local Fund	2,559,126	247·77	37	P. 39,131 R. 1,322	36,544 298	75,675 1,620	2,089
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. Native State	1,282,422	73·79	20	P. 17,322 R. 66	15,937 21	33,259 87	1,667
	Total ...	4,162,314	150·14	63	P. 62,413 R. 1,813	58,064 451	120,477 2,264	1,948
	THE WESTERN GUJARÁT CIRCLE—KÁTHIÁWÁR STATES.							
47	Jhálávád Pránt... Limbdi	43,063	153·80	1	P. 855 R. 4	788 ...	1,643 4	1,647
48	Jhálávád Pránt... Dhrángadra	99,686	87·29	1	P. 1,388 R. 8	1,218 3	2,606 11	2,617
49	Jhálávád Pránt... In 5 other states ...	325,917	109·40	5	P. 5,395 R. 226	5,494 98	10,889 324	2,243
	Total ...	468,666	106·47	7	P. 7,638 R. 238	7,500 101	15,138 339	2,211
50	Hálár Pránt ... Rájkot	61,809	229·77	1	P. 1,334 R. 34	1,223 1	2,557 35	2,821
51	Hálár Pránt ... Do. Cantonment ...	6,013	2696·41		P. 92 R. 57	78 2	170 59	
52	Hálár Pránt ... Gondal	135,604	197·41	2	P. 2,298 R. 33	2,158 26	4,456 59	2,257
53	Hálár Pránt ... Morvi	89,964	121·57	1	P. 1,447 R. 108	1,275 58	2,722 166	2,888
54	Hálár Pránt ... Navánagar	316,147	93·16	3	P. 3,956 R. 63	3,652 37	7,608 100	2,569
55	Hálár Pránt ... In 3 other states ...	74,790	207·13	3	P. 3,677 R. 44	3,515 31	7,192 75	2,422
	Total ...	684,327	116·93	10	P. 12,804 R. 339	11,901 155	24,705 494	2,520

TION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Revaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Revaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19,784	11,714	6,769	18,937	399	148	95·92	37·09	31·07	14,081	22·93	183	0·30
10,715	7,003	2,940	10,035	228	113	94·67	49·56	31·04	6,878	21·04	156	0·48
20,623	14,182	5,788	20,061	76	47	97·53	61·84	24·98	18,551	23·05	238	0·30
7,932	4,580	2,938	7,736	210	120	97·62	57·14	30·75	6,919	27·08	49	0·19
27,519	21,418	4,834	26,401	1,253	691	96·27	55·19	31·64	22,304	26·05	258	0·30
15,939	6,581	7,968	15,529	62	53	97·76	85·48	28·67	12,897	23·73	...	...
10,815	5,167	5,308	10,608	22	15	98·19	68·18	20·53	9,790	18·92	...	...
1,665	1,061	584	1,650	3	2	99·16	66·66	19·19	1,993	23·15	...	...
3,764	661	2,263	3,576	...	...	95·01	...	35·30	2,510	24·78	...	...
1,144	394	609	1,084	...	...	94·75	...	31·77	1,051	30·80	...	...
763	431	280	724	12	7	94·89	58·33	46·49	380	24·17	...	...
195	103	91	195	...	...	100·	...	30·28	97	15·06	...	...
11,569	7,782	2,799	10,760	558	223	93·22	40·04	34·24	9,130	28·46	72	0·22
75,962	51,649	20,841	73,329	1,620	903	96·89	55·74	29·01	60,081	23·47	811	0·32
33,327	13,864	16,732	32,447	87	70	97·56	80·46	25·36	28,241	22·02	...	...
120,858	73,295	40,372	116,536	2,265	1,196	96·73	52·88	28·29	97,452	23·41	883	0·21
1,653	768	703	1,510	4	2	91·90	50·00	35·11	1,410	32·74	...	...
2,608	1,905	565	2,499	11	8	95·89	72·73	25·15	1,930	19·36	...	...
10,902	7,534	2,809	10,427	324	222	95·76	68·52	32·67	9,052	27·77	...	...
15,163	10,207	4,077	14,436	339	232	95·36	68·46	31·29	12,392	26·44	...	...
2,557	1,856	670	2,540	35	35	99·33	100·	41·66	2,024	32·75	...	...
170	127	42	170	59	59	100·	100·	38·08	163	27·11	...	...
4,456	3,233	977	4,249	59	32	95·35	54·23	31·57	3,050	22·49	...	...
2,727	1,851	634	2,556	166	77	93·90	46·39	29·27	2,139	23·78	...	...
7,618	3,937	2,963	7,021	100	67	92·28	67·00	22·42	5,620	17·75	...	...
7,201	3,619	2,920	6,596	75	56	91·71	74·66	88·94	5,064	67·71	...	...
24,729	14,623	8,206	23,132	494	326	93·63	65·99	34·28	18,060	26·39	...	...

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
						Males.	Females.	Total.	
	THE WESTERN GUJARÁT CIRCLE—KA'THIA'WA'R STATES—*continued.*								
56	Sorath Pránt ...	Junágad	387,499	101·97	4	P. 4,522 R. 84	4,146 58	8,668 142	2,202
57		Jetpur	92,553	165·27	1	P. 1,015 R. 18	1,004 6	2,019 24	2,043
58		Porbandar	71,072	125·42	1	P. 1,026 R. 25	1,021 18	2,047 43	2,090
59		Bántva	38,517	189·46	1	P. 1,180 R. 251	1,170 120	2,350 371	2,721
60		In 4 other states ...	50,139	196·74	4	P. 4,341 R. 155	4,134 111	8,475 266	2,185
		Total ...	639,780	118·81	11	P. 12,084 R. 533	11,475 313	23,559 846	2,219
61	Gohelvád Pránt...	Bhávnagar	420,708	147·10	6	P. 7,008 R. 158	6,973 133	13,981 291	2,379
62		Pálitána	62,122	...	1	P. 995 R. 40	940 19	1,935 59	1,994
63		Vala	68,296	...	1	P. 1,012 R. ...	1,011 1	2,053 1	2,054
		Total ...	551,126	152·37	8	P. 9,015 R. 198	8,924 153	17,969 351	2,290
		Káthiáwár States, Total ...	2,343,899	147·69	36	P. 41,571 R. 1,308	39,800 722	81,371 2,030	2,317
64	Pálanpur States		576,478	72·06	7	P. 8,265 R. 228	7,675 185	15,940 413	2,336
	Totals by Establishments in Western Gujarát Circle.	Government	126,019	464·62	2	P. 2,770 R. 91	2,496 3	5,266 94	2,680
		Native State	2,794,358	103·55	41	P. 47,066 R. 1,445	44,979 904	92,045 2,349	2,302
		Total ...	2,920,377	107·14	43	P. 49,836 R. 1,536	47,475 907	97,311 2,443	2,320
	THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
65	Karáchi		478,688	33·91	11	P. 8,505 R. 2,913	7,435 3,405	15,940 6,318	2,023
66	Haidarabad		754,624	83·57	14	P. 11,576 R. 3,264	9,872 1,153	21,448 4,417	1,847
67	Thar and Párkar		203,344	15·97	7	P. 5,627 R. 1,603	4,732 3,991	10,359 5,594	2,279
68	Shikárpur		852,986	85·29	20	P. 14,581 R. 4,287	12,362 7,491	26,943 11,778	1,936
69	Upper Sind Frontier		124,181	58·05	3	P. 2,159 R. 670	1,864 871	4,023 1,541	1,855
70	Khairpur State		129,153	21·14	3	P. 1,548 R. 4	1,302 ...	2,850 4	951
	Totals by Establishments in Sind Registration District.	Municipal	196,600	5782·35	6	P. 5,221 R. 3,825	4,071 1,148	9,292 4,973	2,377
		Local Fund	2,217,223	46·21	49	P. 37,227 R. 8,912	32,194 15,763	69,452 24,675	1,920
		Native State	129,153	21·14	3	P. 1,548 R. 4	1,302 ...	2,850 4	951
		Total ...	2,542,976	46·99	58	P. 43,996 R. 12,741	37,567 16,911	81,563 29,652	1,917

TION—*continued.*

the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Revaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Revaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,686	4,198	3,400	7,818	142	73	90·19	51·41	20·36	5,368	13·85	...	...
2,019	1,422	384	1,842	24	20	91·23	83·33	20·12	1,501	16·22	...	..
2,060	1,005	719	1,788	43	40	87·35	93·02	25·72	1,672	23·53	...	...
2,350	1,255	982	2,322	371	321	98·81	86·52	68·62	2,173	56·42	...	...
8,489	4,892	2,828	7,874	266	210	92·91	78·95	161·23	5,938	118·43	...	...
23,604	12,772	8,313	21,644	846	664	91·87	78·48	34·87	16,652	26·03	...	...
14,002	8,553	4,334	13,094	291	158	93·66	54·30	31·50	11,425	27·16	...	...
1,935	962	678	1,690	59	28	87·34	47·46	27·66	1,566	25·21	...	...
2,053	1,221	407	1,673	1	1	81·49	100·	24·51	1,903	27·86	...	...
17,990	10,736	5,419	16,457	351	187	91·59	53,28	30·20	14,894	27·02	...	...
81,486	48,338	26,015	75,669	2,030	1,409	92·99	69·41	22·88	61,998	26·45	...	...
15,942	9,071	5,694	14,872	413	365	93·30	88·38	26·43	14,655	25·42	...	...
5,266	3,583	1,627	5,225	94	94	99·22	100·	42·21	4,528	35·93	...	...
92,162	53,826	30,082	85,316	2,349	1,680	92·69	71·52	31·13	72,125	25·81	...	...
97,428	57,409	31,709	90,541	2,443	1,774	93·04	72·61	31·61	76,653	26·24	...	...
16,002	10,374	3,769	15,400	6,318	4,512	96·61	71·41	41·60	21,579	45·08	985	2·06
21,520	13,940	6,085	20,507	4,437	3,049	95·61	69·03	31·22	26,039	34·51	1,193	1·58
10,378	6,576	3,290	10,065	5,594	3,918	97·16	70·04	68·77	12,113	59·57	9	0·04
27,031	21,964	3,231	25,484	11,795	8,163	94·58	69·30	39·45	37,763	44·27	239	0·28
4,099	2,998	699	3,741	1,559	966	92·99	62·69	37·90	6,522	52·76	33	0·27
2,850	2,028	549	2,744	4	4	96·28	100·	21·28	2,735	21·18	...	...
9,337	6,562	1,786	9,197	4,973	4,086	98·98	82·16	67·56	10,586	53·85	398	2·02
69,693	49,290	15,288	66,000	24,710	16,522	95·07	66·96	37·22	93,431	42·14	2,057	0·93
2,850	2,028	549	2,744	4	4	96·28	100·	21·28	2,735	21·18	...	...
81,880	57,880	17,623	77,941	29,687	20,612	95·56	69·51	38·75	106,752	41·98	2,455	0·97

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	THE BARODA CIRCLE.							
71	Baroda States	2,185,005	254·96	31	P. 33,400 R. 220	30,533 29	63,933 249	2,070
	THE CUTCH CIRCLE.							
72	Cutch States	512,084	78·78	17	P. 10,510 R. 302	10,109 37	20,619 339	1,233
	ADEN.							
73	Aden Municipality	34,860	2962·07	1	P. 407 R. 4	191 1	598 5	603
	BY ESTABLISHMENTS.							
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Government	126,019	464·62	2	P. 2,770 R. 91	2,496 3	5,266 94	2,680
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Municipal	1,815,653	9835·61	38	P. 34,120 R. 17,979	31,088 4,737	65,208 22,716	2,314
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Cantonment	37,381	9345·25	1	P. 829 R. 182	642 160	1,471 342	1,813
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Local Fund	14,658,401	118·09	248	P. 216,037 R. 13,922	203,785 17,690	419,822 31,612	1,820
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Native State	8,978,074	111·42	146	P. 137,178 R. 3,701	129,102 1,482	266,280 5,183	1,859
74	In British Territory	16,503,663	132·95	288	P. 250,867 R. 32,133	235,336 22,584	486,203 54,717	1,878
75	In Native State Territory	9,111,865	112·45	147	P. 140,067 R. 3,742	131,777 1,488	271,844 5,230	1,885
	Total for 1882 ...	25,615,528	124·85	435	P. 390,934 R. 35,875	367,113 24,072	758,047 59,947	1,880
	Total for 1881 ...	*25,555,258	124·56	428	P. 359,249 R. 26,938	338,860 24,382	698,109 51,320	1,751

* Census of 1872.

TION—*concluded.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83—concluded.

Primary Vaccinations.				Revaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Revaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
64,071	49,899	11,424	61,741	249	170	96·57	68·27	28·33	53,097	24·30	...	...
20,773	11,939	7,732	20,479	339	240	99·32	70·80	40·46	14,779	28·86	...	...
598	36	202	419	5	...	70·07	...	12·02	732	21·00	...	...
5,266	3,583	1,627	5,225	94	94	99·22	100	42·21	4,528	35·93	...	...
65,677	42,076	16,723	61,802	22,717	17,650	94·78	77·70	43·76	52,530	28·93	886	0·49
1,471	948	472	1,450	342	238	98·57	69·59	45·16	1,072	28·68	2	0·05
420,876	2,43,365	154,771	407,635	31,650	21,233	97·10	67·17	29·26	362,220	24·71	5,101	0·35
266,876	1,58,242	89,678	254,072	5,183	3,793	95·42	73·18	28·72	209,222	23·31	...	...
487,726	2,86,347	171,760	470,626	54,756	39,173	96·80	71·59	30·89	415,925	25·20	5,989	0·36
272,440	1,61,867	91,511	259,558	5,230	3,835	95·48	73·33	28·91	213,647	23·45	...	...
760,166	4,48,214	263,271	730,184	59,986	43,008	96·32	71·74	30·18	629,572	24·58	5,989	0·23
700,625	4,43,708	215,244	675,260	51,420	37,215	96·73	72·52	27·88	634,225	24·82	10,605	0·41

CHAPTER VII. A.—

(1.)—Return of Expenditure on Educational

EXPEN

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.								Aided Institutions.							
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3g	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Arts Colleges—English	88,097	..	24,609	28,812	3,100	..	285	1,44,903	7,000	..	203	7,081	..	..	21,502	35,876
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—																
Law	3,902	..	2,006	5,047	..	..	..	11,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	795	..	..	21,740	..	..	..	22,535	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	57,412	..	..	4,398	..	..	..	61,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SECONDARY EDUCATION. High and Middle Schools—																
For Boys. High Schools, English	98,292	..	5,546	91,055	8,560	1,906	18	2,05,383	24,721	..	5,830	31,765	288	6,350	31,222	1,00,176
For Boys. Middle do., 1st Grade	30,362	250	1,910	61,425	14,492	390	..	1,08,829	42,457	..	15,151	72,151	72	27,458	60,007	2,17,289
For Boys. Middle do., English, 2nd Grade	3,838	248	..	8,228	9,849	1,523	37	23,723	912	..	200	645	300	27	247	2,331
For Girls. High Schools, English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,771	..	68	7,643	288	1,458	6,724	21,951
For Girls. Middle do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,374	..	6,730	38,977	72	15,930	35,901	1,13,984
PRIMARY EDUCATION. Primary Schools—																
For Boys—Vernacular	2,38,295	5,77,812	..	1,62,263	45,342	1,459	143	10,25,320	10,136	5,453	7,200	6,961	3,012	6,201	14,449	54,321
For Girls—Vernacular	27,758	36,360	..	947	1,823	..	..	66,888	9,044	..	10,232	3,220	..	18,243	11,565	53,200
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING—																
Medical Schools	29,798	..	..	271	..	..	..	30,069	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools	2,436	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Classes	11,212	249	..	22	1,225	92	1,885	14,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Class	1,884	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art	35,954	..	5,000	1,796	..	..	6,947	49,697	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drawing Classes	7,140	..	..	1,737	..	..	..	8,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	1,500	583	..	..	..	..	46,818	48,901	5,984	..	3,102	1,083	..	5,988	13,200	29,366
Normal Schools for Masters	28,162	..	..	131	..	..	..	28,293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal Schools for Mistresses	13,841	30	1,160	..	..	..	..	15,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University	27,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Direction	40,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	1,74,477	5,060	..	6,186	..	..	..	1,85,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships and Prizes. Colleges	18,882	..	6,978	..	..	..	..	25,860	..	..	1,466	..	..	..	..	1,466
Scholarships and Prizes. High Schools	7,472	11,653	792	..	168	..	63	19,148	..	..	1,469	471	..	446	695	3,081
Scholarships and Prizes. Middle Schools	1,618	775	..	..	..	..	..	2,393	..	..	633	240	..	1,863	846	3,582
Scholarships and Prizes. Primary Schools	10	4,421	610	..	..	..	..	5,041	..	..	867	..	716	214	386	2,183
Scholarships and Prizes. Special Schools other than Normal Schools	1,080	2,005	2,040	..	..	..	1,159	7,184	..	..	427	..	..	..	..	427
Scholarships and Prizes. Normal Schools	5,870	19,493	..	..	600	..	..	25,963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings	21,507	1,43,339	..	..	690	..	..	1,65,536	62,971	..	30,383	..	..	..	..	93,306
Endowments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,000
Miscellaneous	25,935	27,603	290	505	..	..	659	54,992	1,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,370
Total	10,05,805	8,19,892	50,941	3,94,563	85,855	5,370	58,020	24,20,446	12,25,640	5,453	83,910	1,70,254	5,048	84,178	1,07,523	7,72,615

Detail of

	Provincial Revenues.
	Rs.
Translation Department	11,962
Encouragement to Literature	4,720
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	6,853
Expenses on Boarding-houses for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona and Dhárwár	1,200
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters, &c.	...
Sind Sudhar	...
Charges on account of Certificate Examinations	...
Grants to Mechanics' Institute	600
Grant to Geographical Society	600
Grant for education of destitute European and Eurasian children	820
Part payment of grant to the Industrial School at Sirur	550
Total	27,305

EDUCATION.

Establishment for the official year 1882-83.

DITURE.

Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.							Total Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from other sources controlled by Government Officers.	Total Expenditure from other sources not controlled by Government Officers.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.	Average annual Cost of educating each Pupil.				
												Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.		Unaided Institutions.
Revenues of Native States.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.						Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5	6	6a	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,115	..	560	1,095	..	..	8,770	95,097	56,806	37,646	1,89,549	4·98	514 12 11	325 15 7	355 10 2	66 10 8	455 1 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,993	7,053	..	11,046	·29	86 4 9	31 3 2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	795	21,740	..	22,535	·59	188 8 8	12 1 5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,442	4,398	..	61,840	1·62	635 5 11	590 10 9	..	..	..
51,092	..	1,278	9,566	..	4,884	66,820	1,23,013	1,07,091	1,42,275	3,72,379	9·77	67 8 5	34 5 3	72 11 7	17 7 8	97 14 3
30,842	1,452	63	6,806	550	1,381	41,094	72,819	79,226	2,15,867	3,67,912	9·66	24 5 0	7 1 6	43 13 6	8 7 10	23 5 3
6,407	756	..	380	665	..	8,208	4,750	19,885	9,627	34,262	·90	14 5 7	2 5 4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,771	..	16,180	21,951	·58	....	....	270 5 7	69 12 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,374	..	97,610	1,13,984	2·99	....	....	93 1 8	13 6 0	..
2,34,655	34,220	1,410	44,399	2,328	2,301	3,19,313	2,48,431	7,97,048	3,53,475	13,98,954	36·71	5 14 6	1 5 10	9 6 10	1 11 11	5 15 4
21,879	1,604	..	..	..	566	24,049	37,702	39,130	67,305	1,44,137	3·78	9 11 3	8 15 8	15 2 1	2 11 9	9 3 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,798	271	..	30,069	·79	234 0 0	231 14 8	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,436	..	..	2,436	·07	309 6 4	309 6 4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,212	3,473	..	14,685	·39	407 10 0	72 4 10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,884	..	..	1,884	·05	376 12 9	376 12 9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,954	13,743	..	49,697	1·31	431 5 10	303 0 9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,140	1,737	..	8,877	·23	13 1 11	10 8 1	..	..	..
3,791	..	..	..	..	..	3,791	7,484	47,401	27,173	82,058	2·15	113 4 1	33 14 11	112 13 7	22 10 8	134 10 4
7,104	..	..	6	..	..	7,110	28,162	131	7,110	35,403	·93	167 10 3	112 11 0	..	..	98 2 1
773	..	..	..	..	..	773	13,841	1,190	773	15,804	·41	311 1 0	230 10 4	..	..	136 15 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,000	..	..	27,000	·71	.....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,235	..	..	40,235	1·06	....	....	..	..	..
31,280	322	..	..	..	..	31,602	1,74,477	11,252	31,602	2,17,331	5·70	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	560	..	..	..	560	18,882	6,973	2,026	27,886	·73	....	....	..	..	..
3,577	..	2,043	..	..	25	5,645	7,472	2,676	8,726	18,874	·49	....	....	..	..	..
1,922	24	125	..	25	25	2,121	1,618	775	5,709	8,102	·21	....	....	..	..	..
9,392	165	..	..	..	48	9,603	10	5,269	11,548	16,827	·44	....	....	..	..	..
647	..	..	..	..	..	647	1,980	5,204	1,074	8,258	·21	....	....	..	..	..
5,218	..	..	..	..	..	5,218	5,870	20,098	5,218	31,186	·81	....	....	..	..	..
71,506	1,341	..	..	232	..	73,079	84,478	1,44,029	1,03,414	3,31,921	8·71	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,000	..	..	38,000	·99	....	....	..	..	..
9,758	..	..	..	..	..	9,758	27,305	29,057	9,758	66,120	1·74	....	....	..	..	..
4,96,958	39,882	6,039	62,252	3,800	9,630	6,18,161	12,31,445	14,25,661	11,54,116	38,11,222	..	....	....	..	..	..

Miscellaneous.

Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	Other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	11,962
...	...	...	...	...	4,720
...	...	...	...	...	6,853
...	...	...	...	...	1,200
27,603	290	...	9,758	...	37,651
...	...	...	...	659	659
...	...	505	...	...	505
...	...	...	...	...	600
...	...	...	...	...	600
...	...	...	...	...	820
...	...	...	...	...	550
27,603	290	505	9,758	659	66,120

B 594—39 *ap*

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(2.)—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1882-83.

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.							Unaided Institutions under regular Inspection.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges—English.	3	411	331	307	411	411	...	2	121	117	105	121	121	...	1	26
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Law	1	171	147	128	171	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	343	295	256	336	...	7	...	...	... ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	131	150	105	131	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Education.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys { High Schools, English ...	19	3,781	3,533·04	3,090·94	3,781	3,277	379	26	1,824	1,740	1,414·2	1,824	1,218	427 (69)	8	997
For Boys { Middle do., English. { 1st Grade...	43	5,564	5,273·01	4,507·96	5,564	208	3,662	61	5,990	5,929·02	4,993·25	5,985	453	2,039	23	2,255
For Boys { Middle do., English. { 2nd do. ...	76	2,304	2,120·3	1,652·7	2,304	20	1,658	3	119	128·2	113·2	119	...	119	25	714
For Girls { High Schools, English ...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	8	99	96·2	82·7	99	10	13	...	...
For Girls { Middle do. do. ...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	26	1,610	1,730·5	1,224·2	1,610	1	166	...	...
Primary Education. { For Boys—Vernacular ...	3,815	249,119	238,232·8	174,460·7	..	5 (1,545)	249,114	237	12,220	11,952·22	9,767·96	...	213 (412)	12,124	1,344	77,152
Primary Education. { For Girls—Vernacular ...	199	13,254	11,555·4	7,014·2	...	...	13,254	64	5,308	5,132·57	3,631·44	...	85	5,308	96	5,024
Schools for special or technical Training.																
Medical Schools	3	151	137·1	128·5	97	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools	1	19	12·2	10	19	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Classes	10	36 (175)	32·5 (151·7)	26 (105·47)	... (70)	... (6)	23 (33)	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Forest Class	1	7	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	..
Schools of Art	1	184	186	123	...	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing Classes	21	17 (928)	13·7 (870·31)	11·5 (665·06)	17 (182)	... (8)	.. (62)	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	2	56	65·	44·2	...	...	56	6	328	354	264	45	...	229	1	41
Normal Schools for Masters	4	383	354·1	302	..	224	383	...	...	... ..	.....	...	...	...	3	132
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	2	85	70·8	60	...	...	85	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	10
Total ...	4,203	276,016	262,517·95	192,222·70	12,831	4,145	268,622	433	27,619	27,179·71	21,595·95	9,803	2,101	20,425	1,502	86,351

(2.)—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1882-83*—continued.

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under regular Inspection—*continued.*					Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					
	Average number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Others.
			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.											
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	28*d*	28*e*	28*f*
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges—English.	21	20·5	26	26	...	6	558	558	558	...	4	9	412	7	120	6
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Law	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	171	171	...	...	1	3	126	4	35	2
Medicine	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	343	336	...	7	57	40	104	3	136	3
Engineering	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	131	131	...	...	7	14	94	4	12	...
Secondary Education.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys — High Schools, English ...	872·15	740·25	997	585	180	53	6,602	6,602	5,080	(69) 986	269	141	4,960	152	1,033	47
For Boys — Middle do., English. 1st Grade ...	1,991·5	1,671·2	2,255	228	475	127	13,809	13,804	889	6,176	1,580	1,847	8,095	668	1,474	145
For Boys — Middle do., English. 2nd do. ...	661·13	531·2	714	...	365	104	3,137	3,137	20	2,142	...	48	2,844	150	87	8
For Girls — High Schools, English ...	... ..	.....	...	...	...	8	99	99	10	13	86	8	...	...	3	2
For Girls — Middle do. do. ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	26	1,610	1,610	1	166	948	451	16	6	172	17
Primary Education. For Boys—Vernacular ...	73,655·9	55,969·5	...	98	77,066 (22)	5,396	338,491	...	316 (195)	338,314	13	2,133	286,289	43,537	3,723	2,796
Primary Education. For Girls—Vernacular ...	4,516·76	2,872·68	...	...	5,024	359	23,586	...	85	23,586	...	704	18,630	1,676	2,340	236
Schools for special or technical Training.																
Medical Schools	.....	.....	...	...	...	3	151	151	...	...	...	4	118	19	5	5
Engineering Schools	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	19	19	...	...	..	...	18	...	1	...
Agricultural Classes	.....	.....	...	..	...	10	36 (175)	(70)	(6)	23 (33)	...	(1)	24 (165)	12 (4)	(4)	(1)
Forest Class	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Schools of Art	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	184	...	...	...	11	19	102	6	39	7
Drawing Classes...	... ..	.. ...	...	...	...	21	17 (881)	17 (182)	(8) ...	(63) 285	..	(2)	16 (653)	(34)	(182)	(10)
Industrial Schools	46·6	32·9	...	..	...	9	425	45	236	463	...	49	258	87	28	3
Normal Schools for Masters	132·5	121·5	52	12	80	7	515	52	(25)	(25)	...	48	419	48	...	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	10·2	8·6	..	...	10	3	95	...	...	95	...	5	83	2	2	3
Total ...	81,907·74	61,968·33	4,044	949	83,200	6,138	3,89,986	26,732	7,195	372,256	2,976	5,523	322,615	46,381	9,211	3,280

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(3.)—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1883.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with Schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a School.	Increase or Decrease of the year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Scholars. Increase.	Scholars. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL DIVISION.													
British Districts.													
Poona	Maráthi	5,348	900,621	330	13,235	2·02	1,194	228	23	21	..	759	..
Sholápur	Do.	4,521	582,487	188	8,142	1·40	712	161	28	5	..	779	..
Sátára	Do.	4,988	1,062,350	259	14,984	1·41	1,343	208	23	17	..	1,178	..
Ratnágiri	Do.	3,922	997,990	153	11,922	1·20	1,301	128	30	9	..	714	..
Thána	Do.	4,243	905,548	206	11,756	1·29	2,101	163	26	16	..	1,098	..
Kolába	Do.	1,496	381,649	81	5,250	1·38	975	70	21	2	..	260	..
Bombay	Do. and Gujaráti.	18	773,196	189	18,693	2·40	1	1	18	20	..	1,110	..
		24,536	5,605,941	1,406	88,982	1·59	7,617	959	25	99	..	5,898	..
Native States.													
Akalkot	Maráthi and Kánarese.	498	58,040	19	844	1·45	105	15	83	..	1	88	..
Modnimb Táluka (Miraj)	Maráthi	89	10,036	8	270	2·70	12	8	11	..	..	21	..
Bhor	Do.	1,491	145,876	28	921	0·63	477	24	62	1	..	125	..
Aundh	Do.	213	58,916	18	736	1·25	71	17	12	..	1	13	..
Phaltan	Do.	397	58,402	17	719	1·23	72	14	28	..	..	18	..
Jath	Do.	700	49,486	18	711	1·44	110	15	46	4	..	94	..
Jawhár	Do.	534	48,556	6	255	0·53	116	6	89	..	..	..	32
Sávantvádi	Do.	900	174,433	47	2,776	1·60	226	37	24	1	..	170	.
Mahidurgi	Do.	..	....	3	76	..	..	3	..	1	..	19	..
Miraj Junior (Kurole Táluka)	Do.	..	....	2	109	..	..	2	..	..	..	60	..
		4,822	603,745	166	7,417	1·23	1,189	141	34	7	2	618	32
Total, Central Division	....	29,358	6,209,686	1,572	96,399	1·55	8,806	1,100	26	106	2	6,516	32
NORTH-EAST DIVISION.													
British Districts.													
Khándesh	Maráthi	9,944	1,237,231	399	22,108	1·78	2,683	344	28	45	..	1,194	..
Ahmadnagar	Do.	6,666	751,228	313	15,022	1·99	1,334	285	23	56	..	1,347	..
Násik	Do.	5,940	781,206	293	14,225	1·82	1,633	241	24	31	..	971	..
Total, North-East Division	....	22,550	2,769,665	1,005	51,355	1·85	5,650	870	25	132	..	3,512	..
NORTHERN DIVISION.													
British Districts.													
Surat	Gujaráti	1,662	614,198	307	21,529	3·50	782	235	7	5	..	872	..
Broach	Do.	1,453	326,930	227	14,050	4·29	405	209	6	12	..	612	..
Kaira	Do.	1,609	804,800	220	18,372	2·28	675	167	9	14	..	837	..
Ahmadabad	Do.	3,821	856,324	209	17,544	2·04	581	140	27	9	..	1,796	..
Panch Mahals	Do.	1,613	255,479	67	4,329	1·69	862	52	31	9	..	432	..
Camp Baroda	Do.	..	4,624	1	125	2·72	1	1	..	..	..	13	..
Camp Deesa	Do.	..	....	2	103	..	1	1	..	..	..	26	..
		10,158	2,862,355	1,033	76,052	2·65	3,307	805	12	49	..	4,548	..
Native States.													
Mahi Kántha Agency	Gujaráti	11,049	517,185	65	3,841	·76	1,816	60	184	5	..	586	..
Káthiáwár do.	Do.	20,559	2,343,899	690	39,711	1·69	4,168	552	37	60	...	2,863	..
Rewa Kántha do.	Do.	4,935	549,892	75	5,041	·91	1,156	67	73	1	..	338	..
Cutch do.	Do.	6,500	512,084	91	5,753	1·12	897	62	104	5	..	411	..
Surat do.	Do.	1,220	151,132	31	1,849	1·22	379	25	48	5	..	413	..
Cambay do.	Do.	350	86,074	2	422	·49	85	1	350	..	..	57	..
Pálanpur Superintendency	Do.	8,000	576,478	29	1,940	·33	1,108	25	320	..	..	170	..
		52,613	4,737,044	983	58,557	1·23	9,609	792	66	76	..	4,838	..
Total, Northern Division	....	62,771	7,599,399	2,016	134,609	1·77	12,916	1,597	39	125	..	9,386	..
SOUTHERN DIVISION.													
British Districts.													
Belgaum	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	4,657	872,654	204	17,446	1·99	1,077	172	27	..	2	1,568	..
Dhárwár	Do.	4,535	891,736	372	30,364	3·40	1,185	292	15	..	5	3,251	..
Kaládgi	Do.	5,757	644,877	182	10,612	1·64	1,141	131	43	26	..	1,227	..
Kánara	Do. and Konkani.	3,911	426,058	121	8,351	1·96	1,109	92	42	8	..	2,095	..
		18,860	2,835,325	879	66,773	2·35	4,612	687	27	34	7	8,141	..
Native States.													
Kolhápur	Maráthi and Kánarese.	3,184	808,170	182	10,470	1·29	1,107	138	23	17	..	923	..
Miraj	Do.	340	101,275	21	1,515	1·49	34	12	28	2	..	88	..
Mudhol	Do.	362	52,684	21	1,038	1·97	79	17	21	..	..	85	..
Sángli	Do.	896	198,800	64	3,574	1·79	307	41	21	7	..	307	..
Lakshmeshvar (Miraj)	Do.	61	10,376	10	832	8·01	14	3	20	2	..	79	..
Sávanúr	Do.	70	14,910	6	393	2·63	25	3	23	..	..	9	..
Rámdurg	Do.	140	29,865	7	368	1·23	..	5	28	..	..	..	..
Jamkhandi	Do.	492	84,756	23	1,165	1·37	84	20	24	7	..	1,093	..
Kurundvád	Do.	182	61,607	4	187	·30	..	3	60	..	..	..	30
		5,727	1,362,463	338	19,542	1·43	1,670	242	23	35	..	2,644	30
Total, Southern Division	....	24,587	4,197,788	1,217	86,315	2·05	6,282	929	25	69	7	10,785	30

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(3.)—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision—continued.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1883.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with Schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a School.	Increase or Decrease of the year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Scholars. Increase.	Scholars. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SIND DIVISION.													
British Districts.													
Karáchi	Sindi, Gujaráti, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	14,115	476,841	71	5,197	1·0	708	37	381	4	..	457	..
Haidarabad	Sindi ..	9,029	754,599	109	6,298	·83	3,854	68	132	..	4	408	..
Shikárpur	Do. ..	10,000	850,874	116	8,104	·95	959	93	107	2	..	179	..
Thar and Párkar	Do. and Gujaráti.	12,729	203,273	11	832	·40	51	10	1,272	..	..	15	..
Upper Sind Frontier	Sindi ..	2,139	122,710	17	644	·52	76	12	178	9	..	293	..
Total, Sind ..	....	48,012	2,408,297	324	21,075	·87	5,648	220	218	15	4	1,352	..
Aden	Arabic ..	..	....	4	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	394
Total, British Districts ..	....	124,116	16,481,583	4,651	304,470	1·85	26,834	3,541	35	329	11	23,451	394
Total, Native States ..	....	63,162	6,703,252	1,487	85,516	1·27	12,468	1,175	53	118	2	8,100	62
Grand Total ..	....	187,278	23,184,835	6,138	389,986	1·68	39,302	4,716	39	447	13	31,551	456

(4.)—Results of the Examination of the University of Bombay for the official year beginning 1st April 1882 and ending 31st March 1883.

	Number of Colleges sending up Candidates. Government.	In Native States.	Private.	Total.	Number of Candidates sent up. From Government Colleges.	From Colleges in Native States.	From Private Colleges.	Total.	Number of Candidates Passed. From Government Colleges.	From Colleges in Native States.	From Private Colleges.	Total.	Religion or National Classification of Passed Candidates. Natives of India. Christians.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Europeans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Matriculation	19	13	33	65	479	126	995	1,600	240	72	260	572	8	402	8	119	5	30
Previous Examination	3	2	2	7	164	41	58	263	58	22	21	101	..	78	20	2	1	..
1st B. A. Examination	2	..	2	4	89	..	31	120	42	..	11	53	1	37	14	1	..	..
2nd B. A. Examination	2	..	2	4	23	..	11	34	15	..	8	23	..	15	8	..	..	..
B. A. Examination (old Regulations).	2	..	2	4	56	..	16	72	28	..	8	36	..	31	3	1	..	1
1st B.Sc. Examination	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd B.Sc. Examination	1	..	1	2	3	..	1	4	2	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Master of Arts	2	..	2	4	10	..	4	14	3	..	3	6	1	4	1	..	..	..
Bachelor of Laws	1	..	..	1	28	..	..	28	14	..	..	14	..	7	6	1	..	..
1st L. M. & S.	1	..	..	1	62	..	..	62	32	..	..	32	6	9	15	..	..	2
L. M. & S.	1	..	..	1	31	..	..	31	15	..	..	15	4	3	5	1	..	2
1st L. C. E.	1	..	..	1	24	..	..	24	10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
L. C. E.	1	..	..	1	29	..	..	29	15	..	..	15	1	7	6	..	..	1
Total ..	6	2	2	10	521	41	121	683	234	22	52	308	13	204	78	6	1	6

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1.)—Abstract showing the Total Number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.									Books published in Indian Classical Languages.					Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
	English.	Maráthí.	Gujaráti.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Arabic-Sindi.	Hindu-Sindi.	Kánarese.	Brij.	Márwádi.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Zend.	Mágadhi.		
Original Works ..	107	142	222	13	21	2	..	5	1	...	6	5	3	..	..	48	575
Translations ..	15	28	22	..	1	1	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	89
Republications ..	21	156	83	11	19	9	4	..	1	1	75	5	9	8	1	119	517
Total ..	143	326	327	24	41	12	5	9	2	1	82	10	12	3	1	183	1,181
Total ..	143	747									108					183	1,181

(2.)—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1882.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in the Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	1	10	.....	.....	
2	Drama	.....	57	1	.....	
3	Fiction	.....	43	2	2	
4	History	5	16	1	12	
5	Language	3	63	15	34	
6	Law	6	4	2	.....	
7	Medicine	1	6	.....	1	
8	Miscellaneous	114	282	9	70	
9	Poetry	1	172	38	14	
10	Politics	.....	2	.....	.....	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	13	6	23	
12	Religion	5	28	33	27	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	14	1	.....	
14	Science (Natural and other)...	4	36	.....	.....	
15	Travels and Voyages... ...	.....	1	.....	.....	
	Total ...	143	747	108	183	1,181
1	Original Works	107	406	14	48	
2	Translations	15	57	1	16	
3	Republications. (a) Original ...	21	254	93	110	
	Republications. (b) Translation ...	.....	30	.....	9	
	Total ...	143	747	108	183	1,181
1	Educational Works	8	137	13	32	
2	Non-educational Works ...	135	610	95	151	
	Total ...	143	747	108	183	1,181

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1883.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City.					
Rampart Row ...	Bombay Gazette Press....	Grattan Geary	Bombay Gazette (daily) Do. do. (bi-weekly). Do. do. (weekly). Bombay Price Current (weekly.)	Indian Travellers' Guide (monthly); Maclean's Guide to Bombay (annually).	
Meadow Street ...	Caxton Printing Press ...	G. Claridge	English Mail	G. I. P. Railway Guide; Indian Trader; The Orient.	
Do. ...	The Examiner Press ...	The Roman Catholic Mission.	The Bombay Catholic Examiner. A India Catholica.	The Pastoral Gazette.	
Marine Street ...	Alliance Printing Press....	Cawasji Pestonji and Manockji Dhunjibhoy.	The Merchants' Daily Companion.	Indian Law Journal.	
Elphinstone Circle ...	Eagle Printing Press ...	Dadabhoy Bamonji ...	Satya Mitra; Bombay Punch; Indian Spectator.	None.	
Apollo Street ...	Kaiser-i-Hind Printing Press.	Framji Cawasji Metha....	Kaiser-i-Hind	Do.	
Hummum Street ...	Industrial Press	Burjorji Cursetji ...	None	The Theosophist.	
Tamarind Lane ...	The Fort Mercantile Press.	Maneckji Hosungji and Son.	Do.	Daily Commercial Report.	
Armenian Lane ...	The Oriental Printing Press.	Khalfanbhai Damani ...	Do.	The Arya Dharm Prakash; The Swadesh Vatsala; The Bhárat-tárth Prakásh; The Arya Dnyan Vardhak; The Guzrath Monthly Journal; The Bhágwat Bháshántar.	
Hummum Street ...	Government Central Press.	Government of Bombay....	Do.	Bombay Government Gazette; Bombay Civil List; History of Services of Gazetted Officers; Indian Law Reports (Bombay Series).	
Meadow Street ...	Industrial Lithographic Press.	J. M. Lobo	Do.	None.	
Elphinstone Circle .	Times of India Printing Press.	Colonel W. Nassau Lees .	Times of India Daily Edition; Times of India Bi-Weekly Edition; Times of India Overland Summary; Times of India Weekly Edition; Bombay Exchange Price Current.	The Indian A. B. C. Railway Guide.	
Bázár Gate Street .	Akhbari-Sowdagur; Sammachar Durpun and Bombay Chabook Press.	Cawasji Dadabhoy ...	Akhbari-Sowdagur; Sammachar Durpun and Bombay Chabook.	None.	
Do. ...	Commercial Press ...	Dosabhoy Eduljee's Sons	None	The Puráns.	
Do. ...	Job Printing Press ...	Jiwanji Framji	Do.	None.	
Boráh Bázár Street .	Bombay Merchants' Press.	Burjorji Hormasji ...	Do.	Do.	
Elphinstone Circle .	Apyakhtiar Press ...	Burjorji Nowrozji Apyakhtiar.	Pársi Punch and Yezdan Parast.	Do.	
Pársi Bázár Street .	The Fort Printing Press .	Tehmuras Dinshaji Anklesaria.	The Bombay Chronicle; The Guzaráthi.	The Fursad; The Trimásik Tikákár.	
Cawasji Patel Street.	Duftar Ashkara Press ...	Messrs. Byramji Furdunji & Co.	The Rast Goftar and Satya Prakash.	The Stri-Bodh; The Noore Ellum.	
Bázár Gate Street .	Bombay Sammachar Press.	Maneckji Burjorji ...	Bombay Sammachar Daily; Lok Mitra Weekly; Daterdoo.	Sukh Dukh no Sathi.	
Elphinstone Circle .	Eastern Printing Press ...	Mahomed Goolam Hoossein.	None	None.	
Pársi Bázár Street .	The Reporters' Press ...	Merwanji Nowroji ...	The Daily Commercial Sales Report.	Do.	
Abdool Rymon Street.	The Rising Star Printing Press.	Abdool Hoossein Dawoodkhan.	None	Do.	
Murgee Mollah ...	Wahidi Printing Press.	Abdool Tyeb	Do.	Do.	
Old Jamblee Street.	Gunpat Krishnajl's Press.	Atmaram Kanoba ...	Do.	Do.	
Bhendi Bázár ...	Bombay Kossid Printing Press.	Goolam Ali Goolam Hoossein.	The Bombay Kossid ...	Do.	
Umarkhádi Pákhádi.	Raghoonath Krishnáji's Printing Press.	Damodhur Sawliaram	Sristidarpan	Aranya Pandit.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1883—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Nishándárcha Páda.	Goolam Hoossein Press....	Alladin Goolam Hoossein.	None	None.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Bapu Sadashiv's Press....	Moreshwar Bapu ...	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Narayen Bhiksett's Press.	Narayen Bhiksett ...	Do.	Do.	
Market	Dnyan Darpan Press ...	Mahadeo Gopal Shastri....	Do.	Do.	
Mumbádevi ...	Shri-Venkateshwar Press.	Gungavishnu Shrikrishnadass Bajaji.	Do.	Do.	
Fanasvádi ...	The Family Printing Press.	Balji K. Raghunathji ...	Do.	Monthly Journal "Virpatni".	
Dhobi Taláv ...	Bombay Vartman Press....	Muncherji Hosunji Jagose.	Do.	Wydia Mitra; Shri Walmiki Ramayan; Puranath Prakash; Rast Dena Zurthosttan.	
Do. ...	Union Press	Nanabhoy Rastamji Ranina.	Do.	None.	
Kálkádavi Road ...	The Imperial Press ...	Nowroji Framji	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Nirnaya Sagar Press ...	Jowji Dadaji	Do.	Balbodha; Balmitra; Vividha Dnyan Vistar; Vedanta Yatna; Saddarshan Chintanika; Dnyan Wardhak; Bhágwat Bháshántar.	
Kolbhat Lane ...	The General Printing Press.	Damodhar Babulji ...	Do.	None.	
Cavel Street ...	Asiatic Printing Press	Narayen Sazba, Balkrishna Sazba and Atmaram Sagoon.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Nicols Printing Press ..	N. D. Almeida	Do.	Do.	
Kumbhár Tukda Road.	Advertiser Printing Press.	Framji Cawasji	The Friend of Bombay; The Advertiser.	Do.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	Dnyan Sagar Press ...	Shridhar Shivlal... ...	None	Chundu Panchang "Marwadi".	
Nowrojee Hill ..	Satya Prakásh Press ...	R. Abraham	Satya Prakásh... ...	Annual Report of Mandavi Synagogue; Annual Report of the Israel Mandali.	
Cawasji Patel Tank Road.	Indu Prakásh Press ...	Sakharam Parshuram Pandit.	Indu Prakásh; The Isariel.	Berar School Paper; Saralárth Bodhini Gita.	
Ghogari Mollah ...	Hasani Press	Molavi Mahomed Sidik. ..	The Kashful Ikhbar; The Altaf.	None.	
Baboo Dhaloo's Street.	Mutbi Hoossein Press ...	Abdool Ali Abdool Hoossein.	None	Do.	
Kumbhárwáda Street.	Khadim-e-Hind Printing Press.	Krishna Swarup Munshee.	Khadim-e-Hind ...	Do.	
Girgaon Back Road.	The Dnyan Mitra Press.	Narayen Vasudeo Ghumre.	The Daivadya Dipika...	Do.	
Kándevádi Road ...	Jagadishwar Press ...	Narayen Ramchunder Sohoni.	None	Hunnar Sangraha (monthly); Sangit Darpan (monthly).	
Girgaon Road ...	Indian Printing Press	Sadanund Balcrustna, and Ramchundra Yeshwant.	Subodh Patrica ...	Bhárat Katha Sangrah; Vividhanyán Vistár.	
Haines Road ...	Dinbadhu Printing Press.	Narayen Meghaji Lokhunday.	The Dinbundhu ...	None.	
Byculla	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society.	None	Bombay Educational Record; Asiatic Society's Journal; Bombay Quarterly Army List; Army General Orders; Daily Trade Returns; Children's Dnyanodaya; Indian Antiquary; Dnyanodaya Almanac; Ordnance Circular Orders; Prakashak (a monthly periodical); Medical and Physical Society's Transactions; Persian Teacher; Urdoo Instructor.	
Telly Mollah ...	Subdari Press	Neorudin Jiwakhan ...	Do.	None.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1883—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Tank Street ...	Anglo-Vernacular Printing Press.	Sumant Vishnu Karmarkar.	Bombay Guardian (weekly); Dnynodaya (weekly); Indian War Cry (weekly).	Indian Methodist Watchman and Central India of Christianity (weekly); Indian War Cry; Guzarathi War Cry (weekly); Muráthi War Cry (weekly).	
Duncan Road ...	Hydri Press	Moola Noorudin Jivakhan and Karimji Moosaji.	None	None.	
Charnivádi Lane ...	Ripon Printing Press ...	Jamsetji Cuverji Mistry, Sorabji Jamsetji Reader and Maneckji Sorabji Madon.	Do.	Gool Afshan.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	Mutba Mahomedy Press.	Allibhoy Sarafally ...	Do.	None.	
Agiary Lane ...	Eshwar Sutta Press ...	Crustnaji Shivaji... ...	Do.	Do.	
Girgaon Back Road.	Native Opinion Press ...	Huri Mahadeo Pranjpe....	Native Opinion ...	Nátyakathárnav.	
Kákadvádi ...	Aryasadan Press	Damodhar Vinayak Waglé.	Swadesh Mitra and Arya Patrica.	None.	
Girgaon Road ...	Daiwadnya Samáchár Press.	Gangadhar Anandrao	Daiwadnya Samáchár; Mahárástra Hitechu.	Do.	
Northern Division.					
Ahmadabad ...	1. Ahmadabad Times Press.	Kalidas Sankalchand ...	None	Nyaya Darpan (monthly).	
	2. United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited.	Ranchhodlal Gangaram....	Do.	Gujarát Shálá Patra; Budhi Prakásh; Auditch Hitechhu; Rudhue Prakásh; Báldnyán Vardhak; Hito Ratna (all monthly).	
	3. Ahmadabad Samáchár.	Lallubhai Surchand ...	Ahmadabad Samáchár and Vadodrá Vatsal (weekly).	Nyaya Tatva or Indian Law Reports (monthly).	
	4. Hitechhu	Jeysing Mulji	Hitechhu (weekly) ...	Wadhwán Darbár Gazette, Nágar Udaya; Tolak Shubhechhak (all monthly).	
	5. Victoria Press ...	Nathu Lallu	None	Jain Divákar (monthly) .	
	6. Samsher Bahádur ...	Savaibhai Raichand ...	Samsher Bahádur (weekly).	Job work.	
	7. Satya Prakásh ...	Bulakhi Nárandás ...	None	Do.	
	8. Bajibhai Amichand....	Bajibhai Amichand ...	Do.	Not working for the present.	
	9. Chhaganlál Magganlál.	Chhaganlál Magganlál	Do.	Job work.	
	10. Lallu Kewal	Lallu Kewal	Do.	Not working for the present.	
	11. Samáchár Sár... ...	Náran Krishnarám ...	Do.	Not working, as the proprietor is dead.	
	12. Motilál Kálidás ...	Motilál Kálidás	Do.	Not working for the present.	
	13. Magganlál Karamchand.	Magganlál Karamchand...	Do.	Do. do.	
	14. Lallubhai Amichand..	Lallubhái Amichand ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	15. Kilabhai Kalándás....	Kilabhai Kalándás ...	Do.	Job work.	
	16. Hargowan Harjiwan...	Hargowan Harjiwan ...	Do.	Do.	
	17. Ahmadabad Jagdishwar.	Dayabhai Dolatram ...	Do.	Do.	
Kaira Town in Kaira District.	Kaira Nitiprakásh ...	Nagindas Damoder ..	Kaira Nitiprakásh ...	None.	
Do. ...	Kaira Wartmán	Panachand Fulchand ...	Kaira Wartmán ...	Do.	
Nariád Town in Kaira District.	Doonia Dad	Maneklal Khusaldas ...	Doonia Dad	Do.	Not published regularly.
Do. ...	Satya Shodhak	Laxmilal Ambalal ..	None	Hooner Prakásh	Publication ceased.
Do. ...	Satya Ságar	Ranchordas Khusaldas....	Do.	Kaira Khetiwádi; Masik Tatva; Subodh Prakásh.	Published once in a month.
Umreth, Táluka Anand.	Tatwa Dnyán	Manilal Rajaram... ...	Dakor Samáchár and Tatwa Dnyán.	None	Publication ceased.
Surat	1. Budhi Prakásh ...	Wasudev Balkrisna ...	None	Do. ...	Does miscellaneous work.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1883—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—continued.	2. City Central Press	Nathji Narotam	Nyai Prakásh	None	Does miscellaneous work.
	3. Khodábax	Mancherji Jamsedji	None	Do.	Do.
	4. Surat Niti Darpan	Bhagvandás Lalubhai	Do.	Do.	Do.
	5. Mission Press	Irish Presbyterian Mission.	Do.	Satyodaya	Miscellaneous work, books, &c.
	6. Police Line Press	Government	Do.	None	Government notifications, &c., are published.
	7. Gujarát Revenue Survey.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Does Government printing work.
	8. Surat Akhbár	Narotamdás Govandás.	Akhbár	Do.	Does miscellaneous work.
	9. Ambika Press	Umedram Sukhdevram	None	Morning Star and Anya Subodhak.	Does miscellaneous work, and intends to publish Visvamitra.
	10. Prabhakar	Dalpatrám Gopaldas	Do.	None	Does miscellaneous work.
	11. Sodagar Press	Nagindas Dayabhai	Surya Prakásh	Do.	Do.
	12. Victoria Press	Manchárám Ghelabhái	Gujárát Mitra, Deshi Mitra and Vartmán Sár.	Do.	Do.
	13. Niti Ságar	Narandas Narsidas	None	Do.	Do.
Broach City	Bharuch Varatmán	Pestonji Rustomji Adhyaru.	Bharuch Vartmán	Nil.	
	Swadesh Mitra	Foolchand Khoobchand	Nil	Do.	
	Bharuch Satya Dohan Prakásh and Palizul Akber.	Shaik Murtuza Mustuffa	Do.	Do.	
	Prince of Wales	Ardesher Dinshawji	Bharuch Samáchár	Do.	
Thána	Arunodaya	Káshinath Vishnu Phadke.	Arunodaya Newspaper, 582 copies, published every Sunday.	Do.	
	Suryodaya	Gopál Govind Dabak	Suryodaya Newspaper, 300 copies, published every Monday; Hindu Panch, 400 copies, every Thursday.	Do.	
Kolába	Satya Sadan	Raoji Hari Athawale	Satya Sadan	Alalá Mitra; Saddharmdip; Aitihásik Nátak Mála.	
	Hitságar	Jagannath Bhawanishankar.	Sharabha	Nil.	
Central Division.					
Khándesh	Khándesh Waibhaw	Ganesh Bhikaji Waidya	Weekly	Do.	
	Arya Warta	Vithal Lakshman Upasani.	Do.	Do.	
	Prabodh Chandrika	Narayan Narsinh Fadnis.	Do.	Do.	
Násik	Násik Vrit	Hari Trimbak Kále	Násik Vrit, issued weekly.	None. Job work is also undertaken by the presses.	
	Ganga Lahari	Vishnu Janárdan Thakur.	Ganga Lahari, issued weekly.		
Poona	1. Poona Observer	Rustomji Dadabhoy	Poona Observer	Nil.	
	2. Deccan Herald	Sorabji Jahangirji	Deccan Herald	Do.	
	3. Dnyán Prakásh	Wamon Govind Ránade	Dnyán Prakásh	Books, almanacs, &c., are also printed.	
	4. Dnyán Chakshu	Bháu Govind Sapkar	Dnyán Chakshu	Do. do.	
	5. Shri Shiwáji	Krishnaráo Bappoo Mánde.	Shri Shiwáji	Do. do.	
	6. Poona Vaibhav	Shankar Vinayak Kelkar.	Poona Vaibhav	Do. do.	
	7. Aryabhushana Press	Ganesh Moreshwar Sohoni.	Marátha (in English); Kesari (in Maráthi); Aryabhushana (both in English and Marathi).	Monthly Magazine and printing of all sorts.	
	8. Revenue Survey Press	Government	None	Government work.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1883—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—continued.	9. Photozincographic Press	Government	None	Maps, plans and drawings for Government	
	10. Municipal Press ..	Poona Municipality ...	Do. ...	Office work and forms, &c.	
	11. Chitrashala	Wasudeo Ganesh Joshi ...	Do. ...	Pictures and Maráthi books, &c.	
	12. Datta Prasarak Press.	Vinayak Vithal Rándé ...	Do. ...	Books, almanacs, &c.	
	13. Vritta Prasarak Press.	Náro Appaji Godbolé ...	Do. ...	Do. do.	
	14. Bhudhii Prakash ...	Pandurang Vithal Ránade.	Do. ...	Do. do.	
	15. Jagadhitechu Press ...	Ráoji Shridhar Gondhalekar.	Do. ...	Do. do.	
	16. Law Printing Press ...	Ganpatrao Hari Khándekar.	Do. ..	Law books only.	
	17. Rajahans Press ..	Anant Wamon Barve ...	Do. ...	Pictures only.	
	18. Vividha Chitraprakashak Press.	Ganu bin Vithu Gáikwád.	Do. ...	Do.	
	19. Sea Levelling Press ...	Government	Do. ...	Office work and forms, maps, plans, drawings, &c.	
	20. Gujarát Party Press.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. do.	
	21. Panch Howd Mission Press.	Reverend Rivington ...	Do. ...	Religious books only.	
	22. Orphanage Press ..	Reverend J. Small ...	Do. ...	Printing books only..	
	23 Yerowda Central Jail Press.	Government	Do. ...	Forms, circulars, &c., for departmental use as well as for Government offices and private individuals.	
	24. Police Press Joonawáda, Peit Shunwar.	Do.	Do. ...	Forms, circulars, &c., in connection with police work.	
	25. Vedánt Prakash Press.	Káshináth Mahadeo Thathe.	Do. ...	Books, almanacs, &c.	
Ahmadnagar ...	Nyaya Sindhu	Daji Chimnoji	Nyaya Sindhu... ...	None	175 copies are issued every Monday morning.
	Nagar Samachar	Abanna Lingooji ...	Nagar Samáchár ...	Do.	200 copies are issued every Saturday morning.
	Jagdarsha	Káshináth Bohirú ..	Jagdarsha	Do.	272 copies are issued every Sunday morning.
Sholápur	Kalpataru and Anandvratta Press	Balwantrao Naráyen Kakde	1	Do.	
	Pandhari Waibhav ...	Vishwanath Narayen Kamble.	1	Do.	
	Shidheshwar Press ...	Balkrishna Shriniwas ...	1	Do.	Opened on 12th July 1883.
Sátára	Mahárástra Mitra ...	Ganesh Narayen Kolatker.	Maharastra Mitra ...	Do.	
	Shubha Suchak	Ramchandra Apaji Chitle.	Shubha Suchak ...	Do.	
	Bodha Sudhákar... ...	Pandurang Sakharam Kashiker.	Bodha Sudhaker ...	Do.	Has now ceased.
	Columbian Press... ...	Reverend H. J. Bruce ...	None	Do.	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	Belgaum Samáchár ...	Bhikaji Hari	The Belgaum Samáchár	Do.	Published weekly 220 copies of the paper, and also miscellaneous, educational and other books and pamphlets are printed at the press.
	Wáni Vilás	Datátrya Venkatesh ...	Karmataka Mitra; Karnat Vritu.	Do.	Do. 100 do.
	Dnyán Bodhak	Mishrilal	Dnyán Bodhak... ...	Do.	Do. 200 do.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*concluded.*

(3.)—Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1883—concluded.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Southern Division—continued.					
Kaládgi	Hitéchhu Press	Ballaji Ravji Véngurlékar.	Hitéchhu	None.	
Kánara	Dnyanachandrodaya Lithographic Press ...	Bala Prasad bin Shivadayal Mishra.	Nil. ...	Do.	
Dhárwár	Dnyán Vardhak	Raghavendra Shrinivas Tonapi.	Do.	Shála Patrak and Kávyánátakdarsha.	
	Dhárwár Writta	Antáji Ramchandra Jogalekar.	Dhárwár Writta ...	None.	
	Chandrodaya	Hachaya bin Sangupaya.	Chandrodaya ...	Do.	
	Dharnar Vaibhav Vidyaranya.	Damadar Vinayek ...	Chuva ...	Pushpamalika Gururao Raghvendra Mamdapur.	
Ratnágiri	Jaganmitra	Janardan Hari Athale ...	On every Monday ...	None.	
	Satyashodhak	Hari Náráyan Limaye ...	On every Sunday ...	Do.	
	Vengorla Vritta	Vithal Govind Banaolikar.	On every Thursday ...	Do.	
	Wicharshil	Ganesh Vishram Patkar.	On every Monday ...	Do.	
	Bakul	Dharmaraja Narayen Ghandi.	On every Sunday ...	Do.	
	Jagadisha	Sákhárám Vishram Kir.	Do. ...	Do.	
Sind.					
Karáchi	Commissioner's Printing Press.	Government	None	Sind Official Gazette and Sind Sudhar.	
	Mufferal Culub	Mirza Mahomed Shafi ...	Weekly journal in Persian language.	None.	
	Sind Gazette	Colonel A. Cory; W. H. Rattigan; W. M Towelle; James Walker; D. P. Masson ...	The "Sind Gazette" and "Sind Gazette Bulletin".	Do.	
	Commercial Press ...	Nowroji & Co.	Sind Advertiser ...	Do.	
	Beacon Press	Do. ...	Beacon Newspaper ...	Do.	
	Vidia Venode Press ...	Seth Raghunath Krishnaji.	None	Do.	
	Mercantile Press ...	H. J. Rustomji	Do.	Do.	
Shikárpur	Wales Press	Fatteh Mahomed... ...	I. T. S. Railway Advertiser.	Do.	
Native States.					
Cutch	Bhúj Darbári Press ...	The Cutch Darbár ...	None	Cutch Rajpatra or the Darbári Gazette, issued every fortnight on the 2nd Sud and 2nd Vad of each native month.	
Káthiáwár—					
Rájkot	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiáwár Local Funds...	Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette.	None.	
Do.	Swadesh Bándhav Press.	Thakar Dámodar Govardhandas.	None	Do.	
Do.	Káthiáwár General Press.	Kásidas Brijbhukhandás.	Do.	Vidnyán Vilás.	
Do.	Swadesh Hit Prakásh Press.	Mulshankar Raghowjee...	Do.	None.	
Junágad	Saurásh'tra Niti Prakásh Press.	His Highness the Nawáb of Junágad.	Dastural Amal... ...	Saurásh'tra Darpan.	
Navánagar ...	Navánagar Gazette Press.	His Highness the Jám of Navánagar.	Navánagar Darbári Gazette.	None.	
Bhávnagar ...	Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar.	Darbári Gazette ...	Do.	
Dhrángadra ...	Dhrángadra Printing Press.	His Highness the Rájá Sáheb of Dhrángadra ...	None	Do.	
Morvi	Morvi Darbári Press ...	Thákor Sáheb of Morvi ...	Do.	Do.	
Gondal	Town Press	Kánji Karsanji	Do.	Do.	
Sávantvádi State ...	Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office Press.	Sávantvádi State	Do.	Do.	Used for printing forms, returns, &c.
Kolhápur State ...	State Press	Kolhápur State	Official orders, forms, &c. (all state works, English and Maráthi).	Do.	
Do. ...	Dnyán Ságar	Náráyan Raghunáth Mantri.	Dnyán Ságar (weekly) .	Do.	
Aden ...	Jail	Government	Do. ...	Do.	
Do.	No name	Cawasji Dinsha and Brothers.	Do. ...	Do.	

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1882-83.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	Total Annual Revenue from Government.	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
					Rs.	
1 Church of England ...	2,563	13,868	63	52	2,72,536	
2 „ of Scotland ...	3,085	2,772				
3 Protestant Dissenters ...	1,043	1,354				
4 Roman Catholics... ...	193,683	11,832				
5 Greek Church	21					
6 Armenian...	35					
7 Syrian	4					
8 Jew	7,952					
9 Pársi	73,973					
10 Hindu	17,834,985					
11 Muhammadan	3,774,360					
12 Buddhist	498,766					
13 Jain						
14 Sikh	127,100					
15 Other Sects (not included in the above)	938,267					

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